Bombay Almanac
1852

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ALTERATIONS WHILE PRINTING.

CORRECTED TO 29TH DECEMBER, 1851.

CIVIL SERVICES.

The appointment of Mr. A. W. Jones, to be Acting Deputy Collector of Continental Customs and Excise, has been cancelled; and Mr. H. Hebbert has been directed to continue to act in the appointment. Mr. Hebbert's appointment to officiate as Acting Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, being cancelled, Mr. A. W. Jones has been appointed to that Office.

Revenue Survey.

Lieutenants R. S. Bingham of the 1st European Regiment, and G. H. Laughton, of the 2nd European Regiment, have been appointed Supernumerary Assistants.

Mint.

Surgeon E. T. Downes, and Assistant Surgeon W. Collum, have been confirmed in the office of Assay-master and deputy Assay-master, respectively in the Bombay mint.

MILITARY CHANGES

Transfers.

Lieutenant Colonel Penney from 1st. Lancers to 3rd Cavalry, and Lieutenant Colonel Delamain, from the latter to the former Corps.

Removed to Invalid Establishment. 25th Regiment N. I. Lieutenant H. Grice, at his own request.

Casualties.

Assistant Surgeon P. Cruickshank, on board the *Hindostan*, in the Red Sea, on 10th December, 1851.

11th Regiment N. I. Captain T. Minster, at Bombay, on the 20th December, 1851.

Admitted to the Service.

Mr. W. E. Wood as an Assistant Surgeon.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

True to its time, THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND YEAR BOOK OF DIRECTION makes it's appearance on the *first* of January. This would be little to boast of in other parts of the world, but must be allowed to be something in Bombay, where works of the kind have *only* been issued with such regularity from the *Bombay Gazette* press

Already we see the reward of our punctuality, precision and despatch. After but two years' competition we have driven the oldest established Annual of this kind in the place out of the market ; and the other, if it makes it's appearance at all, is not likely to do so,—judging by its antecedents at least,—for a full month after it ought.

By the kind patronage of the public these exertions of our's are made profitable and pleasant both ; but works, not words, shall attest our gratitude ; and, instead of boasting of our success, we hope to show, more and more, that we have deserved it.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,

31st December, 1851.

THE BREVET FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.

[*Received too late to be comprehended in our Army List.*]

WAR OFFICE, NOV. 21, 1851.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned officers of the East India Company's forces to take rank by Brevet in her Majesty's Army in the East Indies only, as follow. The commissions to be dated the 11th November, 1851.

Major-Generals to be Lieutenant-Generals.

Brackley Kennett, Bombay Infantry
Richard Whish, Bombay Artillery
Augustus Andrews, C. B., Madras Infantry
James Ahmuty, Bengal Artillery
James Cock, Bengal Infantry
Charles M'Leod, C. B., Madras Infantry
Edmund William Shuldham, Bombay Infantry
William Sandwith C.B., Bombay Infantry
Mosson Boyd, Bengal Infantry
John MacInnes, Bengal Infantry
James Fallowfield Salter, C. B., Bombay Infantry
Patrick Byres, Bengal Infantry
Edmund Cartwright, Bengal Infantry
Henry George Andrew Taylor, C. B., Madras Infantry
Alfred Richards, C. B., Bengal Infantry
Archibald Watson, Bengal Cavalry
Brook Brydges Parlby, C. B., Madras Infantry
Henry Hodgson, Bengal Infantry
Sir Robert Henry Cunliffe, Bart C. B., Bengal Infantry
John Truscott, Bengal Infantry
John Woolfe, Madras Infantry
Edward Melian Gulliver Showers, Madras Artillery
Francis Whish Wilson, C.B., Madras Infantry
John Collette, Madras Cavalry
Patrick Cameron, Madras Cavalry
John Carfrae, Madras Infantry
Richard West, Madras Infantry
George Jackson, Madras Infantry
Henry Huthwaite, Bengal Infantry
Thomas Wilson, C.B., Bengal Infantry
George Swiney, Bengal Artillery
Sir George Pollock, G. C. B., Bengal Artillery
Samuel Goodfellow, Bombay Engineers
Alexander Lindsay, C. B., Bengal Artillery
James Stuart Fraser, Madras Infantry
Peter Delamotte, C.B., Bombay Cavalry
Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Bart., G.C.B., Bengal Infantry
Thomas Paterson Smith, Bengal Infantry
Edward Frederick, C.B. Bombay Infantry
George Benj. Brooks, Bombay Infantry
Peter Lodwick, Bombay Infantry
James Morse, Bombay Infantry
Suetonius Henry Tod, Bengal Infa
John Briggs, Madras Infantry
Harry Thornsor, Bengal Cavalry
James Kennedy, C.B., Bengal Cavalry
Benjamin Roope, Bengal Infantry
Charles William Hamilton, Bengal Infantry
Edmund Frederick Waters, C. B., Bengal Infantry
William Martin Burton, Madras Artillery
Sir William Sampson Whish, K. C. B., Bengal Artillery
George Hunter, C.B., Bengal Infantry
Richard Collyer Andree, Bengal Infantry
Edgar Wyatt, Bengal Infantry
George Mackenzie Steuart, Madras Infantry
Mark Cubbon, Madras Infantry
Samuel Roger Strover, Bombay Artillery
Thomas Shubrick, Bengal Cavalry
William Henry Kemm, Bengal Infantry
Thomas King, Madras Infantry
Thomas Morgan, Bombay Infantry
Lechmeere Coore Russell, C. B., Bombay Artillery
Duncan M'Leod, Bengal Engineers
William Cullen, Madras Artillery
David Barr, Bombay Infantry
Sir John Hunter Littler, G.C.B., Bengal Infantry
William Vincent, Bengal Infantry
Thomas Marrett, Madras Infantry
Samuel Smith, Bengal Cavalry
Thomas Henry Paul, Bengal Infantry
Ezekiel Barton, Bengal Infantry
Henry Tuffnel Roberts, C.B., Bengal Cavalry
Francis Farquharson, Bombay Infantry
Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart. G.C.B., Bombay Infantry
James Caulfield, C. B, Bengal Cavalry
Richard Tickell, C. B., Bengal Engineers

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

John Fitzgerald, 2d Bengal Cavalry
William Coghlan, Bombay Artillery
Philip Anstruther, C. B., Madras Artillery
Alexander James Hadfield, C.B., 37th Madras Native Infantry
Frederick Wright Hands, 2d Madras European Regiment
Albert Pinson, 46th Madras Native Infantry
Lucius Horton Smith, 6th Bengal Cavalry
Francis Jenkins, 47th Ben. Native Infantry
John Francis Birth, 22d Madras Native Infantry
Thomas Sewell, 11th Bengal Native Infantry
George Monro Carmichael Smyth, 3d Bengal Cavalry

Captains to be Majors.

Robert Farquhar, 6th Bombay Native Infantry
Frederick Knyvett, 64th Bengal Native Infantry
William Wallace Dunlop, 50th Madras Native Infantry
Cole Macleod, 42d Madras Native Infantry
Nathaniel Sneyed Nesbitt, 22d Bengal Infantry
Charles Alexander Stewart, 16th Bombay Native Infantry
George Stevens Brown, 27th Bombay Native Infantry
David Ross, 51st Bengal Native Infantry
Edward Du Pre Townshend, 9th Bengal Native Infantry
William John Baptist Knyvett, 38th Bengal Light Infantry
Henry Cotton, 67th Bengal Native Infantry
Henry Lyell, 43d Bengal Light Infantry
William Tudor Boddam, 2d Madras Cavalry
James Forbes, 2d Madras European Light Infantry
Charles Frederick Liardet, 14th Madras Native Infantry
George Gordon, 48th Madras Native Infantry
William Henry Budd, 31st Madras Native Infantry
James Alexander, 8th Madras Cavalry
Nathaniel Dunbar Barton, 6th Bengal Cavalry
Patrick Theodore French, 23d Bombay Light Infantry
Edward Skipper, 7th Bombay Native Infantry
George Nelson Prior, 21st Bombay Native Infantry
Thomas Dalzell, 42d Bengal Light Infantry
Christopher Birdwood, 3rd Bombay Native Infantry
George Craven Armstrong, 47th Bengal Native Infantry
Robert Warden Fraser, 45th Bengal Native Infantry
Richard Chitty, 40th Bengal Native Infantry
James Whistler, 6th Madras Cavalry
William Stuart Monteath, 69th Bengal Native Infantry
Edward Watt, 6th Bengal Cavalry
Robert Shortreed, 2d Bombay European Light Infantry
James Holland, 28th Bombay Native Infantry
Samuel Robinson Bagshawe, 7th Bengal Native Infantry
George Pope, 22d Bombay Native Infantry
Henry Walker Burt, 46th Bengal Native Infantry
Thomas Gamble Fraser, 29th Bombay Native Infantry
George Wilson, 26th Bombay Native Infantry
Charles Boulton, 7th Bengal Native Infantry
William Anderson, 59th Bengal Native Infantry
Edward Clutterbuck, 38th Madras Native Infantry
Simon Fraser Mackenzie, 2d Madras Cavalry
Dashwood Strettell, 20th Madras Native Infantry
Charles Yates, 46th Madras Native Infantry
John Carne Boulderson, 35th Madras Native Infantry
John Weatherton Rickards, 21st Madras Native Infantry
William Edward Gibb, 14th Madras Native Infantry
James Smith Du Vernet, 2d Madras European Light Infantry
Thos. David Colyear, 7th Bengal Cavalry
Samuel Athill Lyons, 34th Bengal Native Infantry
George Cator Turner Stockley, 7th Bombay Native Infantry
Francis Ruddle Bazeley, Bengal Arty.
Hamilton Vetch, 54th Bengal Native Infantry
William Purves, 9th Bombay Native Light Infantry
George Jackson, 11th Madras Native Infantry
Henry Swan Waters, 3d Madras Cavalry
Charles Baseley, 51st Bengal Native Infantry
James Grissell, 46th Bengal Native Infantry
Joseph Hampton Hampton, 50th Bengal Native Infantry

John Howard Wakefield, 17th Bengal Native Infantry
Henry Kirke, 12th Bengal Native Infantry
Henry Pritchard, 8th Madras Native Infantry
Elgate Whichelo, 9th Bombay Native Infantry
Henry Daniel Maitland, 72d Bengal Native Infantry
Samuel Henry Partridge, 18th Bombay N. Infantry
Augustus De Butts, Madras Engineers
Frederick Gaitskell, Bengal Artillery
George Clarkson, 12th Bombay Native Infantry
Henry Aston, 10th Bombay Native Infantry
Samuel Landon, 16th Bombay Native Infantry
Archibald Park, 29th Bengal Native Infantry
Keith Young, 50th Bengal Native Infantry
Archibald obert John Swinton, 32d Bengal Native Infantry
John Powell, 28th Bengal Native Infantry.
Thomas Franc Blois, 11th Bengal Native Infantry
Thomas Kensington Whistler, Madras Artillery
John Hunt, 22d Bengal Native Infantry
John Fulton, 5th Bengal Native Infantry
Archibald Goldie Young, 43d Madras Native Infantry
Henry John McGeorge, 7th Bengal Native Infantry
Joshua Wilcox, 4th Bengal Native Infantry
Edward Paterson Del'Hoste, 27th Bombay Native Infantry
Colpoys Dickson, 51st Bengal Native Infantry
Henry William Matthews, 43d Bengal Light Infantry
Douglas Graham, 28th Bombay Native Infantry
Benjamin Stuart Sullivan, 4th Madras Cavalry
Ponsonby Shaw, 34th Madras Native Infantry
Henry Basil Blog, 7th Madras Cavalry
Edward Thomas Tierney, 28th Bengal Native Infantry
Charles Prior, 64th Bengal Native Infantry
Thomas Smith Price, 8th Bengal Native Infantry
William Wynne Apperley, 4th Bengal Native Infantry
William Cantis, 15th Madras Native Infantry
Edward Vibart, 2d Bengal Cavalry
Charles Cooper, 23rd Bengal Native Infantry
Henry John Blanshard, 63rd Bengal Native Infantry.
Edward Buckle, Madras Engineers.
William Cross, 38th Madras Native Infantry
John Bates, 40th Madras Native Infantry
Edmund Vere Peregrine Holloway, 42d Madras Native Infantry
Stuart Bayly, 26th Madras Native Infantry
Frederick Burgoyne, Madras Artillery
George William Young Simpson, Madras Artillery
William Joseph Martin, 9th Bengal Native Infantry
George William Hamilton, 34th Bengal Native Infantry
John De Winter Charles James Moir, 28th Bengal Native Infantry
William Charles Birch, 5th Bengal Native Infantry
Maxwell Hyslop, 59th Bengal Native Infantry
Arundel Barker, 1st Madras Fusiliers
Thomas Back, 2d Madras Native Infantry
Charles Norgate, 18th Bengal Native Infantry
Douglas Truscott Caddy, 70th Bengal Native In- fantry
John Joseph Losh, 9th Madras Native Infantry
Henry Spiller Watkin, 15th Bombay Native Infantry
Tudor Lavie, Madras Artillery
Frederick Alexander Miles, Bengal Artillery
Thomas McGoun, 6th Madras Native Infantry
William Jervis, 42d Bengal Native Infantry
Edward Baker, 82d Madras Native Infantry
Nathaniel Henry Thornbury, 4th Bombay Native Infantry
Edmund Arthur Guerin, 2d Bombay European Light Infantry
Robert Henry Seale, 28th Bengal Native Infantry
Charles Samuel Reid, Bengal Artillery
Edward Sunderland, Bengal Artillery
George Briggs, Madras Artillery
John Maitland, Madras Artillery
Montague Watts, Madras Artillery
Alexander John Begbie, Madras Artillery
Robert Ramsey, 10th Bengal Native Infantry
Frederick William Burroughs, 17th Bengal Native Infantry
Charles Apthorp, 41st Bengal Native Infantry
John Graham, 5th Bengal Native Infantry
William Eyre Andrews, 73d Bengal Native Infantry

George Tebbs, 33d Bengal Native Infantry
Thomas Jackson, 10th Bombay Native Infantry
George Timins, 34th Bengal Native Infantry
Samuel Parr, 23d Bombay Native Light Infantry
Henry Adolphus Shuckburgh, 40th Bengal Native Infantry
William Hamilton Nicholetts, 28th Bengal Native Infantry
George Fulljames, 25th Bombay Native Infantry
Henry Downes Sheppard, 19th Madras Native Infantry
Robert Hall Wardell, 5th Bombay Native Infantry
Frederick Carleton Marsden, 29th Bengal Native Infantry
John Violett Snook, 23d Bengal Native Infantry
Alexander Cumming Dewar, 37th Bengal Native Infantry
Charles Brown, 18th Bengal Native Infantry
John Wilson Cootes, 6th Madras Native Infantry
George Poyntz Ricketts, 1st Bengal Cavalry
Thomas Mould Edgar Moorhouse, 35th Bengal Native Infantry
James Dickson Wilson, 10th Bengal Native Infantry
John Fortescue Porter, 1st Madras Cavalry
Thomas Tolfrey Christie, 17th Bombay Native Infantry
Adam Augustus Drummond, 11th Bombay Native Infantry
Henry Charles Morse, 8th Bombay Native Infantry
Henry Green, 18th Madras Native Infantry
Robert Gill, 44th Madras Native Infy.
William Campbell Onslow, 44th Madras Native Infantry
William Elliot Lockhart, 45th Madras Native Infantry
De Renzie James Brett, 31st Madras Native Infantry
Henry Colbeck, 4th Madras Native Infantry
Stephen Charles Briggs, 31st Madras Native Infantry
George Forster, 49th Madras Native Infantry
Charles William Hodson, 16th Madras Infantry
William Henry Rickards, 14th Bengal Native Infantry
Charles John Richardson, 57th Bengal Native Infantry
John Kingston Phibbs, 41st Bengal Native Infantry
Francis Alexander Williamson, 63d Bengal Native Infantry
David Nisbett, 53d Bengal Native Infantry
John Holmes, 12th Bombay Native Infantry
William Ward, Madras Artillery
Augustus Frederick, Oakes, Madras Artillery
Hippesley Marsh, 3d Bengal Cavalry
William John Morris, 9th Bombay Native Infantry
Archibald Frazer Macpherson 43d Bengal Light Infantry
John Minshull Drake, 40th Bengal Native Infantry
William Carlisle Stather, 1st Bombay Grenadier Native Infantry
George Powell Thomas, 61th Bengal Native Infantry
George Arthur Brownlow, 3d Bengal Cavalry
Edward Pinckard Bryant, 68th Bengal Native Infantry
David Wilkie, 4th Bengal Native Infantry
Andrew Henry Duncan, 13d Bengal Light Infantry
Richard Ousele 0th Bengal Native Infantry
Augustine Fitz erald, Bengal Artillery
George Fleetwood Charles Fitzgerald, Bengal Artillery
William Piers Meares, 42d Bengal Light Infantry
Charles Seton Guthrie, Bengal Engineers
Charles Phillips Wilder, 6th Madras Cavalry
James Kilner, Bombay Engineers
William Knox Babington, 17th Madras Native Infantry
John Robertson Younger, 56th Bengal Native Infantry
George Larkins, Bengal Artillery
George Murray, 8th Bengal Cavalry
George Alexander Tulloch, 33d Madras Native Infantry
Thomas Quin, 4th Bengal Cavalry
Richard Rich Wilford Ellis, 23d Bengal Native Infantry
Lionel Percy Denham Eld, 9th Benga Native Infantry
Frederick Calder Minchin, 67th Bengal Native Infantry
James Ross Arrow, 15th Madras Native Infantry
Charles Pattonson, 4th Bengal Native Infantry
Edward Lawford, Madras Engineers
Samuel Best, Madras Engineers
Hugh Montgomery, Madras Artillery
William Kirkman Loyd, Madras Artillery
Thomas Martin, 20th Bengal Native Infantry
John Hamilton Kennedy, 47th Madras Native Infantry
Edwin Marriott, 57th Bengal Native Infantry

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3	0	1	9	0	1	8	0	1	7	0	1	7
4	0	2	3	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	1
5	0	2	10	0	2	9	0	2	8	0	2	7
6	0	3	5	0	3	4	0	3	2	0	3	1
7	0	4	0	0	3	10	0	3	9	0	3	7
8	0	4	7	0	4	5	0	4	3	0	4	2
9	0	5	2	0	5	0	0	4	10	0	4	8
10	0	5	9	0	5	6	0	5	4	0	5	2
11	0	6	3	0	6	1	0	5	10	0	5	8
12	0	6	10	0	6	7	0	6	5	0	6	2
13	0	7	5	0	7	2	0	6	11	0	6	9
14	0	8	0	0	7	9	0	7	6	0	7	3
15	0	8	7	0	8	3	0	8	0	0	7	9
16	0	9	2	0	8	10	0	8	6	0	8	3
17	0	9	9	0	9	5	0	9	1	0	8	9
18	0	10	3	0	9	11	0	9	7	0	9	3
19	0	10	10	0	10	6	0	10	2	0	9	10
20	0	11	5	0	11	0	0	10	8	0	10	4
21	0	12	0	0	11	7	0	11	2	0	10	10
22	0	12	7	0	12	2	0	11	9	0	11	4
23	0	13	2	0	12	8	0	12	3	0	11	10
24	0	13	9	0	13	3	0	12	10	0	12	5
25	0	14	3	0	13	10	0	13	4	0	12	11
26	0	14	10	0	14	4	0	13	10	0	13	5
27	0	15	5	0	14	11	0	14	5	0	13	11
28	1	0	0	0	15	5	0	14	11	0	14	5
29	1	0	7	1	0	0	0	15	6	0	15	0
30	1	1	2	1	0	7	1	0	0	0	15	6
31	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	0	6	1	0	0
32	1	2	3	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	0	6
33	1	2	10	1	2	2	1	1	7	1	1	0
34	1	3	5	1	2	9	1	2	2	1	1	7
35	1	4	0	1	3	4	1	2	1	1	2	1
36	1	4	7	1	3	10	1	3	2	1	2	7
37	1	5	2	1	4	5	1	3	9	1	3	1
38	1	5	9	1	5	0	1	4	3	1	3	7
39	1	6	3	1	5	6	1	4	10	1	4	2
40	1	6	10	1	6	1	1	5	4	1	4	1
41	1	7	5	1	6	7	1	5	10	1	5	2
42	1	8	0	1	7	2	1	6	5	1	5	8
43	1	8	7	1	7	9	1	6	11	1	6	2
44	1	9	2	1	8	3	1	7	6	1	6	9
45	1	9	9	1	8	10	1	8	0	1	7	3
46	1	10	3	1	9	5	1	8	6	1	7	9
47	1	10	10	1	9	11	1	9	1	1	8	3
48	1	11	5	1	10	6	1	9	7	1	8	9
49	1	12	0	1	11	0	1	10	2	1	9	3
50	1	12	7	1	11	7	1	10	8	1	9	10
51	1	13	2	1	12	2	1	11	2	1	10	4
52	1	13	9	1	12	8	1	11	9	1	10	10
53	1	14	3	1	13	3	1	12	3	1	11	4

Rs. per Month.	of 28 Days.			of 29 Days.			of 30 Days.			of 31 Days.		
54	1	14	10	1	13	10	1	12	10	1	11	10
55	1	15	5	1	14	4	1	13	4	1	12	5
56	2	0	0	1	14	11	1	13	10	1	12	11
57	2	0	7	1	15	5	1	14	5	1	13	5
58	2	1	2	2	0	0	1	14	11	1	13	11
59	2	1	9	2	0	7	1	15	6	1	14	5
60	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	15	0
61	2	2	10	2	1	8	2	0	6	1	15	6
62	2	3	5	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	0	0
63	2	4	0	2	2	9	2	1	7	2	0	6
64	2	4	7	2	3	4	2	2	2	2	1	0
65	2	5	2	2	3	10	2	2	8	2	1	7
66	2	5	9	2	4	5	2	3	2	2	2	1
67	2	6	3	2	5	0	2	3	9	2	2	7
68	2	6	10	2	5	6	2	4	3	2	3	1
69	2	7	5	2	6	1	2	4	10	2	3	7
70	2	8	0	2	6	7	2	5	4	2	4	2
71	2	8	7	2	7	2	2	5	10	2	4	8
72	2	9	2	2	7	9	2	6	5	2	5	2
73	2	9	9	2	8	3	2	6	11	2	5	8
74	2	10	3	2	8	10	2	7	6	2	6	2
75	2	10	10	2	9	5	2	8	0	2	6	9
76	2	11	5	2	9	11	2	8	6	2	7	3
77	2	12	0	2	10	6	2	9	1	2	7	9
78	2	12	7	2	11	0	2	9	7	2	8	3
79	2	13	2	2	11	7	2	10	2	2	8	9
80	2	13	9	2	12	2	2	10	8	2	9	3
81	2	14	3	2	12	8	2	11	2	2	9	10
82	2	14	10	2	13	3	2	11	9	2	10	4
83	2	15	5	2	13	10	2	12	3	2	10	10
84	3	0	0	2	14	4	2	12	10	2	11	4
85	3	0	7	2	14	11	2	13	4	2	11	10
90	3	3	5	3	1	8	3	0	0	2	14	5
95	3	6	3	3	4	5	3	2	8	3	1	0
100	3	9	2	3	7	2	3	5	4	3	3	7
200	7	2	3	6	14	4	6	10	8	6	7	3
300	10	11	5	10	5	6	10	0	0	9	10	10
400	14	4	7	13	12	8	13	5	4	12	14	5
500	17	13	9	17	3	10	16	10	8	16	2	1
600	21	6	10	20	11	0	20	0	0	19	5	8
700	25	0	0	24	2	2	23	5	4	22	9	3
800	28	9	2	27	9	5	26	10	8	25	12	11
900	32	2	3	31	0	7	30	0	0	29	0	6
1000	35	11	5	34	7	9	33	5	4	32	4	2
2000	71	6	10	68	15	5	66	10	8	64	8	3
3000	107	2	3	103	7	2	100	0	0	96	12	5
4000	142	13	9	137	14	11	133	5	4	129	0	6
5000	178	9	2	172	6	7	166	10	8	161	4	8
6000	214	4	7	206	14	4	200	0	0	193	8	9
7000	250	0	0	241	6	1	233	5	4	225	12	11
8000	285	11	5	275	13	10	266	10	8	258	1	0
9000	321	6	10	310	5	6	300	0	0	290	5	2
10,000	357	2	3	344	13	3	333	5	4	322	9	3

TABLE OF INCOME,

From 1,000 *to* 6,000 *Company's Rupees for a Month of* 30 *days, shewing the amount per day.*

No. of Days.	1,000 Company's Rupees			2,000 Company's Rupees			3,000 Company's Rupees.			4,000 Company's Rupees.			5,000 Company's Rupees.			6,000 Company's Rupees.		
	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	33	5	4	66	10	8	100	0	0	133	5	4	166	10	8	200	0	0
2	66	10	8	133	5	4	200	0	0	266	10	8	333	5	4	400	0	0
3	100	0	0	200	0	0	300	0	0	400	0	0	500	0	0	600	0	0
4	133	5	4	266	10	8	400	0	0	533	5	4	666	10	8	800	0	0
5	166	10	8	333	5	4	500	0	0	666	10	8	833	5	4	1000	0	0
6	200	0	0	400	0	0	600	0	0	800	0	0	1000	0	0	1200	0	0
7	233	5	4	466	10	8	700	0	0	933	5	4	1166	10	8	1400	0	0
8	266	10	8	533	5	4	800	0	0	1066	10	8	1333	5	4	1600	0	0
9	300	0	0	600	0	0	900	0	0	1200	0	0	500	0	0	1800	0	0
10	333	5	4	666	10	8	1000	0	0	1333	5	4	1666	10	8	2000	0	0
11	366	10	8	733	5	4	1100	0	0	1466	10	8	1383	5	4	2200	0	0
12	400	0	0	800	0	0	1200	0	0	1600	0	0	2000	0	0	2400	0	0
13	433	5	4	866	10	8	1300	0	0	1733	5	4	2166	10	8	2600	0	0
14	466	10	8	933	5	4	1400	0	0	1866	10	8	2333	5	4	2800	0	0
15	500	0	0	1000	0	0	1500	0	0	2000	0	0	2500	0	0	3000	0	0
16	533	5	4	1066	10	8	1600	0	0	2133	5	4	2666	10	8	3200	0	0
17	566	10	8	1133	5	4	1700	0	0	2266	10	8	2833	5	4	3400	0	0
18	600	0	0	1200	0	0	1800	0	0	2400	0	0	3000	0	0	3600	0	0
19	633	5	4	1266	10	8	1900	0	0	2533	5	4	3166	10	8	3800	0	0
20	666	10	8	1333	5	4	2000	0	0	2666	10	8	3333	5	4	4000	0	0
21	700	0	0	1400	0	0	2100	0	0	2800	0	0	3500	0	0	4200	0	0
22	733	5	4	1466	10	8	2200	0	0	2933	5	4	3666	10	8	4400	0	0
23	766	10	8	1533	5	4	2300	0	0	3066	10	8	3833	5	4	4600	0	0
24	800	0	0	1600	0	0	2400	0	0	3200	0	0	4000	0	0	4800	0	0
25	833	5	4	1666	10	8	2500	0	0	3333	5	4	4166	10	8	5000	0	0
26	866	10	8	1733	5	4	2600	0	0	3466	10	8	4333	5	4	5200	0	0
27	900	0	0	1800	0	0	2700	0	0	3600	0	0	4500	0	0	5400	0	0
28	933	5	4	1866	10	8	2800	0	0	3733	5	4	4666	10	8	5600	0	0
29	966	10	8	1933	5	4	2900	0	0	3866	10	8	4833	5	4	5800	0	0
30	1000	0	0	2000	0	0	3000	0	0	4000	0	0	5000	0	0	6000	0	0

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR.

Chronological Cycles.

Golden Number	10	Dominical Letter	D. C.
Epact	9	Roman Indication	10
Solar Cycle	13	Julian Period	6565

Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.

Epiphany	Jan.	6	Birth of Queen Victoria	May	24
Martyrdom of King Charles I.	„	30	Restoration of King Charles II.	„	29
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb.	8	Pentecost—Whit Sunday	„	30
Quinquagesima or Shrove Sunday.	„	22	Trinity Sunday	June	6
Ash Wednesday	„	25	Corpus Christi	„	10
Quadragesima Sunday	„	29	Ascension of Queen Victoria	„	20
St. David	Mar.	1	Proclamation	„	21
St. Patrick	„	17	St. John Baptist—Midsum. Day	„	24
Annunciation—Lady Day	„	25	Birth of Prince Albert	Aug.	26
Palm Sunday	April.	4	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day	Sept.	29
Good Friday	„	9	Gunpowder Plot	Nov.	5
EASTER SUNDAY	„	11	Birth of Prince of Wales	„	9
Low Sunday	„	18	1st Sunday in Advent	„	28
St. George	„	23	St. Andrew	„	30
Rogation Sunday	May	16	St. Thomas	Dec.	21
Ascension Day	„	20	Christmas Day	„	25

The Year 5613 of the Jewish Era commences 14th September, 1852.
Ramadan (Month of Abstinence observed by Turks) commences 20th June 1852.
The Year 1269 of the Mahomedan Era commences on 15th October 1852.

ECLIPSES.

During the year 1852 three Eclipses will be seen in India, but only two of which are visible at Bombay. The third is visible only to the Northern portion of India.

LUNAR ECLIPSE.—*Thursday, 1st July* 1852.

Beginning of the Eclipse	6h. 29m.	P. M.
Disappearance in the Umbra	7h. 30m.	„
Middle of the Eclipse	8h. 17m.	„
Reappearance from the Umbra	9h. 4m.	„
End of the Eclipse	10h. 6m.	„

Magnitude of the Eclipse=1.53 (Moon's diameter being=1.)
First Contact with the Shadow, N. 81° E.
Last Contact with the Shadow, N. 78 W.
This Eclipse will be seen throughout the whole of India.

SOLAR ECLIPSE.—*Saturday 11th December*, 1852.

The Solar Eclipse is not visible at Baroda, Surat, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, &c., *i. e.*, in any portion of Southern India, or at any situation to the South of it.

However, a partial eclipse of the Sun is visible at such places as are situated in Northern India, such as Cashmere, Lahore, Mooltan, Delhi, Gwalior, Benares, Calcutta, Juggunnath, &c.

LUNAR ECLIPSE—*Sunday, 26th December*, 1852.

Beginning of the Eclipse	4h. 25m.	P. M.
Middle of the Eclipse	5h. 54m.	„
End of the Eclipse	7h. 23m.	„

Magnitude of the Eclipse= 0.68 (Moon's diameter being=1.)
First Contact with the Shadow, N. 125° E.
Last Contact with the Shadow, N. 132 W.

The beginning of this Eclipse is not visible in any part of India, but the end is visible throughout.

Holydays allowed in Public Offices during the Year.

EUROPEANS.

CHRISTMAS DAY, from the Evening of the 24th Dec. to the morning of the 2nd Jan.		8 Days.
HOLY WEEK, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 8th, 9th, and 10th April		3 Days.

HINDOO.

Muker Sunkrant	January 12th	Monday	1 Day.
Sewratree	February 18th	Wednesday	1 Day.
Hollee	March 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th	Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday	4 Days.
Ram Nowmee	March 29th	Monday	1 Day.
Cocoanut Day	July 31st	Saturday	1 Day.
Janma Ushtumee	August 7th	Saturday	1 Day.
Gunesh Chatoorthee	August 17th	Friday	1 Day.
Dussera	October 22nd	Friday	1 Day.
Dewallee	November 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th	Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday	4 Days.

MAHOMEDAN.

Ramzan, Shaval Eed	July 20th, and 21st	Tuesday and Wednesday	2 Days.
Buckree Eed	September 25th	Saturday	1 Day.
Mohurrum	October 24th, and 25th	Sunday and Monday	2 Days.
Mahim Fair	December 26th	Sunday	1 Day.

PARSEE—KUDMEE.

Jemshedee Nowroz	March 20th	Saturday	1 Day.
Aban Feast	March 25th	Thursday	1 Day.
Adur Feast	May 24th	Saturday	1 Day.
Furverdeen Jussun	May 12th	Wednesday	1 Day.
Gathaw Ghumbar	August 22nd 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th,	Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday.	5 Days.
Pappatee, or New-Year's day	August 27th	Friday	1 Day.
Khordad Feast and Vulava	September 1st and 2nd	Wednesday and Thursday	2 Days.
Atushbeiram and Salgerry	September 12th	Sunday	1 Day.

SHAENSHOTEE.

Jemshedee Nowroz	March 21st	Friday	1 Day.
Aban Feast	May 24th	Saturday	1 Day.
Adur Feast	June 1st	Tuesday	1 Day.
Furverdeen Jussum	June 11th	Friday	1 Days.
Gathaw Ghumbar	September 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th,	Tuesday, Wednes., Thursday, Friday & Saturday	5 Days.
Pappatee, or New-Year's day	September 26th	Sunda	1 Day.
Khordad Feast and Vulava	October 1st and 2nd	Friday and Saturday	2 Days.
Atushbeiram Salgerry	November 11th	Thursday	1 Day.

A List of the Native Months.

HINDOO.	MALABAR.	PARSEE.	MAHOMEDAN.
1st Chytru.*	1st Kany.	1st Furverdeen.	1st Mohurrum.
2nd Vaishak.	2nd Toolam.	2nd Ardeebehesht.	2nd Suffer.
3rd Jest,	3rd Virchigam.	3rd Khordad.	3rd Rubbee-ul-avul.
4th Ashad.	4th Dhanuh.	4th Teer.	4th Rubbee-ul-akhur
5th Shrawan.	5th Magaram.	5th Amoordad.	5th Jumadi-ul-avul.
6th Bhadrapud.	6th Kumbham.	6th Sharavar.	6th Jumadi-ul-akhul.
7th Ashwin.	7th Meenam.	7th Mehur,	7th Rujub.
8th Kartic.†	8th Meedam.	8th Aban.	8th Shaban.
9th Margashirsh.	9th Edavam.	9th Adder.	9th Rumzan.
10th Poush.	10th Meenam.	10th Deh.	10th Shaaval.
11th Magh.	11th Karkatagaum.	11th Behummun.	11th Zilkad.
12th Falgoon.	12th Chingom.	12th Asfundar.	12th Zilhuz.
		Gathaw 5 days.	

* According to the Shuk Year.
† Sumvut commences with Kartick Shood 1st, or Purtipada.

JANUARY — 31 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.
○ Full Moon.....	7	11	0 A. M.
☾ Last Quarter.....	14	6	10 A. M
● New Moon.....	21	0	18 P. M.
☽ First Quarter.....	29	3	25 P. M.

Day.	Date	Sun Rise.	Sun Set.	Time of High Water, Bombay. Morning	Evening.	Moon's Age.	Remarkable Events.
		H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M		
Th.	1	6 34 34	5 32 40	6 23	7 0	9·7	*Circumcision.*—Ireland united to England, 1818.
Fr.	2	6 34 55	5 33 15	7 19	8 17	10·7	Edmund Burke born, 1730.
Sat.	3	6 35 15	5 33 51	8 17	9 13	11·7	The *Victoria* took the Overland Mails out, 1851.
SUN.	4	6 35 34	5 34 28	8 36	10 2	12·7	*2d Sunday after Christmas.*—West Indies discovered, 1492.
Mon	5	6 35 50	5 35 6	9 14	10 46	13·7	*Epiphany.*—Evacuation of Cabool by the British Troops, 1842. The *Ajdaha* brought in the Mails of 7th ultimo, 1851.
Tu.	6	6 36 8	5 35 42	9 59	11 23	14·7	
Wed	7	6 36 21	5 36 21	10 47	11 59	○15.7	
Th.	8	6 36 35	5 36 59	11 37	— —	16·7	*Lucian.*—Lt. Waghorn died, 1850.
Fr.	9	6 36 48	5 37 36	0 44	0 24	17·7	
Sat.	10	6 36 59	5 38 15	1 28	1 11	18·7	Cape of Good Hope taken, 1806.
SUN.	11	6 37 9	5 38 53	2 12	1 57	19·7	*1st Sunday after Epiphany.*—Trincomali taken, 1795.
Mon	12	6 37 18	5 39 32	3 2	2 49	20·7	
Tu.	13	6 37 25	5 40 11	3 52	3 47	21·7	Battle of Chillianwallah, 1849.
Wed	14	6 37 31	5 40 49	4 48	5 0	☾ 22·7	
Th.	15	6 37 37	5 41 27	6 0	6 5	23·7	Capture of Pondicherry, 1776.
Fr.	16	6 37 40	5 42 06	6 38	7 58	24·7	Battle of Corunna, 1809.
Sat.	17	6 37 41	5 42 48	7 32	9 10	25·7	Dr. Franklin born, 1706.—The *Moorsuffer* took the Overland Mails out, 1851.
SUN.	18	6 37 42	5 43 24	8 28	10 1	26·7	*2d Sunday after Epiphany.*
Mon	19	6 37 43	5 44 03	9 20	10 44	27·7	Aden captured, 1839.
Tu.	20	6 37 42	5 44 40	10 14	11 21	28·7	
Wed	21	6 37 39	5 45 19	11 4	11 59	● 29·7	Bartolini the Sculptor died, 1850.
Th.	22	6 37 33	5 45 57	——	0 4	1·0	Surrender of Mooltan, 1849.
Fr.	23	6 37 30	5 46 33	0 31	0 33	2·0	Duke of Kent died, 1820.
Sat.	24	6 37 22	5 47 12	1 7	1 11	3·0	Frederick the Great born, 1712.
SUN.	25	6 37 14	5 47 48	1 38	1 47	4·0	*Conversion of St. Paul.*—*3d Sunday after Epiphany.*
Mon	26	6 37 5	5 48 25	2 15	2 23	5·0	Dr. Jenner died, 1823.
Tu.	27	6 36 55	5 49 1	2 44	3 2	6·0	The *Sesostris* brought in the Mails of 24th ultimo, 1851.
Wed	28	6 36 44	5 49 36	3 35	3 43	7·0	Battle of Aliwal, 1846.
Th.	29	6 36 32	5 50 10	4 14	4 22	☽ 8·0	George III. died, 1820.
Fr.	30	6 36 19	5 50 45	5 0	6 0	9·0	*Martyrdom of King Charles I.* [1649.
Sat.	31	6 36 02	5 51 20	5 49	7 24	10·0	

FEBRUARY — 29 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		D.	H.	M.	
○	Full Moon	5	11	44	P. M.
☾	Last Quarter	12	2	54	P. M.
●	New Moon	20	5	46	A. M.
☽	First Quarter	28	10	23	A. M.

Day	Date	Sun Rise.	Sun Set.	Time of High Water, Bombay. Morning.	Evening.	Moon's Age.	Remarkable Events.
		H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.		
Sun.	1	6 35 46	5 51 54	6 36	8 40	11·0	*4th Sunday after Epiphany.*—Battle of Mortimers Cross, 1461.
Mon	2	6 35 28	5 52 28	7 31	9 38	12·0	*Purification of Virgin Mary.*
Tu.	3	6 35 10	5 53 0	8 29	10 24	13·0	Sir Robert Peel born, 1788.—The *Akbar* took the O. Mail's out 1851, with Sir C. Napier on board
Wed	4	6 34 50	5 53 32	9 28	11 5	14·0	
Th.	5	6 34 28	5 54 4	10 29	11 42	○ 15·0	*St. Agatha.*—The *Feroze* brought in the O. M. of the 7th ult. 1851.
Fr.	6	6 34 7	5 54 35	11 23	— —	16·0	Charles II. died, 1685.
Sat.	7	6 33 41	5 55 7	0 24	0 17	17·0	Cholera, Edinburgh, 1832.
Sun.	8	6 33 19	5 55 35	1 8	1 2	18·0	*Septuagesima Sun.*—Mary Queen of Scots beheaded, 1586.
Mon	9	6 32 53	5 56 5	1 49	1 49	19·0	Treaty of Calcutta, 1757.
Tu.	10	6 32 25	5 56 37	2 31	2 41	20·0	Battle of Sobraon, 1846.
Wed	11	6 31 57	5 57 5	3 11	3 34	21·0	Queen Victoria married, 1840.
Th.	12	6 31 27	5 57 35	3 54	4 46	☾ 22·0	Sir Astley Cooper died, 1841.
Fr.	13	6 30 58	5 58 2	4 45	6 18	23·0	Revolution in England, 1688.
Sat.	14	6 30 28	5 58 30	5 42	7 54	24·0	*St. Valentine*—Battle of Hydrabad, Scinde, 1843.
Sun.	15	6 29 56	5 58 56	6 47	9 3	25·0	*Sexages. Sun.*—Treaty of Lahore, 1846.
Mon	16	6 29 23	5 59 23	8 2	9 52	26·0	Amboyna taken, 1796.
Tu.	17	6 28 50	5 59 50	9 8	10 35	27·0	Battle of Meeanee, 1843.—The *Queen* took the O. M. out, 1851.
Wed	18	6 28 15	6 0 15	10 4	11 11	28·0	Martin Luther died, 1546.
Th.	19	6 27 40	6 0 40	10 56	11 41	29·0	Galileo born 1564.
Fr.	20	6 27 4	6 1 4	11 44	— —	● 0·3	Surrender of Hydrabad, Scinde, 1843
Sat.	21	6 26 26	6 1 28	0 8	0 18	1·3	Repulse at Jellalabad, 1842.
Sun.	22	6 25 48	6 1 52	0 38	0 57	2·3	*Quinquages. Sun.*—*Shrove Sun.*—French Revolution commenced, 1848. Battle of Goojrat, 1849.
Mon	23	6 25 11	6 2 13	1 7	1 31	3·3	L. Philippe abdicated, 1848.—The *Moozuffer* brought in O. M. of 24th ult. 1851.
Tu.	24	6 24 33	6 2 35	1 37	2 2	4·3	*St. Matthews.*
Wed	25	6 23 50	6 3 0	2 8	2 35	5·3	*Ash Wed.*—Cap. of the Bogue Forts [1841.
Th.	26	6 23 9	6 3 21	2 37	3 13	6·3	House of Commons, Dublin, burnt, [1792.
Fr.	27	6 22 28	6 3 42	3 8	4 4	7·3	Battle of Orthes, 1814.
Sat.	28	6 21 46	6 4 2	3 46	5 14	☽ 8·3	Corn Laws expired, 1849.
Sun.	29	6 21 3	6 4 23	4 28	6 39	9·3	*Quadragesima Sun. 1st Sun. in Lent.*

MARCH — 31 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.	
○ Full Moon.....	6	10	21	A. M.
☾ Last Quarter.....	13	1	21	A. M.
● New Moon.....	20	11	34	P. M.
☽ First Quarter.....	29	1	41	A. M.

Day	Date	Sun Rise.	Sun Set.	Time of High Water, Bombay. Morning.	Time of High Water, Bombay. Evening.	Moon's Age.	Remarkable Events.
		H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.		
Mon	1	6 20 20	6 4 42	5 25	8 10	10·3	*St. David.*
Tu.	2	6 19 35	6 5 1	6 37	9 16	11·3	
Wed	3	6 18 50	6 5 20	8 0	10 8	12·3	Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Knighted, 1842.—The *Ajdaha* took the Over. Mails out 1851.
Th.	4	6 18 5	6 5 39	9 5	10 45	13·3	
Fr.	5	6 17 19	6 5 57	10 14	11 21	14·3	
Sat.	6	6 16 32	6 6 16	11 12	11 58	○15·3	
Sun.	7	6 15 45	6 6 33	— —	0 7	16·3	*2d Sun. in Lent.*—Bank of England suspended payment, 1797.
Mon	8	6 14 59	6 6 49	0 36	0 52	17·3	William III. died, 1702.—Battle of Abouklr, 1801.—The *Victoria* brought in the Overland Mails of the 7th ultimo, 1851.
Tu.	9	6 14 11	6 7 5	1 16	1 35	18·3	
Wed	10	6 13 25	6 7 21	1 52	2 24	19·3	
Th.	11	6 12 35	6 7 39	2 34	3 20	20·3	Napoleon outlawed, 1815.
Fr.	12	6 11 46	6 7 54	3 17	4 29	21·3	Chelsea Hospital founded, 1682.—Nepaul War ended, 1816.
Sat.	13	6 10 57	6 8 11	4 13	5 53	☾ 22·3	
Sun.	14	6 10 8	6 8 26	5 4	7 29	23·3	*3d Sunday in Lent.*—Admiral Byng shot, 1757.
Mon	15	6 9 19	6 8 41	6 16	8 51	24·3	
Tu.	16	6 8 27	6 8 57	7 46	9 45	25·3	
Wed	17	6 7 38	6 9 12	8 54	10 21	26·3	*St. Patrick.*—The *Moozuffer* took the Overland Mails out, 1851.
Th.	18	6 6 49	6 9 25	9 54	10 51	27·3	Princess Louisa born, 1848.
Fr.	19	6 5 57	6 9 41	10 44	11 20	28·3	
Sat.	20	6 5 7	6 9 55	11 32	11 44	● 29·3	Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727.
Sun.	21	6 4 16	6 10 10	— —	0 5	0·5	*Benedict.—4th Sunday in Lent.*
Mon	22	6 3 26	6 10 24	0 9	0 38	1·5	Riots, St. Toronta, 1849.
Tu.	23	6 2 35	6 10 37	0 36	1 9	2·5	
Wed	24	6 1 44	6 10 52	1 3	1 39	3·5	
Th.	25	6 0 54	6 11 6	1 30	2 11	4·5	*Annunciation.—Lady day.*
Fr.	26	6 0 3	6 11 19	2 2	2 48	5·5	Prince Geo. of Cambridge born, 1819
Sat.	27	5 59 13	6 11 33	2 30	3 37	6·5	Peace of Amiens.—The *Queen* brought in the O. Mails of 24th ultimo, 1851.
Sun.	28	5 58 22	6 11 46	3 6	4 45	7·5	*5th Sunday in Lent.*—Abercrombie killed, 1801.
Mon	29	5 57 31	6 12 1	3 54	6 9	☽ 8·5	Annexation of the Punjab, 1849.
Tu.	30	5 56 41	6 12 13	4 59	7 43	9·5	Sicilian Vespers, 1282.
Wed	31	5 55 50	6 12 28	6 17	8 55	10·5	

APRIL — 30 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	D.	H.	M.	
○ Full Moon.....	4	7	15	P. M.
☾ Last Quarter.....	11	1	51	P. M.
● New Moon.....	19	4	36	P. M.
☽ First Quarter.....	27	0	54	P. M.

Day.	Date	Sun Rise.	Sun. Set.	Time of High Water, Bombay. Morning.	Evening.	Moon's Age.	Remarkable Events.
		H. M. S	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.		
Th.	1	5 54 58	6 12 44	7 44	9 45	11·5	*All Fools' day.*
Fr.	2	5 54 7	6 12 57	8 58	10 23	12·5	
Sat.	3	5 53 17	6 13 11	10 6	10 54	13·5	Shakspeare died, 1616—The *Feroze* took the Overland Mail soon, 1851.
Sun.	4	5 52 29	6 13 23	11 1	11 29	○ 14·5	*Palm Sun.-St. Ambrose.*-The *Acbar* brought in the O. M. of 7th ult. 1851
Mon	5	5 51 40	6 13 38	11 52	— —	15·5	Abdication of Buonaparte, 1814.
Tu.	6	5 50 50	6 13 52	0 4	0 36	16·5	Old Lady day.
Wed	7	5 50 3	6 14 5	0 40	1 23	17·5	Defeat of Ukbar Khan by the Garrison of Jellalabad.
Th.	8	5 49 14	6 14 20	1 20	2 8	18·5	[Sirghir, 1819.
Fr.	9	5 48 26	6 14 34	1 47	3 2	19·5	*Good Friday.* — Capture of As-
Sat.	10	5 47 40	6 14 46	2 42	4 8	20·5	Battle of Toulouse, 1814.
Sun.	11	5 46 51	6 15 3	3 33	5 25	☾ 21·5	*Easter Sunday.* —Wm. and Mary crowned, 1689.
Mon	12	5 46 5	6 15 17	4 42	7 4	22·5	Rodney's Victory, 1782.
Tu.	13	5 45 18	6 15 34	6 1	8 33	23·5	
Wed	14	5 44 33	6 15 47	7 27	9 25	24·5	
Th.	15	5 43 46	6 16 6	8 41	9 59	25·5	
Fr.	16	5 43 3	6 16 21	9 40	10 27	26·5	Buffon died, 1788.
Sat.	17	5 42 18	6 16 38	10 30	10 52	27·5	Dr. Franklin died, 1790 —The *Sesostris* took the O. Mails out, 1851
Sun.	18	5 41 35	6 16 53	11 12	11 14	28·5	*Low Sunday.*
Mon	19	5 40 52	6 17 10	11 46	11 38	● 29·5	
Tu.	20	5 40 9	6 17 27	— —	0 18	0·8	
Wed	21	5 39 27	6 17 43	0 5	0 48	1·8	
Th.	22	5 38 46	6 18 0	0 31	1 19	2·8	Duke of Sussex died. 1843.
Fr.	23	5 38 7	6 18 17	1 0	1 51	3·8	*St George*—Shakspeare born, 1564 —The *Moozuffer* brought in the O Mails of 24th ult. 1851.
Sat.	24	5 37 26	6 18 34	1 28	2 29	4·8	Great fire at Surat, 1837.
Sun.	25	5 36 47	6 18 53	2 3	3 21	5·8	*St. Mark.—2d Sunday after Easter* —Princess Alice Maud born, 1843.
Mon	26	5 36 7	6 19 11	2 43	4 23	6·8	
Tu.	27	5 35 30	6 19 30	3 37	5 45	☽ 7·8	
Wed	28	5 34 52	6 19 48	4 43	7 16	8·8	
Th.	29	5 34 18	6 20 6	6 12	8 27	9·8	Washington inaugurated, 1789.
Fr.	30	5 33 42	6 20 24	7 38	9 18	10·8	

MAY—31 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.	
○ Full Moon.....	4	3	14	A. M
☾ Last Quarter..	11	4	14	A. M.
● New Moon..	19	8	7	A. M.
☽ First Quarter.....	26	8	30	P. M.

Day	Date	Sun Rise.	Sun Set.	Time of High Water, Bombay. Morning.	Evening	Moon's Age.	Remarkable Events.
		H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.		
Sat.	1	5 33 8	6 20 44	8 54	9 50	11·8	[Wellington born, 1769. *St. Philip and St. James.*- Duke of
Sun.	2	5 32 33	6 21 3	9 56	10 23	12·8	*3d Sunday after Easter.*
Mon	3	5 32 0	6 21 24	10 44	10 54	13·8	*Invention of the Cross.*—The *Victoria* took the Over. Mail out, 1851
Tu.	4	5 31 28	6 21 44	11 36	11 33	○ 14·8	Seringapatan taken, 1799. The *Ajdaha* brought in the O. M. of the
Wed	5	5 30 56	6 22 4	— —	0 24	15.8	Napoleon died, 1821. [7th ult. 1851.
Th.	6	5 30 26	6 22 24	0 14	1 9	16·8	*St. John the Evangelist.*
Fr.	7	5 29 56	6 22 46	0 55	1 54	17·8	Savings' banks erected in England, [1188.
Sat.	8	5 29 27	6 23 7	1 36	2 45	18·8	
Sun.	9	5 29 0	6 23 28	2 23	3 43	19·8	*4th Sunday after Easter.*—Louis [XV. died, 1774.
Mon	10	5 28 32	6 23 50	3 12	4 57	20·8	Corp. and Test Acts. repealed, 1828.
Tu.	11	5 28 8	6 24 10	4 17	6 19	☾ 21·8	
Wed	12	5 27 43	6 24 31	5 36	7 40	22·8	
Th.	13	5 27 19	6 24 55	7 2	8 42	23·8	Old May day.
Fr.	14	5 26 56	6 25 16	8 9	9 2	24·8	Henry IV. of France murdered, 1610. The *Acbar* took a Mail
Sat.	15	5 26 35	6 25 39	9 19	9 49	25·8	Cuvier died, 1832. [out, 1851.
Sun.	16	5 26 13	6 26 1	10 5	10 12	26·8	*Rogation Sunday.*—Battle of Al- [buera, 1811.
Mon	17	5 25 54	6 26 24	10 47	10 37	27.8	Trial by Jury instituted, 970.
Tu.	18	5 25 36	6 26 46	11 31	11 1	28·8	Capture of the Canton Forts, 1842.
Wed	19	5 25 17	6 27 11	11 54	11 28	● 0·2	Anne Boleyn beheaded, 1536.
Th.	20	5 25 0	6 27 34	— —	0 26	1·2	*Ascension day.*—Columbus died, [150.
Fr.	21	5 24 44	6 27 56	0 2	0 57	2·2	
Sat.	22	5 24 30	6 28 20	0 44	1 36	3·2	Pope Alexander born, 1688.
Sun.	23	5 24 15	6 28 43	1 23	2 17	4·2	*Sunday after Ascension Day.*
Mon	24	5 24 1	6 29 7	1 45	3 6	5·2	Birth of Q. Victoria, 1819.—The *Sesostris* brought in the Overland
Tu.	25	5 23 52	6 29 28	2 11	4 9	● 6·2	Mail of the 24th ultimo, 1851.
Wed	26	5 23 40	6 29 52	3 10	5 21	☽ 7·2	
Th.	27	5 23 31	6 30 15	4 43	6 39	8.2	Venerable Bede born, 678.—The *Moosufer* took a Mail out, 1851.
Fr.	28	5 23 22	6 30 38	6 11	7 47	9·2	Wm. Pitt born, 1759.
Sat.	29	5 23 14	6 31 2	7 33	8 39	10·2	Restoration of King Charles II.
Sun.	30	5 23 8	6 31 24	9 8	9 14	11·2	*Pentecost.*—*Whit Sunday.*
Mon	31	5 23 2	6 31 46	9 46	9 47	21·2	

JUNE—30 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.	
○ Full Moon	2	11	17	A. M.
☾ Last Quarter	9	8	6	P. M.
● New Moon	17	9	39	P. M.
☽ First Quarter	25	1	38	A. M.

Day	Date	Sun Rise.	Sun Set.	Time of High Water, Bombay Morning	Time of High Water, Bombay Evening	Moon's Age.	Remarkable Events.
		H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H M	H. M.		
Tu	1	5 22 59	6 32 7	10 41	10 23	13·2	
Wed	2	5 22 54	6 32 30	11 26	11 5	○ 14·2	Riots in London, 1780
Th.	3	5 22 51	6 32 51	— —	0 10	15·2	Peace signed at Paris, 1814
Fr	4	5 22 49	6 33 13	0 0	0 53	16·2	British Institution founded, 180 — The *Feroze* brought in the Mail of the 7th ultimo, 1851
Sat.	5	5 22 49	6 33 35	0 39	1 36	17·2	Slave Trade abolished 1807
Sun	6	5 22 49	6 33 55	1 5	2 25	1 2	*Trinity Sunday* – Jeremy Bentham died, 1832 – The Reform Bill passed, 1832 The *Sesostris* took a Mail out, 1851
Mon	7	5 22 50	6 34 16	2 7	3 19	1 2	
Tu	8	5 22 52	6 34 36	2 51	4 15	20·2	
Wed	9	5 22 56	6 34 56	3 48	5 14	☾ 21·2	*St Anthony* – Amoy taken, 1842
Th	10	5 23 0	6 35 16	4 56	6 22	22·2	*Corpus Christi*
Fr.	11	5 23 6	6 35 34	6 14	7 29	23·2	*St Barnabas*
Sat	12	5 23 11	6 35 53	7 32	8 20	24·2	Surrender of the Peishwa, and fall of Maligam, 1818.
Sun	13	5 23 19	6 36 9	8 39	8 52	25·2	*1st Sunday after Trinity*
Mon	14	5 23 26	6 36 28	9 12	9 18	26·2	Battle of Marengo, 1800
Tu	15	5 23 33	6 36 45	10 17	9 48	27·2	Magna Charta signed, 1215
Wed	16	5 23 43	6 37 1	10 56	10 20	28 2	
Th	17	5 23 52	6 37 16	11 32	10 53	● 29·2	Addison died, 1719
Fr	18	5 24 3	6 37 31	— —	0 36 1136	0·6	Battle of Waterloo, 1815
Sat	19	5 24 15	6 37 47	— —	0 43	1·6	
Sun	20	5 24 26	6 38 2	0 17	1 24	2.6	*2nd Sunday after Trinity* —Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
Mon	21	5 24 39	6 38 15	1 0	2 6	3 6	Proclamation.
Tu.	22	5 24 52	6 38 28	1 52	2 56	4·6	
Wed	23	5 25 7	6 38 39	2 32	3 47	5·6	Battle of Plassey, 1757
Th.	24	5 25 21	6 38 49	3 25	4 49	6 6	*St John Baptist* – Midsummer day
Fr.	25	5 25 37	6 38 59	4 36	5 52	☽ 7·6	The *Ajdaha* took a Mail out, 1851 .
Sat	26	5 25 53	6 39 9	6 0	6 52	8 6	George IV died, 1830
Sun	27	5 26 9	6 39 17	7 29	7 54	9.6	*3rd Sunday after Trinity* – The Coal Ship *Awshee* brought in the Overland Mail of the 24th ult 1851
Mon	28	5 26 26	6 39 24	8 41	8 29	10·6	Queen Victoria Crowned, 1838.
Tu	29	5 26 43	6 39 31	9 39	9 13	11.6	*St. Peter*.
Wed	30	5 27 0	6 39 38	10 32	10 2	12·6	

JULY—31 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.	
○ Full Moon.....	1	8	19	P. M.
☾ Last Quarter.....	9	0	58	P. M.
● New Moon..	17	9	7	A. M.
☽ First Quarter	24	5	53	A. M.
○ Full Moon	31	7	3	A. M.

Day	Date	Sun Rise.	Sun Set.	Time of High Water, Bombay. Morning.	Time of High Water, Bombay. Evening.	Moon's Age.	Remarkable Events.
		H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.		
Th.	1	5 27 19	6 39 43	11 16	10 53	○ 13·6	The *Moozuffer* brought in the Mail of the 7th ult. in 24 days & 14 hours, being the shortest passage on record, 1851.
Fr.	2	5 27 38	6 39 46	11 58	11 44	14·6	
Sat.	3	5 27 56	6 39 50	— —	0 38	15 6	*4th Sun. after Trinity.*—America declared an independent state by the Congress, 1776.
Sun.	4	5 28 16	6 39 52	0 30	1 17	16 6	
Mon	5	5 28 34	6 39 54	1 12	1 57	17 6	Capture of Ghuznie, 1839. — The *Auckland* took the Mail out, 1851
Tu.	6	5 28 54	6 39 54	1 55	2 38	18.6	
Wed	7	5 29 16	6 39 52	2 34	3 24	19 6	*Thomas-à-Becket.*
Th	8	5 29 35	6 39 51	3 20	4 9	20 6	Duke of Cambridge died, 1850.
Fr	9	5 29 57	6 39 47	4 8	5 12	☽ 21·6	Bourbons restored, 1815
Sat.	10	5 30 18	6 39 44	5 12	5 57	22·6	Capture of the Isle of Bourbon, 1810
Sun.	11	5 30 39	6 39 39	6 34	6 52	23·6	*5th Sunday after Trinity.*—Prince of Orange assassinated, 1584.
Mon	12	5 31 0	6 39 34	7 53	7 33	24·6	West India Docks opened, 1806
Tu.	13	5 31 22	6 39 26	8 56	8 18	25·6	Duke of Orleans killed, 1842.
Wed	14	5 31 43	6 39 19	9 47	8 57	26·6	French Revolution, 1789.
Th.	15	5 32 4	6 39 10	10 30	9 43	27·6	*St. Swithin.*
Fr.	16	5 32 26	6 39 0	11 10	10 30	28·6	Sir John Reynolds born, 1723
Sat.	17	5 32 48	6 38 50	11 47	11 19	● 0·1	Isaac Watts born, 1674.
Sun.	18	5 33 10	6 38 36	— —	0 26	1 1	*6th Sunday after Trinity.*—Petrarch died, 1374.
Mon	19	5 33 31	6 38 23	0 9	1 6	2·1	
Tu.	20	5 33 53	6 38 9	0 52	1 47	3 1	
Wed	21	5 34 14	6 37 54	1 38	2 32	4·1	Union of England & Scotland, 1708.
Th.	22	5 34 35	6 37 39	2 23	3 17	5·1	*Magdalene.* — Battle of Salamanca [1813.
Fr.	23	5 34 58	6 37 20	3 16	4 6	6·1	Ghuzni captured, 1839.
Sat.	24	5 35 19	6 37 1	4 22	5 0	☾ 7·1	Insurances began, 1696. — The Brig *Mahi* brought in the O. Mail of the 24th ultimo, 1851.
Sun.	25	5 35 40	6 36 42	5 43	5 52	8·1	*St. James.*—*7th Sun after Trinity.*
Mon	26	5 36 1	6 36 21	7 11	6 46	9 1	*St. Anne.*—The *Feroze* took the Mail out, 1851.
Tu.	27	5 36 23	6 35 59	8 34	7 50	1·0	
Wed	28	5 36 44	6 35 36	9 34	8 46	11·1	Robespierre guillotined, 1793. — Battle of the Pyrenees, 1813.
Th.	29	5 37 3	6 35 13	10 23	9 49	12·1	
Fr.	30	5 37 25	6 34 51	11 7	10 47	13.1	Charles X. dethroned, 1830.
Sat.	31	5 37 43	6 34 23	11 45	11 36	○ 14·1	

AUGUST — 31 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		D.	H.	M.	
☾	Last Quarter.....	8	6	18	A. M.
●	New Moon..	15	6	94	P. M.
☽	First Quarter.....	22	10	53	A. M.
○	Full Moon..	29	7	58	P. M.

Day	Date	Sun Rise.	Sun Set.	Time of High Water, Bombay. Morning.	Time of High Water, Bombay. Evening.	Moon's Age.	Remarkable Events.
		H. M. S.	H. M. S.	M. S.	M. S.		
Sun	1	5 38 2	6 33 56	— —	0 20	15·1	*Lammas-day.* — *8th Sunday after Trinity* — Slavery abolished in the East Indies, 1838. — The *Ajdaha* brought in the Overland Mail of the 7th ultimo, 1851.
Mon	2	5 38 20	6 33 30	0 21	0 52	16·1	
Tu.	3	5 38 41	6 33 1	1 1	1 24	17·1	
Wed	4	5 38 59	6 32 31	1 39	1 57	18·1	Lord Dalhousie apd. Gov. General [of India, 1847]
Th.	5	5 39 18	6 32 0	2 16	2 32	19·1	Capture of Cabool, 1840.
Fr.	6	5 39 38	6 31 28	2 49	3 7	20·1	*Transfiguration of our Lord.*
Sat.	7	5 39 57	6 30 55	3 30	3 44	21	
Sun	8	5 40 15	6 30 21	4 23	4 22	☾ 22·1	*9th Sun. after Trinity* — Canning [died, 1827]
Mon	9	5 40 32	6 29 48	5 32	5 9	23·1	Accession of Louis Philippe, 1830.
Tu.	10	5 40 50	6 29 14	6 54	6 0	24·1	
Wed	11	5 41 7	6 28 37	8 17	7 8	25·1	
Th.	12	5 41 25	6 28 1	9 22	8 17	26·1	Havannah taken.
Fr.	13	5 41 40	6 27 24	10 10	9 20	27·1	The New Poor Law passed, 1834.
Sat.	14	5 41 56	6 26 46	10 53	10 21	28·1	Printing invented, 1437. — Battle of Vittoria, 1811.
Sun	15	5 42 13	6 26 7	11 30	11 15	● 29·1	*Assumption of the V. Mary* — *10th Sunday after Trinity*
Mon	16	5 42 29	6 25 27	— —	0 7	0·7	Manchester Massacre, 1819.
Tu.	17	5 42 45	6 24 47	0 6	0 44	1·7	Duchess of Kent born, 1796.
Wed	18	5 43 0	6 24 6	0 49	1 21	2·7	
Th.	19	5 43 16	6 23 22	1 31	2 3	3·7	Royal George sunk, 1782.
Fr.	20	5 43 30	6 22 40	2 15	2 39	4·7	
Sat.	21	5 43 44	6 21 58	3 4	3 22	5·7	*St. Bernard.*—Surinam taken, 1798
Sun.	22	5 43 58	6 21 14	4 6	4 9	☽ 6·7	*11th Sunday after Trinity* — Battle of Bosworth Field, 1485.
Mon	23	5 44 11	6 20 29	5 25	5 5	7·7	American War declared, 1775. — The *Auckland* brought in the Overland Mail of the 24th ultimo, 1851.
Tu.	24	5 44 26	6 19 44	7 1	6 2	8·7	
Wed	25	5 44 37	6 18 59	8 27	7 28	9·7	
Th.	26	5 44 52	6 18 12	9 34	8 37	10·7	Birth of Prince Albert, 1819.
Fr.	27	5 45 4	6 17 26	10 19	9 43	11·7	Louis Philippe died, 1850.
Sat.	28	5 45 17	6 16 37	10 56	10 42	12·7	*St. Augustine.*
Sun.	29	5 45 30	6 15 49	11 25	11 29	○ 13·7	*12th Sunday after Trinity.* — St. John the Baptist beheaded.
Mon	30	5 45 42	6 15 0	11 56	— —	14·7	
Tu.	31	5 45 55	6 14 11	0 12	0 25	15·7	

SEPTEMBER — 30 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	D.	H.	M.	
☾ Last Quarter.....	6	11	26	P. M.
● New Moon.....	14	3	30	A. M.
☽ First Quarter.....	20	6	9	P. M.
○ Full Moon.....	28	11	16	A. M.

Day.	Date	Sun Rise.			Sun Set.			Time of High Water, Bombay. Morning.		Evening.		Moon's Age.	Remarkable Events.
		H.	M.	S	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	H.	M.		
Wed	1	5	46	9	6	13	21	0	48	0	55	16·7	*St. Giles.*—The *Feroze* brought in the Mail of 7th ultimo, 1851. The *Ajdaha* took a Mail out 1851.
Th.	2	5	46	19	6	12	33	1	20	1	19	17·7	*St. Stephen, Confessor* - London burnt, 1666.
Fr	3	5	46	31	6	11	43	1	52	1	47	18·7	Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.
Sat.	4	5	46	42	6	10	52	2	24	2	15	19·7	Capture of Allyghur, 1803.
Sun.	5	5	46	53	6	10	1	2	59	2	44	20·7	*13th Sunday after Trinity.*- 1st American Congress, 1774.
Mon	6	5	47	2	6	9	12	3	46	3	24	☾ 21·7	
Tu.	7	5	47	14	6	8	20	4	43	4	11	22·7	
Wed	8	5	47	24	6	7	30	6	8	5	16	23 7	*Nativity of Virgin Mary.*
Th.	9	5	47	36	6	6	36	7	40	6	20	24·7	Capture of Montreal, 1760.
Fr.	10	5	47	48	6	5	44	8	56	7	52	25 7	Battle of Conaghull, 1800.
Sat.	11	5	47	59	6	4	51	9	52	9	4	26·7	Battle of Delhi, 1803.
Sun.	12	5	48	11	6	3	57	10	33	10	15	27 7	*14th Sunday after Trinity* Siege of Vienna.
Mon	13	5	48	21	6	3	5	11	5	11	1	28·7	
Tu.	14	5	48	32	6	2	12	11	36	11	48	● 0 4	*Holy Cross.*
Wed	15	5	48	43	6	1	19	—	—	0	17	1·4	Freedom of the Press, India, 1835.
Th.	16	5	48	53	6	0	27	0	34	0	50	2·4	Reoccupation of Cabool, 1842.
Fr.	17	5	49	4	5	59	34	1	17	1	26	3 4	London and Birmingham Railway opened, 1838. — The *Moozuffer* took a Mail out 1851.
Sat.	18	5	49	16	5	58	40	1	57	2	5	4·4	
Sun.	19	5	49	26	5	57	48	2	50	2	45	5·4	*15th Sunday after Trinity* - Battle of Poictiers, 1356.
Mon	20	5	49	36	5	56	56	3	40	3	36	☽ 6 4	
Tu.	21	5	49	49	5	56	1	5	9	4	36	7 4	*St. Matthew.* — The *Victoria* brought in the Mail of the 24th ultimo, 1851.
Wed	22	5	49	59	5	55	9	6	48	5	44	8·4	
Th.	23	5	50	8	5	54	18	8	22	7	14	9·4	Battle of Assaye, 1803.
Fr.	24	5	50	22	5	53	24	9	21	8	33	10·9	Charles I. dethroned, 1640.
Sat.	25	5	50	33	5	52	31	10	5	9	42	11·4	
Sun.	26	5	50	46	5	51	38	10	38	10	37	12·4	*St. Cyprian.*—*16th Sunday after Trinity.*
Mon	27	5	51	7	5	50	47	10	54	11	18	13·4	
Tu.	28	5	51	9	5	49	55	11	29	11	56	○ 14·4	
Wed	29	5	51	21	5	49	3	11	54	—	—	15·4	*St. Michael.*—*Michaelmas day.*
Th.	30	5	51	34	5	48	12	0	30	0	19	16·4	*St. Jerome.*

OCTOBER — 31 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.
☾ Last Quarter.....	6	3	28 P. M
● New Moon.....	13	0	6 P. M
☽ First Quarter.....	20	4	47 A. M.
○ Full Moon	28	4	46 A. M.

Day.	Date	Sun Rise.	Sun Set.	Time of High Water, Bombay. Morning	Evening	Moon's Age.	Remarkable Events.
		H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.		
Fr.	1	5 51 46	5 47 20	0 59	0 46	17·4	*Remigius.*
Sat.	2	5 52 0	5 46 30	1 31	1 14	18·4	Battle of Egmont-op-zee, 1799
Sun.	3	5 52 13	5 45 39	2 0	1 39	19·4	*17th Sunday after Trinity* — Charuker plundered & burnt, 1847. —The *Feroze* took a Mail out
Mon	4	5 52 27	5 44 39	2 34	2 13	20·4	Lally took Arcot, 1758. [1851.
Tu.	5	5 52 40	5 44 0	3 12	2 51	21·4	The *Ackbar* brought in the Mail of the 7th ultimo, 1851.
Wed	6	5 52 55	5 43 11	4 14	3 37	☾ 22·4	Louis Philippe born, 1773.
Th.	7	5 53 9	5 42 23	5 36	4 51	23.	*St. Mark.*
Fr.	8	5 53 24	5 41 34	7 10	6 13	24·4	[ed, 1759.
Sat.	9	5 53 37	5 40 49	8 28	7 43	25·4	Eddistone Light-house commenc-
Sun.	10	5 53 56	5 39 58	9 25	8 56	26·4	*18th Sunday after Trinity.*—Capture of Chinese, 1841.
Mon	11	5 54 13	5 39 11	10 5	9 57	27·4	Old Michaelmas day.
Tu.	12	5 54 30	5 38 26	10 37	10 51	28·4	
Wed	13	5 54 47	5 37 39	11 6	11 35	● 0·0	*Trans of King Edward Confes.*
Th.	14	5 55 5	5 36 55	11 37	— —	1·0	Battle of Hastings, 1066.
Fr.	15	5 55 22	5 36 12	0 19	0 11	2·0	Surrender of Berhampore, 1803.
Sat.	16	5 55 41	5 35 27	1 1	0 55	3·0	House of Parliament burnt, 1834
Sun.	17	5 55 49	5 34 45	1 47	1 32	4·0	*19th Sunday after Trinity.*—The *Zenobia* took a Mail out, 1851.
Mon	18	5 56 19	5 34 3	2 38	2 22	5·0	*St. Luke.*
Tu.	19	5 56 39	5 33 21	3 39	3 14	6·0	
Wed	20	5 57 0	5 32 40	4 57	4 12	☽ 7·0	Battle of Navarino, 1827.
Th.	21	5 57 20	5 32 2	6 25	5 36	8·0	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.
Fr.	22	5 57 40	5 31 24	7 56	7 2	9·0	Battle of Buxar, 1764.
Sat.	23	5 58 2	5 30 46	8 59	8 26	10·0	The *Moosuffer* brought in the Mail of the 25th ultimo 1851
Sun.	24	5 58 25	5 30 7	9 38	9 25	11·0	*20th Sunday after Trinity* —Mansion House founded, 1739.
Mon	25	5 58 48	5 29 30	10 9	10 18	12·0	*St. Crispian.*
Tu.	26	5 59 12	5 28 54	10 31	10 59	13 0	
Wed	27	5 59 36	5 28 20	10 57	11 36	14·0	
Th.	28	6 0 1	5 27 47	11 18	— —	○ 15·0	*St. Simon and St. Jude*
Fr.	29	6 0 25	5 27 15	0 7 / 11·46	— —	16·0	
Sat.	30	6 0 51	5 26 43	0 39	0 12	17·0	Tower Armoury burnt, 1841
Sun.	31	6 1 16	5 26 12	1 8	0 44	18·0	[*Hallows eve* *21st Sunday after Trinity.* — *All*

NOVEMBER — 30 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.	
☾ Last Quarter.....	5	5	32	A. M.
● New Moon.....	11	9	32	P. M.
☽ First Quarter.....	18	7	19	P. M.
○ Full Moon.....	26	11	32	P. M.

Day	Date	Sun Rise.	Sun Set.	Time of High Water, Bombay. Morning.	Evening.	Moon's Age.	Remarkable Events.
		H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.		
Mon	1	6 1 45	5 25 41	1 40	1 17	19·0	*All Saints.*
Tu.	2	6 2 11	5 25 13	2 5	1 48	20·0	*All Souls.* Insurrection at Cabul, [1841.
Wed	3	6 2 39	5 24 47	3 0	2 32	21·0	*Holy Well Day.* The *Victoria* took a Mail out, 1851.
Th.	4	6 3 8	5 24 20	3 56	3 28	22·0	William III. landed.
Fr.	5	6 3 35	5 23 55	5 7	4 53	☾ 23·0	Gun-powder Plot, 1605. The *Ajdaha* brought in the Mail of the 7th ult. 1851.
Sat.	6	6 4 5	5 23 31	6 43	6 8	24·0	Princess Charlotte died, 1817.
SUN.	7	6 4 35	5 23 9	7 52	7·31	25·0	*22d Sunday after Trinity.*—Destruction of Cabul, 1842.
Mon	8	6 5 4	5 22 48	8 49	8 38	26·0	Milton died, 1674.
Tu.	9	6 5 37	5 22 27	9 28	9 41	27·0	Birth of Prince of Wales, 1841.
Wed	10	6 6 9	5 22 7	10 0	10 33	28·0	Lord Mayor's day.
Th.	11	6 6 39	5 21 51	10 28	11 17	● 29·0	*St. Martin.*
Fr.	12	6 7 13	5 21 33	11 4	— —	0·5	Jallalabad occupied by Sir R Sale [1841.
Sat.	13	6 7 45	5 21 17	0 5 / 1146	— —	1·5	Capture of Kelat, 1839.
SUN.	14	6 8 17	5 21 5	0 48	0 22	2·5	*23d Sunday after Trinity.*—Great Earthquake in England, 1318.
Mon	15	6 8 52	5 20 50	1 33	1 16	3·5	First regulated Parliament assembled at Oxford, 1213.
Tu.	16	6 9 26	5 20 40	2 24	2 6	4·5	Battle of Poona, 1817.
Wed	17	6 10 0	5 20 30	3 20	3 0	5·5	The *Auckland* took a Mail out [1851.
Th.	18	6 10 36	5 20 18	4 29	3 57	☽ 6·5	*St. Luke.*
Fr.	19	6 11 11	5 20 11	5 40	5 12	7·5	Junction of the Severn and Thames commenced, 1789.
Sat.	20	6 11 46	5 20 6	6 57	6 41	8·5	*Edmund King and Martyr.*
SUN.	21	6 12 23	5 19 59	8 10	7 59	9·5	*24th Sun after Trinity.*—Princess Royal born, 1840.
Mon	22	6 12 58	5 19 56	8 53	8 58	10·5	*St. Cecilia.*—Repulse at Ramnuggur, 1848.
Tu.	23	6 13 36	5 19 52	9 21	9 51	11·5	
Wed	24	6 14 11	5 19 51	9 43	10 31	12·5	
Th.	25	6 14 47	5 19 53	10 12	11 11	13·5	*St. Catherine.* The *Zenobia* brought in the Mail of the 24th ult 1851.
Fr.	26	6 15 26	5 19 53	10 46	11 46	○ 14·5	Attack at St. Charles, 1847.
Sat.	27	6 16 12	5 19 54	11 10	— —	15·5	
SUN.	28	6 16 40	5 19 58	0 17 / 1147	— —	16 5	*Advent Sunday.*—Cardinal Wolsey [died, 1530.
Mon	29	6 17 17	5 20 3	0 49	0 20	17·5	Polish Revolution, 1830.
Tu.	30	6 17 55	5 20 9	1 22	1 0	18·5	*St. Andrew.*

DECEMBER — 31 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.	
☾ Last Quarter.....	4	5	14	P. M.
● New Moon.....	11	8	23	A. M.
☽ First Quarter.....	18	1	30	P. M.
○ Full Moon.....	26	6	1	P. M.

Day	Date	Sun Rise.	Sun Set.	Time of High Water, Bombay. Morning		Evening.		Moon's Age.	Remarkable Events.
		H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H.	M.	H.	M.		
Wed	1	6 18 33	5 20 17	2	0	1	36	19·5	Alexander of Russia died, 1825.
Th.	2	6 19 10	5 20 26	2	44	2	28	20·5	Q. Dowager Adelaide died, 1849.
Fr.	3	6 19 48	5 20 36	3	36	3	24	21·5	Capture of the Isle of France, 1810 The *Acbar* took a Mail out, 1851.
Sat.	4	6 20 24	5 20 48	4	40	4	29	☾ 22·5	Battle of Soodalapoor, 1848.
SUN.	5	6 21 1	5 21 1	5	50	5	48	23·5	*2nd Sunday in Advent.*—Mozart died, 1792.
Mon	6	6 21 40	5 21 14	7	4	7	13	24 5	Battle of Bangalore, 1791.
Tu.	7	6 22 15	5 21 31	7	59	8	22	25·5	Marshal Ney shot, 1815
Wed	8	6 22 53	5 21 45	8	41	9	24	26·5	*Conception of V. Mary.*
Th.	9	6 23 28	5 22 6	9	14	10	13	27·5	Milton born, 1608.
Fr.	10	6 24 4	5 22 24	9	54	11	3	28·5	Luther's bonfire, 1520.
Sat.	11	6 24 40	5 22 44	10	38	11	51	● 0·2	Charles XII. killed, 1718.
SUN.	12	6 25 14	5 23 6	11	27	—	—	1·2	*3d Sunday in Advent*—Fort George captured, 1813.
Mon	13	6 25 50	5 23 28	0	36	0	21	2 2	*St. Lucia.*
Tu.	14	6 26 25	5 23 51	1	21	1	9	3·2	Washington died 1799.
Wed	15	6 26 59	5 24 15	2	3	1	57	4·2	
Th.	16	6 27 33	5 24 39	2	49	2	45	5 2	Battle of Nagpore, 1817.
Fr.	17	6 28 7	5 25 5	3	47	3	37	6 2	Sir Humphrey Davy born, 1778.
Sat.	18	6 28 39	5 25 33	4	45	4	40	☽ 7·2	Battle of Moodkee, 1845.
SUN	19	6 29 10	5 26 0	5	44	5	56	8·2	*4th Sunday in Advent.*—Riots at Manchester, 1792.
Mon	20	6 29 42	5 26 28	6	46	7	10	9·2	
Tu.	21	6 30 12	5 26 58	7	34	8	19	10·2	*St. Thomas.*
Wed	22	6 30 42	5 27 28	8	9	9	13	11·2	Battle of Ferozeshahur, 1845.
Th.	23	6 31 10	5 28 0	8	47	10	4	12 2	
Fr.	24	6 31 38	5 28 30	9	18	10	45	13.2	Peace, England & United States, 1804.
Sat.	25	6 32 50	5 29 3	10	1	11	22	14.2	**Christmas Day.**
SUN.	26	6 32 31	5 29 37	10	40	11	57	○ 15·2	*St. Stephen.* — *1st Sunday after Christmas.*
Mon	27	6 32 56	5 30 10	11	26	—	—	16·2	*St. John.*
Tu.	28	6 33 22	5 30 44	0	32	0	8	17·2	
Wed	29	6 33 45	5 31 19	1	9	0	53	18·2	
Th.	30	6 34 9	5 31 53	1	46	1	36	19·2	Capture of Ghent, 1708.
Fr.	31	6 34 29	5 32 31	2	29	2	29	20.2	1st Charter to the E. I. Com 1600

THE
INDIAN CALENDAR
For the Year 1852.

SHEWING THE CORRELATIVE DATES ACCORDING TO THE VARIOUS MODES OF RECKONING TIME AMONG THE ENGLISH, HINDOOS, MALABARIANS, PARSEES, AND MAHOMEDANS.

For the Year of Christ	1852
— *Vekramajit, Sumvut*	1908-9
— *Shalivahan, Shuk, Sadharun, and Virodhkroot*	1773-4
— *Malabar*	1027-28
— *Yezdezerd, or Nowroz*	1221-22
— *Hijree*	1268-69
— *Fuslee*	1261-62

AND

— *Soor Sun Ihidea Khumseen Miatyn Wu-ulf, and Isunie Khumseen Miatyn Wu-ulf*	1252-53

NOTE.

THE only explanation which is conceived necessary to render the scheme of the following Calendar fully understood, is that the Christian months indicated at the top of each page, divide the Native months as they appear represented in the space below allotted to their names. January, for example, partakes of the Hindoo months Marroo, Poush and Magh, Guzeratt, Duxun and Concan, Margashirsh, and Poush ; and Malabar, Dhanuh and Magaram ; the Parsee months Shaenshoyee, Teer and Amoordad : Kudmee, Amoordad and Sharaver ; and the date of Nowroz 127 to 157 , and the Mahomedan months Suffar and Rubee-ul-avul.

From the columns is to be collected, that the 1st of January corresponds with the 9th of Poush Vud, Marroo ; the 9th of Poush-maugh Vud, Guzeratt, Duxun and Concan ; 19th of Dhan-Magram, Malabar ; the 7th of Teer, Shaenshoyee ; the 7th of Amoordad, Kudmee , the 127th day of Nowroz or Kudmee ; and the 8th of Rubee-ul-akhur Mahomedan : and so throughout the year.

We have also endeavoured to discriminate the Feasts and Festivals of each nation by different sorts of type ; the Hindoos, for example, we have distinguished by Roman small letters, as Magh Shood , the name of the Malabar month by Roman capitals, as MAGARAM ; the Parsees by small capitals, as AMOORDAD ; the Mahomedan, by Italic small letters, as *Mohurrum.*

HINDOOS.—It may here be observed, that the Hindoo lunar months invariably consist of 30 Tithees, or lunar days : and the whole month is divided into two equal parts, or 15 Tithees each : the one called Shookla Puksh, or Shood—the bright half or increase of the Moon ; the other the Kristna Puksh, or Vud, the dark half or decrease of the Moon. The lunar month begins on the western side of India, and south of the Nurbudda river, with the first day of the Shookla Puksh (Shood Prutipuda) or bright half of the Moon—at Benares, Oojein, and

the countries north of the Nurbudda, the lunar month begins with the first day of the Kristna Puksh, (Vud Prutipuda,) or dark half of the Moon. The first is designated the Sookladee mode of reckoning : and the latter, the Krishnadee. The lunar year begins with the first day of the Shookla Puksh or bright half of the Moon in Chytr, both north and south of the Nurbudda, in every country in India ; but as the dark half of the Moon precedes the other, or Shookla Pu'sh at Benares, the half lunar month of Chytr is taken from the last luna month of the year preceding, and considered to belong to it.

It has been already stated that the lunar month invariably consists of 30 Tithees or lunar days, but it has been customary with all eastern nations, in order to regulate their fasts and festivals, to drop certain lunar days, and to reckon others twice, to make up the deficiency: the first of these are termed by the Hindoos, Kshuvu Tithees (perishable days,) and the days repeated twice are called Vridh Tithees (additional days) The rule of these is exceedingly simple Those lunar days on which the sun does not rise, (Sooryoduyu nuheen) are struck out ; those in which it rises twice are Vridh, or additional : and it is obvious that such circumstances will occur about six times in the course of the lunar year.

PARSEES.—There are at present two branches of the Parsees, who differ one month in the year from each other ; those that forward one month in their year are styled Kudmees, and the rest Shenshoyees. The present scheme embraces the Parsee Era of Yezdezerd, commonly styled Kudmee or Dureayee Nowroz, or sea-reckoning, the same being made use of in all nautical calculations among the Asiatic mariners, the new year of which always commences on the 1st day of Furverdeen. The Kudmees reckon the new year and the Dureayee Nowroz to fall on the 28th of August, one month earlier than the commencement of the Shaenshoyee's new year. It also embraces the Parsee Era of Yezdezerd, commonly called Shaenshoyee, the new year of which generally begins on the 1st day of Furverdeen. The Shaenshoyees compute the new year to commence from the 27th of September, a month later than the commencement of the Kudmee's new year.

MAHOMEDANS – The first day of Mohurrum, or the commencement of the year, is ordinarily reckoned from the first appearance of the moon, after the conjunction observed from an eminence of any sort, or even in cloudy weather from the time at which, but for these obstacles, it would be visible ; and this can scarcely happen earlier than twenty-four or later than forty-eight hours after the conjunction. After this manner each several month is reckoned, and the lapse of twelve such months constitutes the Mahomedan year.

JANUARY, 1852.—(Native Calendar.)

Days of the Week.	Christian.	Hindoo. Marroo.	Hindoo. Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan.	Hindoo. Malabar.	Parsee. Shaenshoyee.	Parsee. Kudmee or Nowroz.	Mahomedan.	
Thur.	1	9	9	19	7	127	8	Amoordad Feast, Kudmee.
Fri.	2	10		20	8	128	9	
Sat.	3	11	11	21	9	129	10	Fast day, Hindoo.
Sun.	4	12	12	22	10	130	11	
Mon.	5	13	13	23	11	131	12	Maydeoshum, Ghumbar Feast of the Shaenshoyees commences this day.—*Vufatee Huzeratt*, Mahomedan.
Tues.	6	14	14	24	12	132	13	
Wed.	7	30	15	25	13	133	14	Teer Feast, Shaenshoyee. Purbhadave's Fair, in Malum Wood, Hindoo.
Thur.	8	1	1	26	14	134	15	Poush Vud, G. D. and Concan; and Maugh Vud, Marroo.
Fri.	9	2	2	27	15	135	16	Maydeoshum, Ghumbar Feast of the Shaenshoyees, ends this day.
Sat.	10	3	3	28	16	136	17	
Sun.	11	5	5	29	17	137	18	
Mon.	12	6	6	1	18	138	19	MAGARAM, Malabar.—Muker Sunkrant at 8h. 8m. P. M. Hindoo.
Tues.	13	7	7	2	19	139	20	
Wed.	14	8	8	3	20	140	21	
Thur.	15	9	9	4	21	141	22	
Fri.	16	10	10	5	22	142	23	
Sat.	17	11	11	6	23	143	24	Fast day, Hindoo.
Sun.	18	12	12	7	24	144	25	
Mon.	19	13	13	8	25	145	26	
Tues.	20	14	14	9	26	146	27	
Wed.	21	15	30	10	27	147	28	
Thur.	22	1	1	11	28	148	29	Maugh Shood G. D. and Concan, and Marroo.
Fri.	23	2	2	12	29	149	1	*Rubee-ul-akhur*, Mahomedan.—Maha Beej, Hindoo.
Sat.	24	3	3	13	30	150	2	
Sun.	25	4	4	14	1	151	3	Amoordad, Shaenshoyee; Sharaver, Kudmee.
Mon.	26	5	5	15	2	152	4	Vussunt Punchamee, Hindoo.
Tues.	27	6	6	16	3	153	5	
Wed.	28	7	7	17	4	154	6	Ruth Suptamee, Hindoo.
Thur.	29	8	8	18	5	155	7	
Fri.	30	9	9	19	6	156	8	
Sat.	31	10	10	20	7	157	9	Amoordad Feast, Shaenshoyee.

Hindoo. { Marroo: *Poush—Maugh* ..... / Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan: *Poush Maugh.*—Sumvut 1908. } Shuk 1773.
Malabar: *Dhan—Magaram* 1027

Parsee. { Shaenshoyee: *Teer—Amoordad* ... / Kudmee: *Amoordad— Sharaver, or Nowroz*—127 to 157... ..... } 1221.

Mahomedan; *Rubee-ul-akhur, Rubee-ul-awul,*
Hijree... ..... 1268.
Fusee .... 1261.
Soor Sun..... 1252.

FEBRUARY, 1852.—(Native Calendar.)

Days of the Week.	Christian.	Hindoo. Marroo.	Hindoo. Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan.	Hindoo. Malabar.	Parsee. Shaenshoyee.	Parsee. Kudmee or Nowroz.	Mahomedan.	
Sun.	1	11	11	21	8	158	10	Fast day, Hindoo.—*Oorus Dustgeerka, Kaorguz Dulhum Peer*, Mahomedan.
Mon.	2	12	12	22	9	159	11	
Tues.	3	13	13	23	10	160	12	
Wed.	4	14	14	24	11	161	13	
Thur.	5	30	15	25	12	162	14	Chumpa Davie's Fair, at [illegible]ttul Waddy, Hindoo.
Fri.	6	1	1	26	13	163	15	Maugh Vud, Guzeratt, [illegible]uxun, and Concan: Falgoon Vud Marroo
Sat.	7	2	2	27	14	164	16	
Sun.	8	3	3	28	15	165	17	
Mon.	9	4	4	29	16	166	18	
Tues.	10	5	5	30	17	167	19	
Wed.	11	6	6	1	18	168	20	KUMBHAM, Malabar.
Thur.	12	7	7	2	19	169	21	
Fri.	13	8	8	3	20	170	22	
Sat.	14	10	10	4	21	171	23	
Sun.	15	11	11	5	22	172	24	Fast day, Hindoo.
Mon	16	12	12	6	23	173	25	
Tues.	17	13	13	7	24	174	26	
Wed.	18	14	14	8	25	175	27	Sewratree, Hindoo.
Thur.	19	15	30	9	26	176	28	PAYTASHUM Ghumbar Feast of the Kudmees, commences this day.
Fri.	20	1	1	10	27	177	29	Falgoon Shood, Guzeratt, Duxum, and Concan, and Marroo.
Sat.	21	1	1	11	28	178	30	
Sun.	22	2	2	12	29	179	1	*Jummadee-ul-avul*, Mahomedan.
Mon	23	3	3	13	30	180	2	PAYTASHUM, Ghumbar Feast of the Kudmees, ends this day.
Tues.	24	4	4	14	1	181	3	SHARAVER, Shaenshoyee; MEHUR, Kudmee.
Wed.	25	5	5	15	2	182	4	
Thur.	26	6	6	16	3	183	5	SHARAVER Feast of the Shaenshoyees.
Fri.	27	7	7	17	4	184	6	
Sat.	28	8	8	18	5	185	7	
Sun.	29	9	9	19	6	651	8	

Hindoo: Marroo: *Maugh Falgoon*..... ... Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan: *Maugh Falgoon*, Sumvuth 1908... } Shuk. 1773
Malabar: *Magaram—Kumbhaur* ... 1027.

Parsee: Shaenshoyee: *Amoordad Sharaver*, Kudmee: *Sharaver Mehur*, or *Nowroz* 158 to 185 ..... } 1221.

Mahomedan: *Rubee-ul-akhur* — *Jummadee-ul-avul, Hijree* 1268.
Fuslee . ..... 1261.
Soor Sun..... 1252.

MARCH, 1852.—(Native Calendar.)

Days of the Week.	Christian.	Hindoo. Marroo.	Hindoo. Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan.	Hindoo. Malabar.	Parsee. Shaenshoyee.	Parsee. Kudmee or Nowroz.	Mahomedan.	
Mon.	1	10	10	20	7	187	9	
Tues.	2	11	11	21	8	188	10	Fast day, Hindoo.
Wed.	3	12	12	22	9	189	11	
Thur.	4	13	13	23	10	190	12	
Fri.	5	14	14	24	11	191	13	Hooly, Hindoo.
Sat.	6	30	15	25	12	192	14	
Sun.	7	1	1	26	13	193	15	Falgoon Vud, Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan; and Chytru Vud, Marroo.
Mon.	8	3	3	27	14	194	16	
Tues.	9	4	4	28	15	195	17	
Wed.	10	5	5	29	16	196	18	MEHUR Feast Kudmee.
Thur.	11	6	6	30	17	197	19	
Fri.	12	7	7	1	18	198	20	MENAM, Malabar.
Sat.	13	8	8	2	19	199	21	
Sun.	14	9	9	3	20	200	22	
Mon.	15	10	10	4	21	201	23	
Tues.	16	11	11	5	22	202	24	Fast day, Hindoo.
Wed.	17	12	12	6	23	203	25	
Thur.	18	13	13	7	24	204	26	
Fri.	19	14	14	8	25	205	27	
Sat.	20	15	30	9	26	206	28	PAYTASHUM, Ghumbar Feast of the Shaenshoyees; and YATHRUM, Ghumbar Feast of the Kudmees commence this day—JAMSHEDJEE Nowroz, Parsee.
Sun.	21	1	1	10	27	207	29	Chytru Shood, Guzeratt, Duxun, Concan, and Marroo, 1774. New year of Shahivan, Sadarun Sum Sumvut Surray, and 1909, Pureedhavie. New year of Vekramajit, Marroo. Goody Padva, Hindoo.
Mon.	22	2	2	11	28	208	30	
Tues.	23	3	3	12	29	209	1	PAYTASHUM, Ghumbar Feast of the Shaenshoyees and YATHRUM, Ghumbar Feast of the Kudmees, ends this day. *Jummadee-ul-akhur*, Mahomedan.
Wed.	24	4	4	13	30	210	2	
Thur.	25	4	4	14	1	211	3	MEHUR, Shaenshoyee, ABAN, Kudmee.
Fri.	26	5	5	15	2	212	4	
Sat.	27	6	6	16	3	213	5	
Sun.	28	7	7	17	4	214	6	
Mon.	29	8	8	18	5	215	7	Ram Nowmee, Hindoo.
Tues.	30	9	9	19	6	216	8	
Wed.	31	10	10	20	7	217	9	Fast day, Hindoo.

HINDOO.	Marroo: *Falgoon—Chytru.* Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan: *Falgoon—Chytru*, Sumvut 1908-1909.	Shuk. 1773. 1774.
	Malabar: Khumbham—*Meenam*...	1027.
PARSEE.	Shaenshoyee: *Sharaver—Mehur.* Kudmee: *Mehur—Aban*, or *Nowroz* 187 to 217	1221.
MAHOMEDAN:	*Jummadee-ul-avul. Hijree*.....	1268.
	Fusleo	1261.
	Soor Sun..	1252.

APRIL, 1852.—(Native Calendar.)

Day of the Week.	Christian.	Hindoo. Marroo.	Hindoo. Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan.	Hindoo. Malabar.	Parsee. Shaenshoyee.	Parsee. Kudmee or Nowroz.	Mahomedan.	
Thur.	1	12	12	21	8	218	10	
Fri.	2	13	13	22	9	219	11	
Sat.	3	14	14	23	10	220	12	Mahaluxmee Fair at the Breach; Hindoo and Eekveera Davie's Fair at Karlee, on the road leading to Poona.
Sun.	4	30	15	24	11	221	13	
Mon.	5	1	1	25	12	222	14	Chytru Vud, Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan; Vaishak Vud, Marroo.
Tues.	6	2	2	26	13	223	15	
Wed.	7	3	3	27	14	224	16	
Thur.	8	4	4	28	15	225	17	
Fri.	9	5	5	29	16	226	18	
Sat.	10	6	6	30	17	227	19	
Sun.	11	7	7	31	18	228	20	
Mon.	12	8	8	1	19	229	21	MEEDAM, Malabar.
Tues.	13	9	9	2	20	230	22	
Wed.	14	10	10	3	21	231	23	
Thur.	15	11	11	4	22	232	24	Fast day, Hindoo.
Fri.	16	12	12	5	23	233	25	
Sat.	17	13	13	6	24	234	26	
Sun	18	14	14	7	25	235	27	
Mon.	19	15	30	8	26	236	28	Yathrum, Ghumbar Feast of the Shaenshoyee, commences this day.—Vageshwary's Fair at Parell, Hindoo; and Vajrabhayee's Fair in the Northern Concan, Hindoo.
Tues.	20	1	1	9	27	237	29	Vaishak Shood, Guzerat, Duxun, Concan, & Marroo.
Wed.	21	2	2	10	28	238	30	
Thur.	22	3	3	11	29	239	1	*Rujub*, Mahomedan.—Akshee Tretia, Hindoo.
Fri.	23	4	4	12	30	240	2	Yathrum, Ghumbar Feast of the Shaenshoyee ends this day.
Sat.	24	5	5	13	1	241	3	Aban Shaenshoyee; Adder Kudmee.
Sun.	25	6	6	14	2	242	4	
Mon.	26	7	7	15	3	243	5	
Tues.	27	8	8	16	4	244	6	
Wed.	28	9	9	17	5	245	7	
Thur.	29	10	10	18	6	246	8	
Fri.	30	11	11	19	7	247	9	Fast day, Hindoo.

Hindoo. Marroo: *Chytru — Vaishak*, Sumvut 1909 .... } Shuk 1774
Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan: *Chytru — Vaishak* Sumvut 1908 }
Malabar, *Meenam — Meedam*... 1027.

Parsee. Shaenshoyee: *Mehur — Aban*... } 1221.
Kudmee: *Aban — Adder*, or *Nowroz* 218 to 241 ..... }

Mahomedan: *Jummadee-ul-akhur — Rujub, Hijree*..... } 1268.
Fuslee .... 1261.
Soor Sun .... 1252.

MAY 1852.—(Native Calendar.)

Days of the Week.	Christian.	Hindoo. Marroo.	Hindoo. Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan.	Hindoo. Malabar.	Parsee. Shaenshoyee.	Parsee. Kadmee or Nowroz.	Mahomedan.	
Sat.	1	12	12	20	8	248	10	
Sun.	2	13	13	21	9	249	11	
Mon.	3	14	14	22	10	250	12	Aban Feast of the Shaenshoyee; Shumboo Mahadeo's Fair at Worlee; Dhacklaswer's Fair at Breach Candy; and Maha Kaully's Fair near Poydonee, Hindoo.
Tues.	4	1	1	23	11	251	13	Vaishak Vud, Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan; Jest [Vud, Marroo.
Wed.	5	2	2	24	12	252	14	
Thur.	6	3	3	25	13	253	15	
Fri.	7	4	4	26	14	254	16	
Sat.	8	5	5	27	15	255	17	
Sun.	9	6	6	28	16	256	18	
Mon.	10	7	7	29	17	257	19	
Tues.	11	8	8	30	18	258	20	
Wed.	12	9	9	1	19	259	21	Furverdeen Jushun, Kudmee, Edavan, Malabar.
Thur.	13	10	10	2	20	260	22	
Fri.	14	11	11	3	21	261	23	Fast day, Hindoo.
Sat.	15	12	12	4	22	262	24	
Sun.	16	13	13	5	23	263	25	
Mon.	17	14	14	6	24	264	26	
Tues.	18	14	14	7	25	265	27	
Wed.	19	15	30	8	26	266	28	
Thur.	20	1	1	9	27	267	29	Jest Shood, Guzeratt, Duxun, Concan, and Marroo.
Fri.	21	2	2	10	28	268	1	*Saban*, Mahomedan.
Sat.	22	3	3	11	29	269	2	
Sun.	23	4	4	12	30	270	3	
Mon.	24	5	5	13	1	271	4	Furverdeen, Shaenshayee; Deh, Kudmee.
Tues.	25	6	6	14	2	272	5	
Wed.	26	7	7	15	3	273	6	
Thur.	27	9	9	16	4	274	7	
Fri.	28	10	10	17	5	275	8	
Sat.	29	11	11	18	6	276	9	Fast day, Hindoo.
Sun.	30	12	12	19	7	277	10	
Mon.	31	13	13	20	8	278	11	

Hindoo. { Marroo: *Vaishak—Jest*, Sumvut 1909..... Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan; *Vaishak* and *Jest*, Sumvut 1908..... } Shuk. 1774.
Malabar: *Meadam—Edavam*..... 1027.

Parsee. { Shaenshoyee: *Aban— Adder* ..... Kudmee: *Adder—Deh*, or *Nowroz*, 247 to 277..... } 1221.

Mahomedan: *Rajub—Sûban*. *Hijree*..... 1268. *Fuslee*..... 1261. *Soor Sun*..... 1252.

JUNE, 1852.—(Native Calendar.)

Days of the Week.	Christian.	Hindoo. Marroo.	Hindoo. Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan.	Hindoo. Malabar.	Parsee. Shaenshoyee.	Parsee. Kudmee or Nowroz.	Mahomedan.	
Tues.	1	14	14	21	9	279	12	Adder Feast, Shaenshoyee.
Wed.	2	30	15	22	10	280	13	Vud Savitree, Hindoo.
Thur.	3	1	1	23	11	281	14	Deh Feast, Kudmee.—Jest Vud, Guzeratt, Duxun,
Fri.	4	2	2	24	12	282	15	[and Concan; and Ashad Vud, Marroo.
Sat.	5	3	3	25	13	283	16	Commencement of the N Year of *Fuslee* 1261:
Sun.	6	4	4	26	14	284	17	[*Sulus Khumseen Miatym ul-ull*, and *Soor Sun* 1253.
Mon.	7	5	5	27	15	285	18	
Tues.	8	6	6	28	16	286	19	Maydeyarem Ghumbar Feast of the Kudmees com-
								[mences this day.
Wed.	9	7	7	29	17	287	20	
Thur.	10	8	8	30	18	288	21	
Fri.	11	9	9	31	19	289	22	Furveedeen Jushun, Shaenshoyee.
Sat.	12	10	10	32	20	290	23	Maydeyarem, Ghumbar Feast of the Kudmees
								[ends this day.
Sun.	13	11	11	1	21	291	24	Fast day, Hindoo.
Mon.	14	12	12	2	22	292	25	
Tues.	15	13	13	3	23	293	26	
Wed.	16	14	14	4	24	294	27	
Thur.	17	15	30	5	25	295	28	
Fri.	18	1	1	6	26	296	29	Ashad Shood, Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan; and
								[Marro.
Sat.	19	2	2	7	27	297	30	
Sun.	20	3	3	8	28	298	1	*Rujub*, Mahomedan, from 1st to last this is a solemn
								[season of fasting.
Mon.	21	4	4	9	29	299	2	
Tues.	22	5	5	10	30	300	3	
Wed.	23	6	6	11	1	301	4	Deh, Shaenshoyee; Bohummun, Kudmee.
Thur.	24	7	7	12	2	302	5	Bohummun Feast, Kudmee.
Fri.	25	8	8	13	3	303	6	
Sat.	26	9	9	14	4	304	7	
Sun.	27	10	10	15	5	305	8	Fast day, Hindoo; Ashaddy Ekadushee, or Pun-
								[derpoor Fair in the Deccan, Hindoo.
Mon.	28	12	12	16	6	306	9	
Tues.	29	13	13	17	7	307	10	
Wed.	30	14	14	18	8	308	11	

Hindoo: Marroo: *Jest—Ashad*, Sumvut 1909 ..... Shuk. 1774.
Guzeratt, Duxun, and Concan; *Jest—Ashad*, Sumvut 1908... Shuk. 1774.
Malabar: *Edarum—Mithoonam*... 1027.

Parsee: Shaenshoyee: *Adder—Deh*..... Kudmee: *Deh—Bohummun*, or *Nowroz*, 297 to 307 ..... 1226.

Mahomedan: *Saban—Rumzan*. *Hijree*. 1267.
Fuslee .... 1261-62.
Soor Sun ... . 1252 53.

JULY, 1852.—(Native Calendar.)

Days of the Week.	Christian.	Hindoo. Marroo.	Hindoo. Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan.	Hindoo. Malabar.	Parsee. Shaenshoyee.	Parsee. Kudmee or Nowroz.	Mahomedan.	
Thur.	1	30	15	19	9	309	12	
Fri.	2	1	1	20	10	310	13	Ashad Vud, Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan, and [Shrawan Vud, Marroo.
Sat.	3	2	2	21	11	311	14	DEH Feast, Shaenshoyee.
SUN.	4	3	3	22	12	312	15	
Mon.	5	4	4	23	13	313	16	
Tues.	6	5	5	24	14	314	17	
Wed.	7	6	6	25	15	315	18	
Thur.	8	7	7	26	16	316	19	MAYDEYAREM, Ghumbar Feast of the Shaenshoyees [commences this day.
Fri.	9	8	8	27	17	317	20	
Sat.	10	9	9	28	18	318	21	
SUN.	11	10	10	29	19	319	22	
Mon.	12	10	10	30	20	320	23	MAYDEYAREM, Ghumbar Feast of the Shaenshoyees [ends this day.
Tues.	13	11	11	31	21	321	24	Allundy Fair in the Duxun, Fast day Hindoo.
Wed.	14	12	12	32	22	322	25	Kurk Sunkrant, at 4h. 36m. A. M., Hindoo.—KAR- [KATAGAM, Malabar.
Thur.	15	13	13	1	23	323	26	*Shabah* Kuder, Mahomedan.
Fri.	16	14	14	2	24	324	27	
Sat.	17	15	30	3	25	325	28	Dewa Umwassia, Hindoo.
SUN.	18	1	1	4	26	326	29	Shrawun Shood, Guzerat, Duxun, Concan, & Marroo.
Mon.	19	2	2	5	27	327	1	First Shravan Somvar, Hindoo.—*Shaval*, Mahome- [dan.
Tues.	20	4	4	6	28	328	2	Rumjam Shaval Eed, Mahomedan.
Wed.	21	5	5	7	29	329	3	Nagpunchamee, Hindoo.
Thur.	22	6	6	8	30	330	4	
Fri.	23	7	7	9	1	331	5	BOHMUMUN, Shaenshoyee; ASFUNDAR, Kudmee.
Sat.	24	8	8	10	2	332	6	BOHUMMUN Feast, Shaenshoyee.
SUN.	25	9	9	11	3	333	7	
Mon.	26	10	10	12	4	334	8	Second Shravan Somvar, Hindoo.— *Edarmadzan*, [Mahomedan.
Tues	27	11	11	13	5	335	9	Fast day, Hindoo.—*Asfundar* Feast, Kudmee.
Wed.	28	12	12	14	6	336	10	
Thur.	29	13	13	15	7	337	11	
Fri.	30	14	14	16	8	338	12	
Sat.	31	30	15	17	9	339	13	Shrawan Narol, or Cocoanut day, Hindoo.

HINDOO. Marroo: *Ashad—Shrawan*, Sumvut 1909 ..... Shuk. 1774.
Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan: *Ashad—Shrawan*, Sumvut 1908
Malabar: *Mithoonam— Karktatayan*..... 1027.

PARSEE. Shaenshoyee: *Deh—Bohummun*...
Kudmee: *Bohummun— Asfundar, or Nowroz*—309 to 339..... 1221.

MAHOMEDAN: *Rumzan—Shaval. Hijree*..... 1268.
Fusler ..... 1262.
Soor Sun ..... 1253.

AUGUST, 1852.—(Native Calendar.)

Days of the Week.	Christian.	Hindoo. Marroo.	Hindoo. Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan.	Hindoo. Malabar.	Parsee. Shaenshoyee.	Parsee. Kudmee or Nowroz.	Mahomedan.	
Sun.	1	1	1	18	10	340	14	Shrawan Vud, G., D., and Concan; and 1st Bhadrapud Vud, Marroo.
Mon.	2	2	2	19	11	341	15	Third Shrawan Somvar, Hindoo.
Tues.	3	3	3	20	12	342	16	
Wed.	4	4	4	21	13	343	17	
Thur.	5	5	5	22	14	344	18	
Fri.	6	6	6	23	15	345	19	
Sat.	7	7	7	24	16	346	20	Junma Ushtumee, Hindoo.
Sun.	8	8	8	25	17	347	21	Gokool Ushtumee, Hindoo.
Mon.	9	9	9	26	18	348	22	Fourth Shrawan Somvar, Hindoo.
Tues.	10	10	10	27	19	349	23	Fast day.—Gowalia Ekkadushee, or Shree Thakoorjee's Fair, in the Town near the Bazar Gate, Hindoo.
Wed.	11	11	11	28	20	350	24	
Thur.	12	12	12	29	21	351	25	
Fri.	13	13	13	30	22	352	26	
Sat.	14	14	14	31	23	353	27	
Sun.	15	15	30	1	24	354	28	CHIGAM, Malabar.—Pethoory Umwasia, Hindoo.
Mon.	16	1	1	2	25	355	29	MOOKHTAD ceremonies of the Kudmees, commence this day.—First Bhadrapud Shood, G., D., and Concan, and Marroo.
Tues.	17	2	2	3	26	356	1	*Zilkad*, Mahomedan.
Wed.	18	3	3	4	27	357	2	
Thur.	19	4	4	5	28	358	3	
Fri.	20	5	5	6	29	359	4	
Sat.	21	6	6	7	30	360	5	MOOKHTAD ceremonies of the Kudmees end this day.
Sun.	22	8	8	8	1	361	6	
Mon.	23	9	9	9	2	362	7	
Tues.	24	10	10	10	3	363	8	
Wed.	25	11	11	11	4	364	9	Fast day, Hindoo.
Thur.	26	12	12	12	5	365	10	GATHAW (Last) Kudmee.—ASFUNDAR Feast, Shaenshoyee.
Fri.	27	13	3	13	6	1	11	FURVERDEEN, 1222. New Year or YEZDEZERD, First Nowroz, Kudmee.
Sat.	28	14	7	14	7	2	12	
Sun.	29	15	30	15	8	3	13	First Bhadrapud Vud. G., D., and Concan; and 2nd Bhadrapud Vud, Marroo.
Mon.	30	1	1	16	9	4	14	
Tues	13	2	2	17	10	5	15	

HINDOO. Marroo: 1st *Bhadrapud* — 2nd *Bhadrapud*, Sumvut 1909..... Shuk. 1774.
Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan. *Shrawan* 1st — *Bhadrapud*, Sumvut 1908 .....
Malabar: *Karkatagam—Chingam*... 1027

PARSEE. Shaenshoyee: *Bohummun — Asfundar*..... 1221.
Kudmee: *Asfundar—Furverdeen*, or *Nowroz*—340 to 5-1222 ..... 1222.

MAHOMEDAN: *Shaval—Zilkad, Hijree* ..... 1268.
Fuslee... ..... 1262.
Soor Sun..... 1253.

SEPTEMBER, 1852.—(Native Calendar.)

Days of the Week.	Christian.	Hindoo. Marroo.	Hindoo. Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan.	Hindoo. Malabar.	Parsee. Shaenshoyee.	Parsee. Kudmee or Nowroz.	Mahomedan.	
Wed.	1	3	3	18	11	6	16	KHORDAD Feast, Kudmee.
Thur.	2	4	4	19	12	7	17	
Fri.	3	5	5	20	13	8	18	
Sat.	4	6	6	21	14	9	19	
SUN.	5	7	7	22	15	10	20	
Mon.	6	7	7	23	16	11	21	
Tues.	7	8	8	24	17	12	22	
Wed.	8	9	9	25	18	13	23	
Thur.	9	10	10	26	19	14	24	
Fri.	10	11	11	27	20	15	25	Fast day, Hindoo.
Sat.	11	12	12	28	21	16	26	
SUN.	12	13	13	29	22	17	27	ASTUSHBEYRAM SALGERRY, Kudmee.
Mon.	13	15	30	31	23	18	28	
Tues.	14	1	1	1	24	19	29	KANY 1028, Malabar New Year. — FURVERDEEN Feast, Kudmee. 2nd Bhadrapud Shood, G. D. and Concan, and Marroo; Mooka Mahatum, Hindoo.
Wed.	15	2	2	2	25	20	30	
Thur.	16	3	3	3	26	21	1	MOOKHTAD ceremonies of the Shaenshoyees commence this day. Zilhuz Mahn. Hurry Tallika, Hindoo.
Fri.	17	4	4	4	27	22	2	Gunesh Chatoorthee, Hindoo.
Sat.	18	5	5	5	28	23	3	Rooshee Punchamee, Hindoo.
SUN.	19	6	6	6	29	24	4	Gowree, Hindoo.
Mon.	20	7	7	7	30	25	5	MOOKHTAD ceremonies of the Shaenshoyee end this day.
Tues.	21	8	8	8	1	26	6	GATHAW (First), Shaenshoyee.
Wed.	22	9	9	9	2	27	7	
Thur.	23	10	10	10	3	28	8	
Fri.	24	11	11	11	4	29	9	Fast day, Hindoo.
Sat.	25	12	12	12	5	30	10	GATHAW, (Last) Shaenshoyee. Waman Duadeshee, Hindoo.—*Edul Adhaugh*, or *Buckree Eed*, Mahomedan.
SUN.	26	13	13	13	1	31	11	FURVERDEEN 1222, New Year of Yezdezerd, Shaenshoyee; ARDEEBEHEST, Hindoo.
Mon.	27	14	14	14	2	32	12	
Tues.	28	30	15	15	3	33	13	ARDEEBEHEST Feast, Kudmee. — Petroo Pucksh, Hindoo.
Wed.	29	1	1	16	4	34	14	2nd Bhadrapud Vud, G. D. and Concan, and Ashvin Vud, Marroo.
Thur.	30	2	2	17	5	35	15	

HINDOO. Marroo: *2nd Bhadrapud Ashvin*, Sumvut 1909 ..... Shuk. 1774.
Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan: *1st Bhadrapud, 2nd Bhadrapud* Sumvut 1908 .. ..
Malabar: *Chingam* 1027—*Kany*... 1028

PARSEE. Shaenshoyee: *Asfundar* 1221—*Furverdeen*, 1222 1221-22
Kudmee: *Furverdeen*— *Ardeebehest*, or *Nowroz*—5 to 35 ..... 1222.

MAHOMEDAN. *Zilkad—Zilhuz, Hijree* ..... 1268.
Fuslee..... 1262.
Soor Sun ..... 1253.

OCTOBER, 1852.—(Native Calendar.)

Days of the Week	Christian.	Hindoo. Marroo.	Hindoo. Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan.	Hindoo. Malabar.	Parsee. Shaenshoyee.	Parsee. Kudmee or Nowroz.	Mahomedan.	
								HINDOO. Marroo: *Ashvin—Kartick* Sumvut ..... Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan: *2nd Bhadrapud—Ashvin*, Sumvut 1909 ..... Malabar: *Kany—Toolam*... ... Shuk 1774.
								PARSEE. Shaenshoyee: *Ferverdeen—Ardeebehest* ..... Kudmee: *Ardeebehest—Khordad*, or *Nowroz*—36 to 66 ..... 1222.
								MAHOMEDAN: *Zilhuz, Hijree*, 1268—*Mohurrum, Hijree* ..... 1259. *Fuslee* ..... 1262. *Soor Snn* 1253
Fri.	1	3	3	18	6	36	16	KHORDAD Feast, Shaenshoyee.
Sat.	2	4	4	19	7	37	17	
SUN.	3	5	5	20	8	38	18	
Mon.	4	6	6	21	9	39	19	
Tues.	5	7	7	22	10	40	20	
Wed.	6	8	8	23	11	41	21	MAYDEOZURRUM, Ghur bar Feast of the Kudmees, commences this day
Thur.	7	9	9	24	12	42	22	
Fri.	8	10	10	25	13	43	23	
Sat.	9	11	11	26	14	44	24	Fast day, Hindoo.
SUN.	10	12	12	27	15	45	25	
Mon.	11	13	13	28	16	46	26	
Tues.	12	14	14	29	17	47	27	
Wed.	13	15	30	30	18	48	28	
Thur.	14	1	1	31	19	49	29	FURVERDEEN Feast, Shaenshoyee.—Ashvin Shood. G., D., Concan, and Marroo.—Ghut Stapuna, Hindoo.
Fri.	15	2	2	1	20	50	30	TOOLAM, Malabar.—*Mohurrum, Hijree* 1269, the Festival of *Hussain* and *Hossain* lasts ten days, Mahomedan.—Bhow Beej, Hindoo.
Sat.	16	4	4	2	21	51	2	
SUN.	17	5	5	3	22	52	3	
Mon.	18	6	6	4	23	53	4	
Tues.	19	7	7	5	24	54	5	
Wed.	20	8	8	6	25	55	6	
Thur.	21	9	9	7	26	56	7	
Fri.	22	10	10	8	27	57	8	Dussera, Hindoo.
Sat.	23	11	11	9	28	58	9	Fast day, Hindoo.
SUN.	24	12	12	10	29	59	10	
Mon.	25	13	13	11	30	60	11	
Tues.	26	14	14	12	1	61	12	ARDEEBEHEST, Shaenshoyee; KHORDAD, Kudmee.
Wed	27	30	15	13	2	62	13	Manackthally or Kojagree, Mankaswer's Fair at Mazagon, Hindoo.
Thur.	28	1	1	14	3	63	14	Ashvin Vud, Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan; Kartic Vud, Marroo.—ARDEEBEHEST Feast, Shaenshoyee.
Fri.	29	1	1	15	4	64	15	
Sat.	30	2	2	16	5	65	16	
SUN.	31	3	3	17	6	66	17	KHORDAD Feast, Kudmee.

NOVEMBER, 1852.—(Native Calendar)

Days of the Week.	Christian.	Hindoo. Marroo.	Hindoo. Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan.	Hindoo. Malabar.	Parsee. Shaenshoyee.	Parsee. Kudmee or Nowroz.	Mahomedan.	
Mon.	1	4	4	18	7	67	18	
Tues.	2	5	5	19	8	68	19	
Wed.	3	6	6	20	9	69	20	
Thur.	4	7	7	21	10	70	21	
Fri.	5	8	8	22	11	71	22	MAYDEOZURRUM, Ghumbar Feast of the Shaenshoyees, commences this day.
Sat.	6	9	9	23	12	72	23	
SUN.	7	10	10	24	13	73	24	
Mon.	8	11	11	25	14	74	25	Fast day, Hindoo.
Tues.	9	13	13	26	15	75	26	MAYDEOZURRUM, Ghumbar Feast of the Shaenshoyees, ends this day.—Dhuntruyodusee, Hindoo.
Wed.	10	14	14	27	16	76	27	
Thur.	11	15	30	28	17	77	28	ATUSHBEYRAM SALGERRY, Shaenshoyee.—Dewallee, [Hindoo.
Fri.	12	1	1	29	18	78	29	Kartick Shood, G., D., Concan, and Marroo.—Bulee Poojah 1909, New Year of Vikramajit, Hindoo.
Sat.	13	2	2	1	19	79	30	Bhow Beej, Hindoo.—VIRCHIGAM, Malabar.
SUN.	14	3	3	2	20	80	1	*Suffur*, Mahomedan.
Mon.	15	4	4	3	21	81	2	
Tues.	16	5	5	4	22	82	3	
Wed.	17	6	6	5	23	83	1	
Thur.	18	7	7	6	24	84	5	
Fri.	19	8	8	7	25	85	6	
Sat.	20	9	9	8	26	86	7	
SUN.	21	10	10	9	27	87	8	
Mon.	22	11	11	10	28	88	9	Fast day, Hindoo.—Kartickee Ekkadeshee, and Punderpoor Fair in the Deccan.
Tues.	23	12	12	11	29	89	10	
Wed.	24	13	13	12	30	90	11	
Thur.	25	14	14	13	1	91	12	KHORDAD, Shaenshoyee: TEER, Kudmee.
Fri.	26	30	15	14	2	92	13	Kartick Poornima.—Fair at Malabar Hill and at Bhooleshwer, Hindoo.
Sat.	27	1	1	15	3	93	14	Kartick Vud. G., D., and Concan; and Margashirsh Vud, Marroo.
SUN.	28	2	2	16	4	94	15	
Mon.	29	3	3	17	5	95	16	
Tues.	30	4	4	18	6	96	17	KHORDAD Feast, Shaenshoyee.

HINDOO. Marroo: *Kartic — Margashirsh*.. Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan: *Ashvin — Kartick*, Sumvut... 1909 ..... Shuk. 1774.
Malabar: *Toolam — Virchigan* 1028

PARSEE. Shaenshoyee: *Ardeebehest — Khordad* ..... 1222.
Kudmee: *Khordad — Teer* or *Nowroz*—67 to 96..... 1774.

MAHOMEDAN: *Mohurrum — Suffur. Hijree*... 1269.
Fuslee..... 1262.
Soor Sun..... 1253.

DECEMBER, 1852.—(Native Calendar.)

Days of the Week.	Christian.	Hindoo. Mahomedan.	Hindoo. Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan.	Hindoo. Malabar.	Parsee. Shaenshoyee.	Parsee. Kudmee or Nowroz.	Mahomedan.	
Wed.	1	5	5	19	7	97	18	
Thur.	2	6	6	20	8	98	19	
Fri.	3	7	7	21	9	99	20	
Sat.	4	8	8	22	10	100	21	
SUN.	5	9	9	23	11	101	22	MAYDEOSHUM, Ghumbar Feast of the Kudmees, commences this day.
Mon.	6	10	10	24	12	102	23	
Tues.	7	11	11	25	13	103	24	Fast day, Hindoo. Teer f[illegible], Kudmee.
Wed.	8	12	12	26	14	104	25	*Akhuree Chahar Sumba*, Mahomedan.
Thur.	9	13	13	27	15	105	26	MAYDEOSHUM, Ghumbar Feast of the Kudmees, ends this day.
Fri.	10	14	14	28	16	106	27	
Sat.	11	15	30	29	17	107	28	SALGERRY, Kudmee, of the Atushbeyram, constructed by Framjee Cowasjee Banajee and Brothers. Shree Mahaveesveshwurry's fair in the oart occupied by Purvoes, situated at Agiary Lane.
SUN.	12	1	1	30	18	108	29	Margashirsh Shood, Guzerat, Duxun, Concan, and Marroo.
Mon.	13	3	3	1	19	109	1	DHAN, Malabar. Rubhee-al-avul, Mahomedan.
Tues.	14	4	4	2	20	110	2	
Wed.	15	5	5	3	21	111	3	
Thur.	16	6	6	4	22	112	4	
Fri.	17	7	7	5	23	113	5	
Sat.	18	8	8	6	24	114	6	
SUN.	19	9	9	7	25	115	7	
Mon.	20	9	9	8	26	116	8	
Tues.	21	10	10	9	27	117	9	
Wed.	22	11	11	10	28	118	10	Fast day, Hindoo.
Thur.	23	12	12	11	29	119	11	
Fri.	24	13	13	12	30	120	12	
Sat.	25	14	14	13	1	121	13	TEER, Shaenshoyee, Amordad, Kudmee.
SUN.	26	30	15	14	2	122	14	GAM DAVEE's Fair, and *Bhawanee Shunker's* fair at Girgaum, Hindoo. *Oorus Magdoom Sahibka* at Mahim, Mahomedan.
Mon.	27	1	1	15	3	123	15	Margashirsh Vud G. D. and Concan; Poush Vud, Marroo.
Tues.	28	2	2	16	4	124	16	
Wed.	29	3	3	17	5	125	17	
Thur.	30	4	4	18	6	126	18	
Fri	31	5	5	19	7	127	19	

HINDOO. { Marroo: *Margashirsh—Poush.* ... / Guzerat, Duxun, and Concan;... *Kartick—Margashirsh*, Sumvut 1909..... } Shuk. 1774.
HINDOO. { Malabar:—*Virchigum—Dhan*..... } 1028.

PARSEE. { Shaenshoyee;—*Khordad — Teer.* / Kudmee: *Teer — Amoordad*, or *Nowroz*—97 to 127... ..... } 1222.

MAHOMEDAN: *Suffur—Rubee-ul-avul, Hijree.* 1269.
Fuslee..... 1262,
Soor Sun..... .... 1253.

NATIVE FESTIVALS.

HINDOO.

MUCKUR SUNKRANT.—On this day the sun enters the sign "*Muckur*," or Capricorn.—Vide 12th January. The Hindu festivals are so numerous, and the observances of them are so intricate, that they often bewilder a writer when he sits down to describe them. And it is equally difficult to point out which of the festivals is the greatest. The writers of the Hindu legends have set such enormous merit on the observances of each of them, as to surpass all human comprehension; and they have ever unhesitatingly said that those observances themselves will obtain heaven. Great rejoicings are held among the Hindus, but particularly among the Brahmins, on account of the feast of *Muckur Sunkrant*, when the sun reaches the most southern sign of the Zodiac, *Muckur* or Capricornus. From this day till the time of his leaving the most northern, and returning towards the southern signs of the Zodiac, he is called *Utarayan*; and his passage to the most southern sign is called *Dukshanayan*. The vernal and autumnal equinoxes divide the *Utarayan* and *Dukshanayan* into two equal parts. The days of *Utarayan* are esteemed lucky, and those of the *Dukshanayan* unlucky. During the days of *Dukshanayan* it is said that the gates of heaven are shut, and in the *Utarayan* they are open. For men to die in the *Utarayan* is considered more blessed, because they get immediate entrance into heaven; but if the righteous die in the *Dukshanayan*, they shall have to wait outside of the gates till the *Utarayan* sets in. In the days of *Utarayan*, Moonj, the ceremony of investing the youths with the sacred cord, and marriages, are celebrated. The ceremonies that are solemnized at the day of *Muckur Sunkrant*, just at the time of the sun's entrance into the sign, are these.—The Hindus go to the sea, accompanied by a Brahmin priest, to bathe: there they rub their bodies with *tillas*,* and wash themselves in the manner prescribed in the Shastra. The Brahmin then repeats certain incantations suited to the occasion, and closes the ceremony by receiving due adoration, and a present of money for himself. On their return home they invite, Brahmins, present them with a cup of bell-metal, filled with *tillas* and some money, according to the ability of the *Yezaman*. Some even present the Brahmins with copper pots, new *Dhoturs*, umbrellas, &c., and the whole family receives benediction from them, which is done by the Brahmins repeating certain words, and throwing on their heads a few grains of red coloured rice. After the performance of this ceremony, they go to take their meals, which consist of sweatmeats. They invite their friends and relations to dinner; and towards evening they wear new clothes, gold and other ornaments, and frequent the houses of their friends and relations, distributing *tillas* mixed with sugar. At the time of putting the *tillas* into the parties' hands, they repeat these words, "Receive these *tillas* mixed with sugar, and be friendly with me throughout the whole year." All the praise and prayers that are offered this day are to the sun, and to no other god. The second day of Sunkrant is named *Kur*, which is generally celebrated by women by making small presents among those of their own sex.

WUSUNT PUNCHAMEE seems to have been instituted in honor of the spring, which season is personified under the name of *Wausunta*, who is fabled as attending on Kama, or the God of Love.—Vide 26th January.

RUTHSUPTUMEE is dedicated to the worship of the sun. This day is the beginning of the Manwuntura, or period embracing the reign of a *Munoo*, of which fourteen govern in succession, during the different ages of the world. The present age is under the dominion of the seventh Munoo; and at the commencement of this period a new sun is supposed to have mounted his chariot.—Vide 28th January.

SHEVARATREE.—A fast day in honor of *Sheva*, during which the *Linga*, or Bacchiophallus, is worshipped.—Vide 18th February. Vudh chuttoordassee, or the 29th of every month, is kept sacred by the votaries of Shiva; but *Magh vudh* chuttoordassee has obtained its peculiar epithet, *Maha Sheva Ratree*, or the great night of Sheva. The Hindu legends account in the following manner for its notoriety among the rest of *Sheva Ratrees*. In time immemorial an archer of wicked and licentious habits, went into a forest this day, to shoot deer. He spent the whole day in the pursuit of his game, and, on a sudden, night came on, and he was left to the

* Tillas are said to be the favorite grain of the sun.

mercy of the wild beasts When he found himself in such a forlorn condition, he had recourse to a *Bale* or *Bilwa tree** to secure himself from attack. Having got upon the tree, by way of relaxation, or to get a clearer view, he broke off all the branches that hung around and above his head, and flung them down: fortunately the twigs which he threw fell on the *Linga* of Sheva, which was near the foot of the tree. Sheva was so much pleased and satisfied by the accidental worship of his votary, that he fortwith sent a *Veman*, or heavenly chariot, and took the hunter into *Kylas*, his own abode, with acclamations of joy. To commemorate this great event of the entrance of the archer into Kylas, the Hindus observe a fast this day, and worship Sheva in hopes of obtaining like merit. Observance of *Sheva Ratree*:—This day the votaries of Sheva fast, and, in the night, repair to the temples of Sheva, accompanied by a Brahmin priest, who performs Pooja by repeating certain incantations: first he pours some water over the *Linga*, and washes it, and afterwards he decorates it with choice flowers. When this is done, the priest takes his sacred book, wherein Sheva's thousand different names are written, and reads the names: and the Yajaman, the worshipper, flings a leaf of *Bale* over the head of the *Linga* each time. This kind of Pooja is performed four different times during the night, and thus wake is kept up for the whole night. This is styled the Pooja of the four *Praharas*, or watches. It commences at about eight P. M. and ends at five A. M. This night the Pagodas of Sheva are thronged by devotees. Some persons engage twelve Brahmins, and others four, &c., to perform the Pooja, according to the abilities of the Yajaman. The Brahmins must be liberally paid for their labours.

HOLEE (Sanscrit—HOLIKA or PHALGUTSUVA). — This festival, called also *Doluvatra*, or the swinging festival, is supposed by Sir W. Jones to relate to the vernal equinox, and to be similar to the Persian Nowroz. It commences fifteen days before the full moon, on which the ceremonies are terminated, and is held in honor of *Krishna*. In the freedom with which the lower c' ses now behave towards their superiors, this festival resembles the Roman Saturn ; and, in the sending people on bootless errands, it corresponds with our 1st of April. Red powders are daubed upon the image of the god, and thrown and squirted by his worshippers on each other, while females are saluted by exclamations and jests of no very chaste description. The wheaten cake which is placed on the pile lighted at the close of the festival is called pollee, and the right of first offering it in a village is considered as an honorary privilege. Neither the origin of this festival, nor the manner in which it is observed, can be described. Nor is this manner of observing it confined to the lower classes of the native community—the highest apparently joining in it with the same zest as the lowest. This festival nominally continues from the new to the full moon, but only a few of the last days are practically and openly devoted to it. For two or three days no respectable women appear in the streets, so obscene and abusive is the language in almost every one's mouth, and applied to any woman that they may happen to see. It is often called Shimga, from the name of the month in which it occurs.—Vide 16th March.

THE HINDOO NEW YEAR (Shalivan, called Goody Padwa).—On the morning of this day a Hindoo first rubs oil upon his body, and then bathes himself with warm water. A pole bearing a flag, and surmounted with a brass or copper vessel, is erected in front of the house. One such pole must be erected by each family. This represents the banner of Indra, the king of the gods, which on this day is also raised in honor of him by the gods. What is done here on earth is therefore in imitation of what takes place in the heaven of Indra. The leaves of the bitter nimb tree are then to be eaten, which secures health to the body, because this tree is the offspring of the Ambrosia of the gods. The almanac for the New Year is then to be worshipped, and its predictions, in regard to the year just commencing, are to be heard from the mouth of the Jotishees. They tell whether there is to be an abundance or a scarcity of rain, whether there will be unusual heat or cold, whether robberies, insurrections, &c. are to abound, whether unusual sickness is to prevail, &c. &c. Each individual on this day also learns what he is to expect during the year: whether health or sickness, prosperity or adversity, is to be his portion, &c. &c. All this important information is not, of course, to be obtained without some compensation. And not only are presents to be given to the Jotishees, but the poor people are taught on this day to extend their liberality also to the Gooroos and Brahmins. The day is also to be celebrated by feasting. This is an auspicious day for commencing a new building, or engaging in any new undertaking.—Vide 21st March.

*A favourite tree of Sheva's, and which is held sacred among the Hindoos.

RAM NOWMEE.—On this day Rumchundru, the 7th incarnation of Vishnoo, was born at *Ayodaya*, or Oude, about B. C. 1600.—Vide 29th March. Rama is supposed to be the same as the Grecian Dionysius or *Bacchus*, and the object of the incarnation was to effect the destruction of Rawun, the ten-headed tyrant of Lanka or Ceylon, which was at last done with the assistance of Hunoonan, the chief of the monkey tribe. The birth of Rama is, strange to say, celebrated eight days previous to its occurrence, that is, from the first of *Chytru Sooth* to the ninth. From the first day the temples of Rama are white-washed, and illuminated in the evening, and the image of Rama is adorned with costly ornaments. In the evening the *Ramayan*, or the sacred legendary history of Rama, is read in the temples, and in the night *Kirtun* is preached by the *Hurridass*, who describes the morality and heroic actions of Rama. Nautches are also not omitted during the night. In some temples Brahmins are fed with a rich and substantial dinner for eight successive days; these days are denominated *Rama naoratree*, or nine nights of Rama. During these days many Hindus, both males and females, go to the temples of Rama to hear the *Kirtun* and *Pooran*. The last or principal day is *Ramnowmee*, when, it is said, Rama became incarnate at noon. In honor of this incarnation, the Hindus fast the whole day. They get up in the morning, wash themselves, and put on rich clothes and ornaments, and repair to the temples of Rama at about nine o'clock. Every temple of Rama is well furnished this day, and images are decorated with precious ornaments and rich brocade. A Hurridass is engaged to describe the birth and circumstances that attended this incarnation. He continues his prattling till twelve, o'clock, when he brings a small image of Rama, nicely ornamented and well clad and shows it to his audience, and tells them that it is Rama, who became incarnate; and puts it into a small cradle prepared for the purpose. The assembly then throw themselves prostrate before the image and worship it. Great is the rejoicing and acclamation of the assembly on this occasion, they fling *gohul*, a red powder, on each other, and with great mirth about one o'clock they return home, and again go to the temples in the evening. The feast of Ramnowmee is more particularly observed by the votaries of Vishnu.

VUD SEVITREE (SAVITREE VRUTUM).—A fast observed by women at the root of the Indian fig tree, to preserve them from widowhood.—Vide 13th June.

ASHAADY EKADASSEE is the eleventh of the light half of the moon *Ashad*, and is dedicated to Vishnu. On this day, which refers to the summer solstice, commences the night of the gods, during which the deity reposes for four months on the serpent Seshu.—Vide 27th June.

NAG PUNCHAMEE is sacred to the demigods in the form of serpents. Ceremonies are performed on this day to ensure protection against the bites of snakes. Vide 21st July. The serpent *Kaliya*, slain by Krishna, is worshipped at the festival, as was *Pythan*, at Delphi.

SHRAWUN NARUYUL—(OR NARULL POORNIMA).—On this day the rainy season is considered to be at an end, and a cocoa-nut is offered up to the sea to gain its favour towards those who now begin to trust themselves to its mercy.—Vide 31st July.

JUNMA AND GOKUL USHTUMEE—(JUNMA ASHTUMEE).—Instituted in commemoration of the birth of *Krishnu*, which took place at midnight in the city of Muthoora. Krishnu, who in many respects agrees with the Grecian Apollo, was the eighth incarnation of *Vishnoo*, in which, according to a large sect of Hindus, was manifested a greater portion of divinity than in any of the preceding ones. His uncle *Kowsu*, who it was predicted would be slain by one of his own family, endeavoured to ensure the destruction of the infant god, by placing guards over his pregnant sister, but the child was preserved from this and other attempts of his relations, who subsequently gave directions for the slaughtering of all newly-born infants.—Vide 7th and 8th August. This holiday is considered one of the greatest among the Hindus, and is therefore observed by almost all the Hindu community; there are two sects among the followers of *Krishna*, and they solemnize the feast on different days. Those belonging to the one keep the birth-day of Krishna on the eighth day of the dark moon, and those belonging to the other the day following, being the one on which he was removed to *Gokul*, to the house of Nanda, through fear of his maternal uncle, who sought his destruction; and some even keep both days. The former fast on the day of *Junma Astumi*, and the latter on the day of *Gokul Ashtumi* They fast the whole day, and at night they bathe and worship an image of the infant *Krishna*, adorning it with *tulsee*, a fa-

vorite plant of *Vishnu's*, and with other flowers, in the manner enjoined in the *Shastra*; and at about ten or eleven P. M. they eat their *Phahar* food, which consists of fruits and some kind of grains, being prohibited from eating rice and other grains that day. A Brahmin is called in to perform the *Pooja*, and afterwards he himself is worshipped, and sent away loaded with *Dakshina* and other presents. This is all done according to the rules of the *Shastra*. The holiday is thus observed among the people of the higher castes. On the day of *Gokul Ashtumi*, *gowlees* (or keepers of cattle) keep a great jubilee among themselves, as Krishna was bred up among their race. They join themselves into a company, and frequent the houses of the people who follow their profession, holding each other's hands, dancing in the street, and repeating these words, "*Govinda, Govinda*," where they are honored either by throwing over them curds, or presenting them a certain quantity of curds. These people are called *Gopalls*—protectors of cows. But the most extraordinary thing relating to this festival is the following: On the night of *Janma Ashtumi*, crowds of people, generally of the lower ranks, flock into the temple of *Canoba*, which is commonly known by the name of *Muth*; there they hire native music, and continue shouting and making a great noise, so as to deafen one's ears. The *Bhugat* of *Canoba*, or the head of the temple, who is very often of the *Shudra* caste, and who is considered a supernatural being, at least at that time, with great solemnity and grave countenance makes his way through the assembly and stands before the shrine of *Canoba*, and offers prayers to the idol of *Canoba*, which is richly decorated on the occasion, accompanied by the playing of tom-toms, and acclamations of joy from his disciples. He is at first quite calm, but shortly after shows signs of inspiration by the god. He begins to untie his shendi, or the tuft of hair on the crown of his head, and then slowly shakes his limbs. By degrees his whole frame quivers, and he throws his whole body into violent contortions, dancing and muttering strange ambiguous and wild sounds, which no one can understand. He then takes his scourge, which is kept near the shrine, and scourges himself as if he were insane, and performs many other equally strange actions. No sooner does the assembly around see him in this predicament, than, believing that the spirit of the god has entered into him, they burn incense before him, and fall prostrate, and pray to him to be merciful to them. When he has received divine homage, he quietly takes his seat; but does not cease quaking and trembling. His disciples, who are always near him, then commence one after another to shake themselves and dance in the same way; and the spirit of the god is believed to enter them also. This day the great *Bhugat* can create new disciples, and give them the power of bringing the spirit of the god into their bodies. Sick persons, persons possessed of devils, children, &c., are brought to the temple to receive the benediction of the *Bhugat* and his disciples. he rubs a little ashes on their foreheads, passes his hand over their heads, and gives them full assurance of their speedy recovery from their sickness without taking any medicine. The poor patient, with full confidence, returns home, expecting the fulfilment of the *Bhugat's* promise; but probably, to his great disappointment and distress, he gets worse, or is perhaps cut off next day. It is a great wonder, notwithstanding such disappointments, that the eyes of the ignorant are not opened to see the impotency and imposition of the *Bhugat*, for they still remain as faithful to him as ever. It is the subtlety of his speech, and the dexterity of his actions, that delude them. The *Bhugat* receives large presents on this occasion from the followers of his tenets, and he is held in great respect among the orthodox Hindus, and even among persons of some other tribes too. On the following morning, the *Bhugat* collects the circle of his disciples in front of the temple and orders a sufficient quantity of curds to be thrown over their heads to wet their whole bodies: they all begin to dance in company, holding each other's hands, and occasionally throwing themselves on the ground and besmearing their bodies with mud, shouting as loudly as they can. The *Bhugat*, in the meantime, with a scourge in his hand, forces his way into the crowd with all his pretended dignity, and stands in the midst of the crowd, and looks in all directions in his feigned solemnity, and then lifts up his powerful scourge and puts it around the neck of one of his disciples as a token of his regard, and draws him towards himself; when the disciple trembles a little, and then stands firm, stretching his hands towards the sky, with his eyes closed. No sooner does the *Bhugat* see him in this state, than he scourges him two or three times, so adroitly that it gives him no pain, while to the eye of the spectators it appears a prodigy that he does not feel it. This is repeated till he has shown the same mark of approbation to the whole body of his diciples,—when he ceases, and sweetmeats are distributed among the disciples and to all the spectators. Thus terminates the feast of *Gokul Ashtumi* among the people of the Shudra caste.

PITHOOREE, OR PRACHEEHEE AUMAWASYU.—A ceremony observed at the New moon of the month *Shrawun*, at which the 64 Yoginees, or female attendants of the Goddess Doorga, are worshipped—particularly it is said by women, with the hope of obtaining issue.—Vide 15th August. The 30th of the month of *Shrawun*, or the last day of the dark half of the moon, is denominated "*Prachee Aumwausyu*." Prachee is, it is supposed, one of the goddesses of the East. She is commonly known among the people of the Konkan and Deccan by the name of Pethoorie. Wealthy Banians and other people of Guzerat go to Walkeshwar on the previous evening with their families, to remain in the *Dhurrumsalla* during the night; and, on the subsequent morning, they bathe in the tank of Walkeshwar. (This tank is called by the natives *Bun-gunga*, *i. e.*, the Ganges produced by an arrow; and they give a marvellous account of its origin. They say, when *Rama* visited this part of the world, and found that there was no pure water to drink, he pierced the ground with an arrow from his bow, and thus brought the Ganges into existence.) They also perform *shraddhas* on the margin of the tank, and ceremonies for procuring the deliverance of their departed ancestors from the thraldom of *Yama*, the king of the infernal regions, if they still remain at his court or in his dominions. They afterwards repair to the temple of *Walkeshwar* and worship his image, after which they take their meals. The remaining part of the day is spent in amusements, among which gambling is not overlooked or neglected. Booths are erected on the locality of the temple, and furnished with all kinds of the choicest articles that please the fancy or delight the taste. The Hindus on this occasion squander away hundreds of rupees in hiring vehicles, and buying toys and sweetmeats for their children. This holiday is not observed by the majority of the inhabitants of the Konkan and Deccan. It is kept up chiefly by those women who lose their children in infancy. They fast this day, and worship an image of *Pethoorie*, by adorning it with various kinds of fruits and flowers, through the medium of a Brahmin priest.

GUNESH CHOUTH, OR CHUTHOORTHEE.—On this day was born Gunputtee, or *Gunesh*, who is considered as the God of prudence, and invoked, like Janus, at the commencement of all undertakings. The manner of his birth is differently told: one story relates that as the god *Kartikeyu* was created by Sheva without connubial assistance, in like manner *Gunputtee* was formed by his consort *Parwuttee* from the turmeric and oil scraped off from her own body while bathing. The loss of his human head, and the substitution of that of a female elephant with one tusk, is also variously explained. By some, his head is said to have been cut off by Shiva when he endeavoured to prevent the god from entering the chamber of Parwuttee when performing her ablutions as above. According to other accounts, it was reduced to ashes by a glimpse from the eyes of *Shunee* or Saturn, when all the gods went to look at the newly-born child, and its place supplied by that of the animal first found, which happened to be an elephant. Clay images of the deity are formed, and after having been worshipped for nine or ten days, are thrown into the water. The Chinchore or Chinchwud (properly Deo,) who resides at the village of that name near Poona, is supposed to be an incarnation of this god, who granted to a holy Gosayeen who had won his favour, that the divinity should be continued in his family for seven generations: and though the present one has exceeded that limit, the miracle is perpetuated by the Brahmins, for self-interest.— Vide 17th Sept. It is commonly said among the Hindus, that the *Shastra* enjoins its followers the worship of Mritica, earth, in the following forms, three times a year. The first of these is *Nagpunchmee*, on which day a snake of clay is made and worshipped; the second is *Gokul Ashtumee*, when a clay image of the infant *Krishna* is made and worshipped; and the third and last is *Gunesh Chuttoorthee*, on which day a clay image of Gunesh is worshipped. This being the last day of the worship of *Mritica*, it is observed with greater pomp and more ceremonies, conviviality, and music, than the two others. The image worshipped on this occasion has four hands and an elephant's head. The mouse, being *Gunputtee's* favourite vehicle, is also placed near his image, richly saddled and bridled. Besides this, the worship of *Gunesh* may be traced to his origin. But different accounts are given in different *Purans* of that origin, and the consequent introduction of his worship, which it would be rather a difficult task to detail. The image of *Gunputtee* is either made in the house or purchased from an artist; it is gilt with the finest gold, and painted with superior and variegated colours: much labor and ingenuity is bestowed on it by some to render it elegant and attractive, according to the taste and pecuniary means of the worshipper. The 4th of the month of *Bhudrapud* is the appointed period for the celebration of this feast. On the previous day, the worshipper cleans and whitewashes his house, and furnishes it with

all sorts of costly furniture that can be procured. The profusion of light is the first thing that would attract one's eye. On the following morning, *i. e.*, on the day of *Gunesh Chuttorthee* they bring the image home (if it be bought) with great splendour, accompanied by native music, and with all the honors of a god. A place where the god is to be seated is prepared, either in the form of a covered shrine or open space, which is adorned with all kinds of fruits and flowers strewed round it, and twigs of trees hung over in clusters; after which commences the business of the officiating priest, who sits near the master of the house, and begins consecrating the idol, by reciting incantations or *muntras* from his book, and throwing over it red coloured rice: thus, after performing many consecrative ceremonies, he brings from heaven the god head into the image on earth. Being thus installed, the devotee places before him *Nayavedh* food, which consists of sweetmeats, and invokes the god to partake of the offering. Afterwards he falls before him, and prays him to be gracious to him and his family. To perform the whole *Puja*, according to the rules of the *Shastra*, requires at least three or four hours' time. By the generality of the people *Gunpattee* is kept one day and a half; but by some five or ten days, according to the wealth and wish of the proprietor. A discourse is delivered in commemoration of his godly exploits by a *Hurridass* in his presence, to which friends and relatives are invited to attend. A large party of Brahmins are entertained at a sumptuous dinner, in honor of *Gunnesh*, and they are then dismissed with the usual *Dakshcena*. On the last day preparations for his departure are made. Evening is the appointed time for parting, when the master of the house performs *Ooter-puja* through the priest, who takes away the divinity with which the image was invested, by repeating certain *muntras* or charms; flowers, fruits, and sweetmeats, are offered to the idol, and *artee*, that is, lighted wicks, are moved before him, accompanied with music and hymns; and he is invoked to bless the owner and his family, and remove any calamity that might befall them through the year. Afterwards the Brahmins are presented with *Dakshcena*, and the ima is seated in a palankeen, or in an ark expressly made for the purpose, adorned with fresh flowers, and carried to the sea or tank in a procession, which consists of the master of the house, his children, and relatives, who are richly attired on the occasion. When they reach the place, they take out the image and commit it to the water, with every devout feeling of regret for its absence till next year. On the day of *Gunesh Chuttoorthee* the Hindus are prohibited by the *Shastra* from looking at the moon, and therefore prejudiced and credulous Hindus are afraid to look at her this evening, for fear of incurring any calamities throughout the year. If the vulgar people happen to see the moon, they try to provoke their neigbours to abuse them, and comfort themselves with the idea that the calamities incurred will be all comprehended in that abuse, and removed by it.

Rushee Punchamee.—Observed in honor of the seven rushees or sages, who are supposed to be the seven bright stars in the *Great Bear*.—Vide 18th September

Gowree.—One of the names of the goddess *Parruttee*.—Cakes are made in the shape of pebbles, and eaten at night time.—Vide 19th September.

Wamun Dwadashee.—Instituted in commemoration of the fifth incarnation of Vishnoo, in the shape of a dwarf, to prevent *Bullee* from obtaining dominion over the three worlds through the effects of his religious austerities. Bullee promised the dwarf at his own request to grant him as much land as he could compass at three steps. On the ratification of this promise, the first two strides of the incarnate deity embraced the heaven and the earth: there being now no place for him to put down his foot for the third time, Bullee magnanimously told him to put it on his head, which the dwarf having done, crushed him down to Patala, the dominion of which was conceded to the ambitious monarch.—Vide 25th September.

Pitru Puksh.—The dark half of the month *Bhadrapud*, and sacred to the Pitris, or progenitors of mankind, to whose heaven the souls of the deceased ascend after the celebration of funeral rites, which is particularly proper during this season.—Vide 28th September.

Dussera.—This festival, called Doorga Pooja, or *Dorgotsuva* is supposed to relate to the autumnal equinox. On this day, in commemoration of the victory of *Devee*, the wife of *Shiva*, over the monster *Maheeshasoor*, her images, after having been worshipped for nine days, are thrown into the water.—Vide 22nd October. On this day also *Ramu* marched against *Rawanne*, on which account the Mahrattas seem to have selected it as a proper period for commencing their plundering excursions. This day is observed thus :—Early in the morning the Hindoos, having washed

themselves, perform the *puja* of their household gods in conjunction with that of all their *shastrical grunths* or religious books. Marathas and Kshitrias, or those who consider themselves of the military race, worship the implements of war, and ask protection of them throughout the year, under a conception that to the propitiousness of the sword they owe every prosperity. Thereafter at noon they take dinner in the company of their relatives, who have been invited on the occasion. In the afternoon they go to the temples in procession with friends, and relatives, and children, richly attired. Moombadavee and Boolaishwur are the principal scenes. Both of these places are thronged by dense masses of Hindoos, bearing each in his hand flowers and a branch of a certain tree (*Apta*) denominated *sona* (gold), which is held highly sacred and indispensable in commemorating this day. On entering is the temple they offer the *sona* and flowers to the image, accompanied with prayer; they also give sundry *Duxuna* to the Brahmins, and return home, visit their friends and relatives, present them with a hearty embrace, and receive similar treatment in return at the time. The *sona* forms the chief article of the Dussera holiday. The vicinity or front of the above temples is surrounded by the venders of this plant, who range themselves with baskets full of branches in bundles. At night an illumination is made. This day is considered by the Hindoos most auspicious for sending their children, who are beginners, to school. The preceding days of the Dussera are called *nowratree*, a compound word for nine nights. During these previous nine days, the devotees of Durga keep themselves holy, engage a Brahmin to read hymns before her, in which her exploits are extolled, and her rewards to her votaries are described. On the ninth day, at every temple of Durga, or *Hurun*, a sacred fire is created and fed with rice and clarified butter, and adored by the repeating of muntras. It is customary among the Banian women to keep up a dance during these nine nights, called *Gurbha*, which is accompanied with religious songs. The celebration of the Dussera owes its origin to the *Panduwas*, the five sons of Pandoo having selected this day, after completing their exile of twelve years, as an auspicious one for making preparations for the tremendous war with their paternal cousins, the *Gourawas*, of which the Puranas give an account, occupying the whole volume. The Hindoos decorate the horses with flowers this day, putting garlands of flowers around their necks. It is said that Parth, the most invincible of the five Panduwas, who had a peculiar fondness for horses and a pre-eminent skill in the art of chariot fighting, and from being auxiliaries in the matters of battle, washed his favourite milk white horses with great warlike spirit, put garlands of flowers around their necks, and tapped them, in token of fondness and approbation, with his own hand : owing to this legend, it seems, the decorating the horses with flowers this day is observed.

Dewallee.—(from *Depawali*, Sanscrit, signifying a row of lamps)—is celebrated in honor of the goddess Kalee, or Bhuwanee, who was formerly propitiated by human sacrifices, and of Vishnu's victory over the demon Tareekee.—Vide 11th Nov. The festival, however, seems to be more peculiarly consecrated to Lukshmee, or the goddess of prosperity. The first day (Ushwin wudh) is termed *Dhanootruyadashee*, and Sowkars now count their stores and perform pooja to their wealth. On the *Umawasya*, or new moon, there being a fresh account, Pooja is again performed before the old and new books. The festival lasts altogether five days. The Dewalee means the feast of illumination, or ranges of light. It is celebrated for the period of five days, during which houses are cleaned, white-washed, and illuminated: a quadrangular floor is made in front of the house, and painted with different coloured powders; it is called *Rangollee*. Gambling is the chief recreation of the feast. The Dewallee commences from the 28th day of *Ashwenwudh*,—this day is denominated *Dhuntriyodashi*. This day they collect all the treasure in their houses and worship it, giving the name of *Luxumee* the goddess of wealth; a light is made and dedicated to *Yama*, the god of the infernal regions, and every preparation is made for the succeeding morning. Fireworks, crackers, spouters, &c., are displayed, and gambling shops are opened, which continue till the end of the holidays. The 29th is *Nurruckchuttordashee*. This day Vishnu killed Nurruckasoor, an invincible giant, after a desperate battle, and entered his city early in the morning with the palm of victory, when the people illuminated the city, and received him with great joy and acclamation; and the women of the city, having adorned themselves, went before him with lighted lamps and congratulated him. The Hindus keep this day to commemorate this great conquest. This day they get up early in the morning, fill the house with lights, rub their bodies with perfumed ointment, and bathe themselves with hot water. No member of the family is left unbathed : new clothes and ornaments are put on,

and children are decorated. When this is done, the mistress of the house performs a sort of ceremony called *Arthee*—by placing wicks either in silver or brass dishes, which mean that God would remove all the difficulties and make the year happy—when each male member makes her a present of money; sweetmeats are distributed, and friends are invited to dinner. The 30th, *Amawashia*, last day of the moon, is the day of *Saraswuttee*, the goddess of learning and wealth. It is vulgarly known by the name of *Pedipoojun*, or the worship of the shops. This day the year of Vikram Sumvut, or Vikram's era, closes: all the merchants close their accounts this evening. New journals, ledgers, and day books are bought and worshipped through a Brahmin priest; new entries are made in the account books; writers are sent to different shops with rupees to credit in their names, on this auspicious evening. *Saraswuttee* is invoked to render the subsequent year prosperous, and to be with them throughout the year; then the Brahmins are sufficiently paid for their labors, and servants receive a present of some money, according to their rank: this day is celebrated by all classes of people—Banians, Parsees, Mahomedans, &c. The first day of *Kartick Shoodh* is Baliraj, the day of king Bali. This day Bali was sent to *Patal*, or the lower region, by Vishnoo, for his great merit. They also rise up very early in the morning, make the lights, clean the houses, wash their bodies, and fill a basket with all the rags and rubbish in the house, put a lighted lamp over it, and throw it outside of the house, repeating these words, "Let all the misery and troubles go, and the kingdom of Bali come." After the ablution, the women make an image of Bali Rajah and worship it; presents are given to the Brahmins and other mendicants; and playing with dice is continued with greater ardour and spirit than ever. The 2nd day of Kartick Shoodh is *Yama Dwitiya*, which is commonly known by the name of *Bhavbij*. This day Yama, the king of the infernal regions, went to his sister to dine, and to prepetuate the memory of this the Hindus must go to their sisters' houses and ta' heir meal with them, and make them a present of some money or gold ornament , and thus please the king, who will save them from the punishment of their sins.

Kartick Ekadashee—is the eleventh day (in some years the fourteenth) of the light half of the month Kartik, and is celebrated in honor of Vishnoo. On this day the god is supposed to rise from his slumber of four months—a fable which has reference to the sun at the winter solstice.—Vide 22nd November.

Kartick Poornima—is the full moon of the month Kartik. On the fifteenth of this month, as well as of Magh, Ashad, and Vaishak, each of which day is called "*Donumasyu Kuru*," gifts to Brahmins are considered indispensably necessary. Shiva also is said to have gained his victory at this season over the monster "*Tripoorasoora*."—Vide 26th November. Kartik Shoodh Poornima, the full moon in the month of *Kartik*, is called the *Tree Poora Soora*, master of the three cities. This demon is said to have become so powerful that he defeated almost all the gods, and drove them out of their habitations; when they formed a levee, and went to *Kylas*, the abode of *Shiva*, and represented to him their grievances; who, after lending an ear to their pitiful supplication, comforted them by the assurance that the evil should be soon removed, and sent them back to their respective homes. He accordingly made a car of the earth, the wheels of which were the sun and the moon. *Brahma* was chosen his charioteer, the mountain Hymalia formed his bow, and *Wasookey*, the king serpent, his bowstring. Vishna himself became his quiver. Thus equipped, *Shiva* rode himself in it, and destroyed the mighty giant after a struggle. To perpetuate the memory of this great event, the women of the Hindus get up very early in the morning this day, at about two o'clock, and wash themselves in cold water, and repair to the temple of *Shiva*, and worship his image. Afterwards they return home, and present a Brahmin with a lighted lamp, made either of silver, copper, or brass, according to their ability, along with some fruits and *dukshena*, a present in hard cash; this is called *Deepdan*, or present of a lamp. In the evening an illumination is made in the temples of *Shiva*, and a pillar of stones built in front of all of them for this special occasion. A grand fair is also celebrated this day in honor of *Walkeshwar*, an image of *Shiva* at Malabar Hill. It is kept for three days, when booths are erected, and shops are adorned with all kinds of articles by the people of all denominations. The Hindus, both the rich and poor, Brahmins and Shoodras, go there and worship the image of *Shiva* and buy sweetmeats and toys for their children. Some of the wealthy Hindus remain there with their families for three or four days in the *Dharmshala*, or inns built by them, but the poor return the same evening. During these days hundreds of rupees are spent in hiring conveyances, and purchasing sweetmeats and toys. Among the many other entertainments, gambling is not overlooked.

BIRTH CEREMONIES.

Different ceremonies are prescribed by the Shasters to be observed at the period of conception, and the different stages of pregnancy. "*Jatkurm*" is to be performed at the birth of the infant, and consists in giving it a drop of honey out of a golden spoon before dividing the navel string. Other rites are to be observed on naming the child twelve days after birth —on bringing him outside the house when three months old—on feeding him with the hand at six months—and, if a male, on shaving his head at the age of three years.

MARRIAGE CEREMONIES.

Among Brahmins the male may be married at any time after the "*Moonj*," or investiture with the sacred thread, which is done within the age of eight years, and among other castes at any age. The female should not be ten years old, and her age must be less than that of her husband ; and she should be married before the appearance of the signs of puberty. The Shastrees mention eight kinds of marriage, but only one is observed by the "higher castes," named *Bruhma*, when the charges are severally incurred by the fathers of the parties. The principal marriage ceremonies among Brahmins are the "*Lugunpatricka*," or writing by the Joshee or Astrologer of the names of the parties, and the day and hour at which the wedding is to take place ; the "*Suptupudee*," or walking round a fire three times, at each time seven steps, and tying together the garments of the parties, and the home or burnt offering; after which the contract is indissoluble. The girl is given away by her father in his own house, in which it is usual for her to remain till the appearance of the signs of puberty, after which she proceeds to the residence of her father-in-law, where her husband also resides, or to that of the latter, should it be otherwise. Particular months and junctions of the planets are prescribed for the celebration of marriages in different castes; as also the same castes in different countries have their peculiar ceremonies, which are too various to be described here. The "*Phulsholun*" is the performance of certain ceremonies on the occurrence of the first menstruous symptoms.

DEATH CEREMONIES.

On the death of a man, the performance of his funeral obsequies (*Kriyas*,) and of the monthly and annual purificatory ceremonies, devolves on his heir. The principal times for performing "*Shradh*" are eleven days after death ; secondly, every month ; and thirdly, on the anniversary of death. Brahmins are unclean for ten days after the death of a relation,—the military class for twelve,—the mercantile for fifteen,—and Shoodras for thirty. Among the Hindoos, generally, the body of the deceased is burnt, but that of an infant under two years of age is buried. The "Shradh" consists in the offering of rice, flowers, water, &c., to the deceased and to his manes, in order to enable his soul to ascend to the heaven of the Pitris, or great progenitors of the human race.

MAHOMEDAN FESTIVALS.

Rumzaun. — This Mahomedan fast commences each day throughout the month of this name, when the first streak of light borders the eastern horizon, and continues until the stars are clearly discerned in the heavens. During the whole period not the slightest particle of food, not one single drop of water, nor any other liquid, passes the lips from the dawn till the appearance of the stars in the evening. Each day during the fast is passed in occasional prayer, besides the usual namauz, and in reading the Koran or the lives of the prophets —Vide 20th July. The fast is first broken by a cooling draught called *Dundhie*, the same which is used in fevers. It is composed of the seeds of lettuce, cucumber, and melon, with coriander, all well pounded, and afterwards diluted with cold water; rose-water, sugar, syrup of pomegranate, and kurat, are also added : the whole preparation is made in the zenanah, and then drunk by basins full by true *Rozdhaurs*. Plain boiled rice, with dhie (sour-curd), and sugar forms the first morning's repast of the Eed : dried dates are eaten with it in remembrance of the prophet's family, whose greatest luxury was supposed to be the dates of Arabia. The conclusion of the month Rumzaun is celebrated as an *Eed* or festival, and is hailed with great rejoicing and merriment, as a sort of reward for their severe abstinence. In every house the same dainties are provided, every amusement that can be thought of is indulged in; the Nautch-women in the apartments of the gentlemen, and the

domenee in those of the ladies, are in great request, the Zenanahs ring with festive songs : and all is life, joy, cheerfulness and cordiality, on this last day of the Rumzaun, when the lady of the mansion sits in state to receive nuzzurs from inferiors, and to grant favors to others.

EED.—The followers of Mahomed claim to be the descendants of Abraham through his son Ishmael, who, they aver, was chosen as the offering to the Almighty, and not Isaac, thus differing from the belief of the Jews and Christians, and supporting their assertions by traditions which they deem conclusive evidence on the subject, in opposition to the authority of the Bible. The offering thus made to heaven is annually commemorated by the sacrifice of particular animals, such as camels, sheep, goats, kids, or lambs, according to each person's means, and answers the double purpose of honoring the memory of Abraham and Ishmael, and also assisting to a meal in a time of great need. The followers of Mahomed believe that the entrance to Paradise is guarded by a bridge made of a *scythe*, or some such equally sharp instrument, affording a precarious and unstable footing. To enable them, therefore, to pass without danger, they believe that the number of animals they have sacrificed at the feast of Eed will be present to lend their aid to help them over in safety.

EED KORBAN.—In commemoration of Abraham offering up Isaac, but in Mahomedan estimation Ishmael; and this is the day on which they annually perform the Haj at Mecca.—Vide 25th September.

MOHURRUM.—A celebrated mourning festival, held annually, in remembrance of the first martyrs of the Mussulmans—Hassein and Hossein—the eldest sons of Fatima and Ali, from whom the whole race of the Syuds have generated. Hassein was poisoned by an emissary of the usurping Calipha, and Hossein, the last victim of the descendants of the prophet's family to the king Yuzeed's fury, suffered a cruel death, after the most severe trials, on the plain of *Kurballa*, on the tenth day of the Arabian month Mohurrum, the anniversary of which catastrophe is solemnized with the most devoted zeal. Hassein and Hossein were, as above stated, the two sons of Ali, by his cousin Fatima, the daughter of Mahomed; and after the murder of their father by the contrivances of the Calipha, they with their families removed from *Shawn* the capital, to Medina. After residing there for several years, the people of *Shawn*, being tired of king Yuzeed's tyrannical rule, invited Hossein to return to the capital and take up his lawful right as Emaum (Leader of the Faithful.) Before accepting this invitation, Hossein sent Moslem, his cousin, as a messenger, to report the true state of affairs to him ; but on his arrival with his two sons at *Shawn*, he was seized by order of king Yuzeed, and cast from a precipice, and his two innocent sons were barbarously murdered, for the sake of the reward offered for their heads. This forms the subject of the ten days' bewailing during the Mohurrum. The Mahomedans are divided into distinct sects, called the Sheas and the Soonies. The former believe Ali and his descendants to be the lawful leaders after Mahomed, and the latter are persuaded that the Caliphas, as Aboubaker, Omer, &c., are the only leaders to be accredited—hence quarrels, animosities, and dislikes are hoarded up, to be avenged during the Mohurrum. The festival begins on the first day of the moon (Mohurrum). Tazias, (a term signifying grief, and applied to a representation of the Mausoleum erected over the remains of Amam Hossein at Kurbulla,) made of ivory, ebony, sandal-wood, cedar, and some wrought in silver filigree, and indeed of every variety of material from pure silver to bamboo and paper, according to the rank and wealth of the party, are exhibited in every direction, and conveyed in procession through the streets. Mourning assemblies are held morning and evening, in the Emaum Barrahs, during the Mohurrum, and the head priest or preacher recites a subject for each day's service, from the various books composed on the subject descriptive of the life and sufferings of Hassein and Hossein. The Murseeah, a poetical composition of great merit, and embracing all the subjects they meet to commemorate, is chaunted with great effect : the names of their lawful leaders are recounted with blessings, and that of their usurpers, the Caliphas, with curses. Then comes the procession of Dhul Dhull, the name of Hossein's horse killed at Kurballa, beautifully caparisoned ; and finally the Tazias are deposited with funeral rites in the public burial grounds, when the Mohurrum ceases, until the return of another year. The taboot is a slight framework of bamboo, in the shape of a mausoleum, covered and ornamented with coloured paper and tinsel, and is designed to represent the mausoleum built over the remains of the slaughtered Hossein. They vary considerably in size and appearance, according to the taste and ability of those who build them. In some

of them are the representation of the tomb of Hassein and Hossein. Before these taboots incense is burned, and various other rites are also performed. The taboots, it is said, are peculiar to India. They, of course, are not mentioned in the Koran, and they are not built either by the inhabitants of Persia or Arabia. Many Mahomedans regard them with strong disapprobation. In Bombay the larger portion of the Mahomedans unite in building the taboots. These are taken out, and, accompanied with music carried in procession through the Bhendy Bazaar, from midnight of the ninth until three o'clock of the morning of the tenth day, and from two to six o'clock on the afternoon of the same day, on their way to the beach on Back Bay, where the greater part of the taboots, after being stripped of whatever was possessed of value, are cast into the sea. The practice of building taboots seems to be losing ground in Bombay, a portion of those who formerly united in this having adopted the views of those opposed to those things. The Indian Mahomedans, who do not unite in building the taboots, are accustomed to go on this occasion to the mosques for five successive evenings, to listen to the account of the death of Hossein. Their demonstrations of grief, however, are not equal to those of the Moguls and Persians, who, while listening to the recital, weep aloud, and smite violently upon their breasts. These are accustomed to meet at the Musjid, a little to the east of the American Mission Chapel, near the Baboola tank, in Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan street. In Bombay there is, strictly speaking, no representation of the battle which was fought previous to the death of Hossein. Some two or three horsemen, bearing flags, enter the large yard adjoining the Emaum Barah, with loud wailings, and are followed by two horses caparisoned, to represent those which were for the use of the fallen Hossein. One person on horseback, with a long sword apparently run through the head, and covered with blood, joins in the wailings. A female infant in deep mourning, sitting at the door of a small mausoleum, which is carried on the shoulders of men, constantly casts ashes or cut straw upon her head, in token of grief. These pass round in a circle, accompanied or followed by a company on foot, who beat upon their breasts, crying, "Hai Hassein, hai Hassein." Sometimes a person represented in a dying state, his body covered with wounds and blood, and darts and daggers run into it, is carried about in the procession. The whole is, indeed, a strange exhibition, fitted to excite in the mind of the enlightened spectator mingled feelings of pity, wonder, and grief. We are not sufficiently informed to give an accurate account of all that occurs on this occasion. It would seem that this festival is now celebrated with less effort and effect than formerly. It is apparently becoming more and more a farce. The grief is doubtless for the most part feigned. The decline of the peculiar zeal of the Mahomedans must necessarily lead them to enter into these with less spirit.

Great Britain and Ireland.

THE QUEEN.

ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA I., QUEEN of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, Defender of the Faith, Sovereign of the Orders of the GARTER, the BATH, the THISTLE, and of ST. PATRICK.—*Born* in London on the 24th May 1819. *Proclaimed* on the 20th June 1837. *Crowned* on the 28th June 1838, and married on the 10th February 1840, to prince *Albert* Francis Augustus Charles Emanuel, of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, *born* 26th August 1819.—*Issue*: Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, born November 21, 1840. Alfred Edward, Prince of Wales, b. November 9, 1841. Alice Maud Mary, b. April 25, 1843. Alfred Ernest, b. August 6, 1844. Helena Augusta, b. May 25, 1846. Louisa Carolina Alberta, b. March 18, 1848. Arthur Wellington Patrick Albert, b. May 1, 1850.

HER MAJESTY'S OFFICERS OF STATE.

AND PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT.

First Lord of the Treasury, Lord John Russell.
Lord High Chancellor, Lord Truro.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart.
Lord President of the Council, Marquis of Lansdowne.
Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Minto.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Viscount Palmerston.
Secretary of State for the Colonies, Earl Grey.
Secretary of State for the Home Department, Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart.
First Lord of the Admiralty, Right Hon. Sir F. T. Baring, Bart.
President of Board of Control, Lord Broughton.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster Earl of Carlisle.
Post Master General, Marquis of Clanricarde.
President of the Board of Trade, Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere.
Secretary at War, Right Hon. Fox Maule.

THE ABOVE FORM THE CABINET.

Commander in Chief, Duke of Wellington.
Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, Lord Seymour.
Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby.
Lord Chamberlain, Marquis of Breadalbane.
Lord Steward, Marquis of Westminster.
Master of the Horse, Duke of Norfolk.
Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Earl Granville.
Earl Marshal, Duke of Norfolk.

Home Office.

Secretary of State, Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.
Under Secretaries,--H. Waddington, Esq., Hon. E. P. Bouverie, Esq.
Chief Clerk, J. H. Kynvett, Esq.
Private Secretary, T. G. Baring, Esq.

Foreign Office.

Secretary of State, Visc. Palmerston.
Under Secretaries.—H. U. Addington, Esq., Lord Stanley of Alderley.
Chief Clerk, G. L Conyngham, Esq.
Private Secretary, Hon. Spencer Ponsonby.

Colonial Office.

Secretary of State, Earl Grey.
Under Secretaries.—B. Hawes, Esq; H. Merivale, Esq.; T. F. Elliott, Esq.
Chief Clerk, Peter Smith, Esq
Private Secretary, Hon. H. C. Grey.

Treasury.

Lords Commissioners—Lord John Russell; Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart.; Sir W. Gibson Craig, Bart.; Henry Rich, Esq.; R. M. Bellew, Esq.
Joint Secretaries—Right Hon. W. G. Hayter; G. Cornwall Lewis, Esq.
Assistant Secretary, Sir C. E. Trevelyan.
Principal Clerk, R. S. M. Leake, Esq.
Do. for Colonial Business, G. W. Brande, Esq.
Private Secretaries to First Lord of the Treasury—R. W. Grey, Esq.; W. Law, Esq.

Privy Council Office.

Lord President, Marquis of Lansdowne.
Clerks in Ordinary.—C. C. F. Greville, Esq.; Hon. W. L. Bathurst
Chief Clerk, J. B. Lennard, Esq.
Appeal Clerk, H. Reeve, Esq.

Irish Office.

Chief Secretary for Ireland, Sir Wm M. Somerville, Bart.
Chief Clerk, G Trundle, Esq.

Exchequer.

Chancellor, Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart.
Comptroller, Lord Monteagle.
Assistant, A. Eden, Esq.
Chief Clerk, F. F. Ottey Esq.

Privy Seal Office.

Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Minto.
Chief Clerks—J. G. Donne, Esq, R. Eden, Esq.

Commander-in-Chief's Office.

Commander-in-Chief, Duke of Wellington.
Military Secretary, Lord Fitzroy Somerset.
Private Secretary, A. Greville, Esq.

War Office.

Secretary-at-War, Right Hon. Fox Maule.
Deputy Secretary, Right Hon. L. Sulivan.
Chief Examiner, R. C. Kirby, Esq.
First Clerk, J. Borrow, Esq.

Ordnance.

Master-General, Marquis of Anglesey.
Surveyor-Gen., Maj. Gen. C. R. Fox.
Principal Storekeeper, Sir Thomas Hastings.
Clerk, Col. Hon. G. Anson.
Secretary, George Butler, Esq.
Secretary to Master-General, Lord C. Paget.

Admiralty.

Lords Commissioners—Right Hon. Sir F. T. Baring, Bart.; Admiral James Whitley D. Dundass; Rear Admiral Hon. M. F. Fitzhardinge Berkeley; Hon. Wm. F. Cowper; Captain Alexander Milne; Captain H. Stewart.
Secretaries—John Parker, Esq., Capt. W. Hamilton.
Chief Clerk, J. H. Hay, Esq.
Private Sec. to First Lord, Captain Charles Eden.

Paymaster General's Office.

Paymaster-General, Earl Granville.
Assistant Paymaster-General, and Accountant, W. G. Anderson, Esq.
Paymaster, T. Morris, Esq.

Woods and Forests.

Commissioners — Lord Seymour; Hon C. A. Gore; Rt. Hon. Thos. F. Kennedy.
Secretary, T. W. Phillips, Esq.

Board of Trade.

President, Right. Hon. Henry Labouchere.
Vice-President, Earl Granville.
Secretaries, G. R. Porter, Esq.; James Booth, Esq.

Railway Board.

Commissioners—Right Hon. H. Labouchere, *Chairman*; Earl Granville; Right Hon. Sir Ed. Ryan.
Secretary, Capt. T. L. A. Simmons, R. E
Registrar, D. McGregor, Esq.

Board of Control.

President, Lord Broughton.
Secretaries—James Wilson, Esq.; Hon. J. E. Elliot.

Post Office.

Post Master General, Marquis of Clanricarde
Secretary, Lieut. Col. W. L. Maberly
Assistant Secretary, John Tilley, Esq.

Custom House.

Chairman, Right Hon. Sir Thos. F. Fremantle, Bt.
Deputy, Rt. Hon. Geo. R. Dawson.
Secretary, W. Maclean, Esq.
Assistant Secretary, F. Gardner, Esq.

Inland Revenue Office.

Chairman, John Wood, Esq.
Deputy, J. Thornton, Esq.
Secretary, J. C. Freeling, Esq.

The Law Courts.

CHANCERY.

Lord High Chancellor, Lord Truro
Master of the Rolls, Right Hon. Sir J. Romilly.
Vice Chancellor, Right Hon. Sir J. L. Bruce; Lord Cranworth; Rt Hon. Sir George James Turner.

QUEEN'S BENCH.

Lord Chief Justice, Lord Campbell.
Judges.—Sir John Patteson; Sir John T. Coleridge; Sir William Wightman; Sir William Erle.

COMMON PLEAS.

Lord Chief Justice, Right Hon. Sir John Jervis
Judges—Sir William Henry Maule; Sir C. Cresswell; Sir Edw. and V. Williams; Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd.

EXCHEQUER.

Lord Chief Baron, Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock.
Barons — Right Hon. Sir James Parke; Sir E. H. Alderson; Sir Thomas J. Platt; Sir Samuel Martin.

—

Judge Adv. General, Right Hon. Sir David Dundas.
Attorney-General, Sir A. J. E. Cockburn.
Solicitor-General, Sir Wm. Page Wood
Lord Adv. Scotland, Right Hon. James Moncreiff.
Solicitor General, do., George Deas, Esq.

Ireland.

Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Clarendon.
Lord Chancellor, Right Hon. Maziere Brady.
Master of the Rolls, Right Hon. T. B. C. Smith.
Attorney-General, Right Hon. John Hatchell, Esq.
Solicitor-General, H. G. Hughes.
Com. of Forces, Lieut.. Gen. Sir E. Blakeney.
Chief Secretary, Sir W. M. Somerville, Bart.
Under Secretary, Thomas Nicholas Redington, Esq.

East India House.

Chairman, John Shepherd, Esq.
Deputy Chairman, Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart.
Secretary, J. C. Melville, Esq.
Deputy Secretary, J. D. Dickenson, Esq.

Bank of England.

Governor, Thomson Hankey, Jun., Esq.
Deputy Governor, J. G. Hubbard, Esq.
Secretary, J. Bentley, Esq.
Deputy, James Stewart, Esq.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

ACCORDING TO RANK, ETC.

The Titles here given are those by which the Noblemen sit in the House of Peers, except in the second division of each, (separated by a line) where the Scotch and Irish Titles, &c. usually adopted in courtesy are substituted, and the inferior English Titles are added.

The Family Name is not stated where it is the same as the Title.

The Title in italics after each Peer above Viscounts, is that of the Eldest Son.

* Marked thus are Scotch Peers.
o ..... Irish Peers.
a ..... Scotch Representative Peers.
b ..... Irish Representative Peers.

SPEAKER, The Lord High Chancellor, Lord Truro

DEPUTY SPEAKERS—
Lord Denman.
Lord Campbell.
Lord Redesdale (*Chairman of Committees.*)

ROYAL DUKES.

Cumberland, Prince Ernest Augustus, (King of Hanover,) 1799 *o.*

Cambridge, Prince George William Frederick Charles, 1801.

ARCHBISHOPS.

Canterbury, John Bird Sumner, 1848.

Armagh, Lord J.G. Beresford, 1822*b*

York, Thomas Musgrave, 1847.

DUKES.

Beaufort, Henry Somerset, 1682—*M. Worcester.*

Bedford, Francis Russell, 1694—*M. Tavistock.*

Brandon, A. H. 1711, (Hamilton, D.*)—*M. Douglas.*

Buckingham and Chandos, Rich. P. B. C. T. Grenville, 1822, *o*—*M. Chandos.*

Cleveland, Henry Vane, 1833—*E. Darlington.*

Devonshire, W. S. Cavendish, 1694—*M. Hartington.*

Grafton Henry Fitzroy, 1675.—*E. Euston.*

Leeds, F. G. D'Arcy D'Arcy Osborne, 1694*—*M. Carmarthen,*

Manchester, George Montagu, [illegible]9—*V. Mandeville.*

Marlborough, G. S. Churchill, 1702—*M. Blandford,*

Newcastle, H. Pelham P. F. Clinton 1756—*E. Lincoln.*

Norfolk, H. C. Howard, 1483—*E. Arundel & Surrey.*

Northumberland, Algernon Percy, 1766—*E. Percy.*

Portland, William Henry Cavendish Scott Bentinck, 1716—*M. Titchfield.*

Richmond, Charles Gordon Lennox, 1675*—*E. March.*

Rutland, John Henry Manners, 1703—*M. Granby.*

Somerset, E. A. St. Maur, 1546—*L. Seymour.*

Sutherland, George Granville Sutherland Leveson Gower, 1833—*M. Stafford.*

Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, 1814—*M. Douro.*

Argyll, George Douglas Campbell,* (Sundridge and Hamilton, B. 1766)—*M. Lorn.*

Atholl, Geo. Aug. Fred. John Murray,* (Strange, E. 1786)—*M. Tullibardine.*

Buccleuch & Queensberry, W. F. Montague Douglas Scott,* (Doncaster, E. 1662)—*E. Dalkeith.*

Leinster, Augustus Frederick Fitzgerald, *o* (Leinster, V. 1747)—*M. Kildare.*

Montrose, James Graham,* (Graham E. 1722)—*M. Graham.*

Roxburghe, James Hen. Robert Innes Ker,* (Innes, E. 1837)—*M. Bowmont.*

MARQUISES.

Abercorn, James Hamilton, 1790,* *o*—*V. Hamilton.*
Ailesbury, Charles B. B. Bruce, 1821—*E. Bruce.*
Ailsa, Arch. Kennedy, 1831*—*E. Cassilis.*
Anglesey, Henry William Paget, 1815—*E. Uxbridge.*
Bath, John Alexander Thynne, 1789—*V. Weymouth.*
Breadalbane, John Campbell, 1831* —*E. Ormelie.*
Bristol, Frederick William Hervey, 1826—*E. Jermyn.*
Camden, George Charles Pratt, 1812 —*E. Brecknock.*
Cholmondeley, Geo. Horatio, 1815, *o*—*E. Rocksavage.*
Dalhousie, James Andrew Ramsay, 1849*—*L. Ramsay.*
Exeter, Brownlow Cecil, 1801—*L. Burghley.*
Hertford, R. I. S. Conway, 1793, *o*—*E. Yarmouth.*
Lansdowne, H. F. Petty, 1784, *o*—*E. Shelburne.*
Normanby, C. H. Phipps, 1838, *o*—*E. Mulgrave.*
Northampton, Charles Douglas Compton, 1812—*E. Compton.*
Salisbury, James Brownlow William Gascoigne Cecil, 1789—*V. Cranborne.*
Townshend, George Ferrars, 1787—*E. Leicester.*
Tweeddale, George Hay, 1694, *a*—*E. Gifford.*
Westmeath, G. T. J. Nugent, 1822, *b*—*L. Delvin.*
Westminster, Richard Grosvenor, 1831—*E. Grosvenor.*
Winchester, John Paulet, 1551—*E. Wiltshire.*
Clanricarde, Ulick John de Burgh, *o* (Somerhilt, B. 1826)—*L. Dunkellin.*
Conyngham, Francis Nathl. *o* (Minster, B. 1821)—*E. Mountcharles.*
Donegal, Geo. Hamilton Chichester, *o* (Fisherwick, B. 1790)—*E. Belfast.*
Downshire, Arthur Wills B. S. T. Windsor Hill, *o* (Hillsborough, *E.* 1772)—*E. Hillsborough.*
Drogheda, Henry Francis Seymour Moore, *o* (Moore, B. 1801)—*V. Moore.*
Ely, J. Henry Loftus, *o* (Loftus, B. 1801)—*V. Loftus.*
Headfort, T. Taylour, *o* (Kenlis, B. 1831)—*E. of Bective.*
Huntly, G. Gordon,* (Meldrum, B. 1815)—*E. Boyne.*
Londonderry, Charles W. Vane, *o* (Vane, E. 1823)—*V. Castlereagh.*
Ormonde, J. Butter, *o* (Ormonde, B. 1821)—*E. Ossory.*
Sligo, George J. Browne, *o* (Monteagle, B. 1806)—*E. of Altamont.*
Waterford, Henry de la Poer Beresford, *o* (Tyrone, B. 1786)—*E. Tyrone.*

EARLS.

Abergavenny, Rev. William Neville, 1784—*V. Neville.*
Abingdon, Montagu Bertie, 1682, —*L. Norreys.*
Airlie, David Ogilvy, 1639, *a*—*L. Ogilvie.*
Albemarle, G. T. Keppel, 1696—*V. Bury.*
Amherst, William Pitt, 1826—*V. Holmesdale.*
Ashburnham, Bertram, 1730—*V. St. Asaph.*
Aylesford, Heneage Finch, 1714—*L. Guernsey.*
Bandon, James Bernard, 1800, *b*—*V. Bernard.*
Bathurst, Hy. Geo. 1772—*L. Apsley.*
Beauchamp, John Reginald Pindar, 1815—*V. Elmley.*
Beverley, George Percy, 1790—*L. Lovaine.*
Bradford, Geo. Augustus Fred. Hen. Bridgeman, 1815—*V. Newport.*
Brooke and Warwick, Henry Richd. Greville, 1746—*L. Brooke.*
Brownlow, John Cust, 1815—*V. Alford.*
Buckinghamshire, Rev. Aug. Edw. Hampden, 1746—*L. Hobart.*
Burlington, Wm. Cavendish, 1831 —*L. Cavendish.*
Cadogan George, 1800—*V. Chelsea.*
Caledon, J. Dupre Alexander, 1800 *b*—*V. Alexander.*
Camperdown, R. D. D. Haldane, 1831.—*V. Duncan.*

Cardigan, Jas. Thos. Brudenell, 1661—*L. Brudenell.*
Carlisle, George Wm. Frederick Howard, 1661—*V. Morpeth*
Carnarvon, Henry Howard, M. Herbert, 1793—*L. Porchester.*
Cathcart, Charles Murray, 1814.*—*L. Greenock.*
Cawdor, John Frederick Campbell, 1827—*V. Emlyn.*
Charlemont, F. W. Caulfeild, 1763, *b*—*V. Caulfeild.*
Chesterfield, G. Stanhope, 1628—*L. Stanhope.*
Chichester, Henry Thomas Pelham, 1801—*L. Pelham.*
Clarendon, Geo. Will. Fred. Villiers, 1776—*L. Hyde.*
Cornwallis, James Mann, 1753—*V. Brome.*
Cottenham, Charles Edward Pepys, 1850—*V. Crowhurst.*
Cowper, Geo. A., 1718—*V. Fordwich.*
Craven, William, 1801—*V. Uffington.*
Dartmouth William Legge, 1711—*V. Lewisham.*
De Grey, Thomas Phillip, 1816—*L. Lucas.*
Delawarr, G. J. Sackville West, 1761—*V. Cantalupe.*
Denbigh, W. B. P. Fielding, 1622, *o*—*V. Fielding.*
Derby, Edward Jeffrey 1485—*L. Stanley.*
Desart, John Otway O'Connor Cuffe, 1793, *b*—*V. Castle Cuffe.*
Devon, William Courtnay, 1553—*L. Courtnay.*
Digby, Edward, 1790, *o*—*V. Coleshill.*
Ducie, Hen. Geo. F. R. Moreton, 1837.—*L. Moreton.*
Durham, G. F. D. Lambton, 1833—*V. Lambton.*
Effingham, Henry Howard, 1837—*L. Howard of Effingham.*
Ellenborough, Edward Law, 1844—*V. Southam.*
Ellesmere, Francis Egerton, 1846—*V. Brackley.*
Eldon, John Scott, 1821— *V. Encombe.*
Erne, John Creighton, 1789, *b*—*V. Creighton.*
Essex, Arthur Algernon Capel, 1661—*V. Malden.*
Falmouth, G. H. Boscawen, 1821—*L. Boscawen-Rose.*
Ferrers, W. Sewallis Shirley, 1711—*V. Tamworth.*
Fitzhardinge, William Fitzhardinge Berkeley, 1840—*L. Segrave.*
Fitzwilliam, C. W. Wentworth, 1746, *o*—*V. Milton.*
Fortescue, Hugh, 1789-*V. Ebrington.*
Gainsborough, Charles Noel Noel, 1841—*V. Campden.*
Glengall, Richard Butler, 1816, *b*—*V. Caher.*
Granville, G. G. L. Gower, 1833—*L. Leveson.*
Grey, Henry, 1806—*V. Howick.*
Guildford, Rev. Francis North, 1752—*L. North.*
Harborough, Robert Sherard, 1719 *o*—*L. Sherard.*
Hardwicke, Charles Phillip Yorke, 1754—*V. Royston.*
Harewood, Henry Lascelles, 1812—*V. Lascelles.*
Harrington, Leicester Charles Stanhope, 1742—*V. Petersham.*
Harrowby, Dudley Ryder, 1809—*V. Sandon.*
Home, Cospatrick Alexander Ramey 1604, *a*—*L. Dunglas.*
Howe, R. Wm. Penn Curzon, 1821—*V. Curzon.*
Huntingdon, Francis Theophilus Hen. Hastings, 1529*a*-*L. Hastings.*
Ilchester, H. S. Fox-Strangways, 1756—*L. Stavordale.*
Jersey, George Child Villiers, 1697, *o*—*V. Villiers.*
Lanesborough, Geo. John Danvers Butler Danvers, 1756, *b*—*L. Newtown Butler.*
Leicester, Thomas William Coke, 1837—*V. Coke.*
Leven and Melville, David Leslie Melville, 1641, *a*—*L. Balgonie.*
Lichfield, Thomas. Wm. Anson, 1831—*V. Anson.*
Lindsey, G. A. F. Albemarle Bertie, 1626—*L. Bertie.*
Lonsdale, William Lowther, 1807—*V. Lowther.*

Lovelace, William King, 1838—*V. Ockham.*
Lucan, Geo. Chas. Bingham, 1795, *b—L. Bingham.*
Macclesfield, Thomas Aug. W. Parker, 1721—*V. Parker.*
Malmesbury, J. H. Harris, 1800—*V. Fitzharris.*
Mansfield, Wm. David Murray, 1776.*—*V. Stormont.*
Manvers, Chas. H. Pierrepont, 1806—*V. Newark.*
Minto, G. E. M. Kynynmound, 1813—*V. Melgund.*
Morley, Edmund Parker, 1815—*V. Boringdon.*
Morton, Geo. Sholto Douglas, 1458, *a—L. Aberdour.*
Mountcashel, Stephen Moore, 1781, *b—L. Kilworth.*
Mount-Edgcumbe, E. Augustus Edgcumbe, 1789—*V. Valletort.*
Munster, W. G. Fitzclarence, 1831—*V. Fitzclarence.*
Nelson, Horatio, 1805—*V. Trafalgar.*
Onslow, Arthur George, 1801.—*V. Cranley.*
Orford, Horatio Walpole, 1806—*L. Walpole.*
Orkney, T. J. H. Fitzmaurice, 1696, *a—V. Kirkwall.*
Oxford and Mortimer, Alf. Harley, 1711—*L. Harley.*
Pembroke and Montgomery, Robert H. Herbert, 1551—*L. Herbert.*
Pomfret, Geo. Wm. Rd. Fermor, 1721.—*L. Lempster.*
Portsmouth, J. Chas. Wallop, 1743—*V. Lymington.*
Poulett, John, 1706—*V. Hinton.*
Powis, Edward James Herbert, 1804, *o—V. Clive.*
Radnor, Wm. Pleydell Bouverie, 1765—*V. Folkstone.*
Ripon, Frederick John Robinson, 1833—*V. Goderich.*
Romney, Charles Marsham, 1801—*V. Marsham.*
Rosse, William Parsons, 1806, *b—L. Oxmantown.*
Rosslyn, J. A. St. Clair Erskine, 1801—*L. Loughborough.*
Saint Germans, Ed. Granville Eliot, 1815—*L. Eliot.*
Sandwich, J. W. Montagu, 1660—*V. Hinchingbroke.*
Scarborough, J. Saville Lumley 1690, *o—V. Lumley.*
Seafield, Francis Wm. Grant, 1701 *a—V. Reidhaven.*
Selkirk, Dunbar James Douglas, 1646, *a—L. Daer.*
Shaftesbury, A. Cooper, 1672—*L. Ashley.*
Shrewsbury, John Talbot, 1442, *o—L. Talbot.*
Somers, J. S. S. Cocks, 1821—*V. Eastnor.*
Spencer, Frederick, 1765—*V. Althorp.*
Stamford and Warrington, George Harry Grey, 1628—*Grey of Groby.*
Stanhope, Phillip Henry, 1718—*V. Mahon.*
Stradbroke, J. E. C. Rous, 1821—*V. Dunwich.*
Strafford, John Byng, 1847—*V. Enfield.*
Suffolk and Berkshire, Thomas Howard, 1603—*V. Andover.*
Talbot, Henry John Chetwynd, 1784—*V. Ingestre.*
Tankerville, Chas. Aug. Bennet, 1714—*L. Ossulston.*
Verulam, J. W. Grimston, 1815,* *o—V. Grimston.*
Waldegrave, William, 1729—*V. Chewton.*
Westmoreland, John Fane, 1624—*L. Burghersh.*
Wicklow, William Howard, 1793, *b—L. Clonmore.*
Wilton, Thomas Egerton, 1801—*V Grey de Wilton.*
Winchilsea and Nottingham, George William Finch Hatton, 1628—*V. Maidstone.*
Yarborough, Chas. A. W. Anderson Pelham, 1837—*L. Worsley.*
Zetland, Thomas Dundas, 1838—*L. Dundas.*

Aberdeen, George Hamilton Gordon,* (Gordon, V. 1814)—*L. Haddo.*

Bessborough, John George Brabazon Ponsonby, *o* (Ponsonby, B. 1749) —*V. Duncannon.*

Bruce, Geo. W. F. Brudenell, (Bruce, B. 1746).

Carysfort, J. Proby *o* (Carysfort, B. 1801)—*L. Proby.*

Clancarty, Wm. Thos. Le Poer Trench, *o* (Clancarty, V. 1823)—*V. Dunlo.*

Clanwilliam, R. Meade, *o* (Clanwilliam, B. 1828)—*L. Gifford.*

Clare, J. Fitzgibbon, (Fitzgibbon, B. 1799)—*V. Fitzgibbon.*

Cork and Orrery, Edmund Boyle, *o* (Boyle, B. 1711)—*V. Dungarvon.*

Courtown, J. T. Stopford, *o* (Saltersford, B. 1796)—*V. Stopford.*

Crawford and Balcarres, James Lindsay,* (Wigan, B. 1826)—*L. Lindsay.*

Darnley, John Bligh, *o* (Clifton, B. 1608)—*L. Clifton.*

Donoughmore, J. Hely Hutchinson, *o* (Hutchinson, V. 1821)—*V. Suirdale.*

Elgin, James Bruce,* (Elgin, B. 1849)—*L. Bruce.*

Eglintoun, Archibald Wm. Montgomerie,* (Ardrossan, B. 1806—*L. Montgomerie.*

Egmont, G. J. Perceval, *o* (Lovel & Holland, B. 1762)—*V. Perceval.*

Enniskillen, W. Willoughby Cole, *o* (Grinstead, B. 1815)—*V. Cole.*

Erroll, William George Hay,* (Kilmarnock, B. 1831)—*L. Kilmarnock.*

Fife, James Duff, *o* (Fife, B. 1827) —*V. Macduff.*

Fingall, Arthur Jas. Plunkett, *o* (Fingall, B. 1831)—*L. Killeen.*

Galloway, Randolph Stewart,* (Stewart of Garlies, B. 1796)—*V. Garlies.*

Glasgow, J. Carr Boyle,* (Ross, B. 1815) *V. Kelburn.*

Gosford, Archibald Acheson, *o* (Worlingham, B. 1835)—*V. Acheson.*

Haddington, Thomas Hamilton,* (Melrose, B. 1827)—*L. Binning.*

Hopetoun John Hope* (Hopetoun & Niddry, B. 1809)—*V. Aithrie.*

Kenmare, Valentine Browne, *o* (Kenmare, B. 1841)---*V. Castlerosse.*

Kingston, Robert King, *o* (Kingston, B. 1821)--V. *Kingsborough.*

Kinnoul, Thomas R. Hay Drummond,* (Hay, B. 1711)—*V. Dupplin.*

Kintore, Francis Alexander Keith Falconer,* (Kintore, B. 1838)—*L. Inverury.*

Lauderdale, Jas. Maitland,* (Lauderdale, B. 1806)—*V. Maitland.*

Leitrim, Nathl. Clements, *o* (Clements, B. 1831)—*V. Clements.*

Limerick, William Henry Tennison Pery, *o* (Foxford, B. 1815) — *L. Glentworth.*

Longford, Edward Michael Pakenham, *o* (Silchester, B. 1824)—*L. Pakenham.*

Meath, William Brabazon, *o* (Chaworth, B. 1831)—*L. Brabazon.*

Moray, F. Stuart,* (Stuart, B. 1796)—*L. Downe.*

Mornington, William Wellesley Pole, *o* (Maryborough, B. 1821) —*V. Wellesley.*

Ranfurly, Thomas Knox, *o* (Ranfurly, B. 1826)—*V. Northland.*

Roden, Robert Jocelyn, *o* (Clanbrassil, B. 1821)—*V. Jocelyn.*

Rosebery, Archibald John Primrose,* (Rosebery, B. 1828)—*L. Dalmeny.*

Sefton, Charles Wm. Molyneux, *o* (Sefton, B. 1831)—*V. Molyneux.*

Shannon, R. Boyle, *o* (Carleton, B. 1786)—*V. Boyle.*

Sheffield, George Augustus Frederick Charles Holroyd, *o* (Sheffield, B. 1802)—*V. Pevensey.*

Stair, J. Hamilton Dalrymple,* (Oxenford, B. 1841)—*V. Dalrymple.*

Uxbridge, Henry Paget, (Paget, B. 1550)—*L. Paget.*

Wemyss, F. Charteris Wemyss Douglas,* (Wemyss, B. 1821)—*L. Elcho.*

VISCOUNTS.

Beresford, William Carr, 1823.

Bolingbroke and St. John, Henry. St. John, 1712.

Canning, C. J., 1828.
Canterbury, C. John Manners Sutton, 1835.
Combermere, Stapleton Stapleton Cotton, 1826.
De Vesci, John Vesey, 1776, *b.*
Doneraile, Hayes St. Leger, 1785, *b.*
Exmouth, Edward Pellew, 1816.
Gough, Hugh, 1849.
Hardinge, Henry, 1846.
Hawarden, Cornwallis Maude, 1791, *b.*
Hereford, Rev. Robert Devereux, 1549.
Hill, Rowland, 1842.
Lorton, Robert Edward King, 1806, *b.*
Maynard, Henry, 1766.
Melville, Henry Dundas, 1802.
O'Neill, John Bruce Richard, 1795, *b.*
Ponsonby, of Imokilly, John, 1839.
St. Vincent, Edward Jervis Jervis, 1801.
Sidmouth, Rev. William Leonard Addington, 1805.
Sydney, John Robert Townshend, 1789.
Torrington, George Byng, 1721.

Clifden, Henry Agar Ellis, *o* (Mendip, B. 1794.)
Falkland, Lucius Carey,* (Hunsdon, B. 1832.)
Gage, Henry Hall, *o* (Gage, B. 1790.)
Lismore, Cornelius O'Callaghan, *o* (Lismore, B. 1838.)
Massareene & Ferrard, John Skeffington Foster, *o* (Oriel, B. 1821)
Melbourne, Fred. James Lamb, *o* (Melbourne, B. 1815.)
Middleton, Charles Brodrick, (Brodrick, B. 1796.)
Strangford, P. C. S. Smythe, *o* (Penshurst, B. 1825.)

BISHOPS.

Bangor, Christopher Bethell, 1830.
Bath and Wells, Hon. Richard Bagot, 1845.
Carlisle, Hon. Hugh Percy, 1827.
Chester, John Graham, 1848.
Chichester, Ashhurst Turner Gilbert, 1842.
Durham, Edward Maltby, 1836.
Ely, Thomas Turton, 1845.
Exeter, Henry Phillpotts, 1830.
Gloucester and Bristol, James Henry Monk, 1830.
Hereford, Renn Dickson Hampden, 1848.
Lichfield, John Lonsdale, 1843.
Lincoln, John Kaye, 1827.
London, Right Hon. Charles James Blomfield, 1828.
Manchester, James Prince Lee, 1848
Norwich, Samuel Hindes, 1849.
Oxford, Samuel Wilberforce, 1845.
Peterborough, George Davys, 1839.
Ripon, C. T. Longley, 1836.
Rochester, George Murray, 1827.
St. Asaph, Thomas Vowler Short, 1846.
St. David's, Connop Thirlwall, 1840.
Salisbury, Edward Denison, 1837.
Tonson, B. Riversdales, 1848, *b.*
Winchester, Charles Richard Sumner, 1827.
Worcester, Henry Pepys, 1841.

BARONS.

Abercromby, George Ralph, 1801.
Abinger, Robert Campbell Scarlett, 1835.
Alvanley, Richard Pepper Arden, 1801.
Arundell, of Wardour, Henry Benedict, 1605.
Ashburton William Bingham Baring, 1835.
Auckland, Rt. Rev. Robert John Eden, 1793, *o.*
Audley, George Edward Thicknesse Tuchet, 1296.
Bagot, William, 1780.
Bateman, Wm. B. Hanbury, 1837.
Bayning, Rev. Henry William Powett, 1797.
Beaumont, Miles Thomas Stapleton, 1433.
Berners, Henry William Wilson, 1455.
Berwick, Richard Noel Hill, 1784.
Blantyre, Chas. Stuart, 1606, *a.*
Blayney, Cadwallader Davis, 1621, *b.*
Bolton, William Henry Orde Powlett, 1797.
Boston, George Irby, 1761.
Braybrooke, Richard Griffin, 1788.
Brougham and Vaux, Henry, 1830.

Broughton, John Cam. Hobhouse, 1851.
Byron, George Anson, 1643.
Calthrope, George Gough, 1796.
Camoys, Thomas Stonor, 1344.
Campbell, John, 1841.
Carew, Robert Shapland, 1838, *o.*
Carrington, Robert John, 1797, *o.*
Castlemaine, Richard Handcock, 1812, *b.*
Churchill, Francis George Spencer, 1815.
Clandeboye, Fred. Temple Blackwood, 1850 (Dufferin and Claneboye, *o.*)
Clarina, Eyre Massey, 1800, *b.*
Clifford of Chudleigh, Hugh Charles, 1672.
Clinton, Charles Rodolph Trefusis, 1298.
Clonbrock, Robert Dillon, 1790, *b.*
Cloncurry, Valentine Browne Lawless, 1831, *o.*
Colborne, Nicholas William Ridley, 1839.
Colchester, Charles Abbot, 1817.
Colville of Culross, Charles John, 1609, *a.*
Congleton, John Parnell, 1841.
Cowley, Henry Richard Charles Wellesley, 1828.
Cranworth, Robert Monsey Rolfe, 1850.
Crewe, Hungerford, 1806.
Croften Edward, 1797, *b.*
Dacre, Henry Otway Trevor, 1321.
Dartrey, R. Dawson, 1847 (Cremorne, *o.*)
De Freyne, Arthur French, 1839.
Delamere, Thomas Cholmondeley, 1821.
De L'Isle and Dudley, P. Sidney, 1835.
De Mauley, Wm. Francis Spencer Ponsonby, 1838.
Denman, Thomas, 1834.
De Ros, William Lennox Lascelles Fitzgerald, 1264.
De Saumarez, Rev. James, 1831.
De Tabley, George Warren, 1826.
Dinorben, Wm Lewis Hughes, 1831.
Dorchester, Guy Carleton, 1786.
Dormer, Joseph Thaddeus, 1615.
Douglass, Rev. James, 1790.
Downes, Ulysses Burgh, 1822, *b.*
Dunalley, Henry Prittie, 1800, *b.*
Dunfermline, James Abercromby, 1839.
Dynevor, George Talbot Rice, 1780.
Dunsany, Randall Edward Plunkett, 1409, *b.*
Elphinstone, John, 1509, *a.*
Erskine, David Montagu, 1806.
Farnham, Henry Maxwell, 1756, *b.*
Feversham, William Duncombe, 1826.
Foley, Thomas Henry, 1776.
Forester, John George Weld, 1821,
Gardner, Alan Legge, 1806, *o.*
Gifford, Robert Francis, 1824.
Glenelg, Charles Grant, 1835.
Godolphin, George Godolphin Osborne, 1832.
Grantley, Fletcher Norton, 1782.
Grey, John, 1445, *a.*
Hamilton, Robert Montgomery, 1831 (Belhaven and Stenton.*)
Harris, George Francis Robert, 1815.
Hastings, Jacob Astley, 1290.
Hatherton, E. J. Littleton, 1835.
Hawke, Edward William Harvey, 1776.
Heytesbury, William A'Court, 1828
Holland, Henry Edward Fox, 1762.
Howard de Walden, Charles Augustus Ellis, 1597.
Howden, John Hobart Caradoc, 1831, *o.*
Keane, Edward Arthur Wellington, 1839.
Kenyon, George, 1788.
Kilmaine, John Cavendish Browne, 1789, *b.*
Leigh, William Henry, 1839.
Lilford, Thos. Atherton Powis, 1797.
Londesborough, Albert Denison Denison, 1850.
Lovat, Thomas Alexander Fraser, 1837.
Lurgan, Charles Brownlow, 1839,
Lyndhurst, John Singleton Copley, 1827.
Lyttleton, George William, 1794 (Westcote, *o.*)
Manners, John Thomas Manners Sutton, 1807.
Methuen, Fredk. Henry Paul, 1838.
Middleton, Digby Willoughby, 1711
Milford, R. Bulkeley Philipps Philipps, 1847.

Monson, William John, 1728.
Monteagle, Thos Spring Rice, 1839.
Mostyn, Edward Pryce Lloyd, 1831.
Northwick, John Rushout, 1797.
Overstone, Samuel Jones Loyd, 1850.
Panmure, William Maule, 1831.
Petre, William Barnard, 1603.
Plunket, William Conyngham, 1827.
Poltimore, G. Warwick Bamfylde, 1831.
Polworth, Henry Francis Hepburne Scott, 1690, *a*.
Portman, Edward Berkeley, 1837.
Ravensworth, Thomas Henry Liddell, 1821.
Rayleigh, John James Strutt, 1821.
Redesdale, John Thomas Freeman Mitford, 1802.
Ribblesdale, Thomas Lister, 1797.
Rivers, George Pitt, 1802.
Rodney, Robert Dennet, 1782.
Rollo, John, 1651, *a*.
Rosse, G. W. Fox Kinnaird, 1831 (Kinnaird.*)
Rossmore, Henry Robert Westenra, 1838, *o*.
St. John of Bletshoe, St. Andrew Beauchamp, 1558.
Saltoun, Alexander George Fraser, 1445, *a*.
Sandys, Arthur Moyses William Hill, 1802.
Saye and Sele, Rev. Frederick Benjamin Twisleton Wykeham Fiennes, 1603.
Scarsdale, Nathaniel Curzon, 1761.
Seaton, John Colborne, 1839.
Sherborne, John Dutton, 1784.
Sinclair, Charles St. Clair, 1489, *a*.
Skelmersdale, Edward Bootle Wilbraham, 1828.
Sondes, George John Milles, 1760.
Southampton, Charles Fitzroy, 1780
Stanley, of Alderley, Edward John, 1839.
Stourton, Charles, 1448.
Stuart de Decies, Henry Villiers, 1839.
Sudeley, Charles Hanbury Tracy, 1838.
Suffield, Edward Vernon Harboard, 1786.
Templemore, Henry, Spencer Chichester, 1831.
Tenterden, John Henry Abbott, 1827.
Teynham, George Henry Roper Curzon, 1616.
Thurlow, Edward Thomas Hovel, 1792.
Truro, Thomas Wilde, 1850.
Vaux of Harrowden, George Mostyn, 1523.
Vernon, George John Warren, 1762
Vivian, Charles Crespigny, 1841.
Walsingham, Thomas De Grey, 1780
Ward, William, 1644.
Wénlock, P. B. Thompson, 1839.
Wharncliffe, John Stuart Wortley, 1826.
Willoughby de Broke, Henry Peyto Verney, 1492.
Willoughby de Eresby, Peter R. Drummond, 1313.
Wodehouse, John, 1797.
Wrottesley, John, 1838.
Wynford, Wm. Samuel Best, 1829.

Princes of the Blood Royal 2
Dukes, according to their English Titles..... 19
Marquises..... 19
Earls..... 113
Viscounts..... 21
Barons... 191
Peers of Scotland elected 1847 16
Peers of Ireland elected for life (vacant) 28
English Archbishops and Bishops 26
Irish representative Archbishop and Bishops 4

Total.. 439

PEERS WHO ARE MINORS.

Prince of Wales, 1842.
Duke—St. Albans. Wm. A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, 1684.
Marquis—Bute, John Patrick Crichton Steuart 1796.*
" Hastings, Paulyn Reginald, S. R., 1817.* *o*.

" Lothian, Wm. Schomberg Robert Ker,* (Ker, B. 1821.)

Earl—Coventry, George William, 1697.

" Dunmore, Charles Adolphus Murray,* (Dunmore, B. 1831.)

" Granard, Geo. Arthur Hastings Forbes, *o.* (Granard, B. 1806.)

" Hopetoun, John Alexander, Hope* (Hopetoun, B. 1809.)

Viscount—Hood, Francis Wheler, 1796, *o.*

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

Clerk of the Parliaments, Right Hon. Sir G. H. Rose.

Clerk Assistant, J. G. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.

Additional Clerk Assistant, William Rose, Esq.

Reading Clerk and Clerk of Private Committees, L. Edmunds, Esq.

Council to the Chairman of Committees, Robert Palk, Esq.

Clerk of the Journals, Edward Parratt, Esq.

Chief Clerk, H. S. Smith, Esq.

Librarian, John Frederick Leary, Esq.

Principal Clerk for Bills, W. E. Walmisley, Esq.

Clerk attending the Table, & Cashier, W. A. Green, Esq.

Other Clerks in the Office, Messrs. L. H. Thompson, W. F. White, A. G. Flint, P. Birch, E. M. Parratt, M. F. Halliday, B. S. R. Adam, W. H. Dike, W. Malony, C. W. Green, W. H. Haines, F. Vane, C. Congreve, O. E. Grant, J. H. Robinson, A. DuBourg, H. Walmisley, W. I. Thoms, Hon. F. Stonor, L. Birch, F. G. Green, T. W Davis, A. Pechell.

Receiver of Fees, Mr. J. Oldrini.

Short-hand Writer, W. B. Gurney, Esq.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Sir Aug. Wm. Clifford, Bart.

Yeoman Usher, James Pulman, Esq.

Serjeant at Arms, Lieut.-Col. A. Perceval.

Deputy, G. Goodbody, Esq.

Peeresses.

Le Despencer, *Baroness*, 1269, Boscawen.

De Clifford, *Baroness*, 1269, Russell.

Zouche, *Baroness*, 1308, Curzon.

Grey de Ruthyn, *Baroness*, 1322, Yelverton.

Braye, *Baroness*, 1529, Cave.

North, *Baroness*, 1554, North.

Basset, *Baroness*, 1797, Basset.

Keith, *Baroness*, 1803, Elphinstone.

Wenman, *Baroness*, 1834, Wykham.

Stratheden, *Baroness*, 1836, Campbell.

Inverness, *Duchess*, 1840, Underwood.

Scotch and Irish Peers,

NOT BEING PEERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Scotch.

Arbuthnott, V.
Buchan, E.
Caithness, E.
Carnwath, E.
Cranstoun, L.
Dundonald, E.
Dysart, E.
Elibank, L.
Fairfax, L.
Forbes, L.
Mar, E.
Napier, L.
Newburgh, E.
Northesk, E.
Queensberry, M.
Reay, L.
Rothes, E.
Ruthven, L.
Somerville, L.
Strathallan, V.
Strathmore, E.
Torpichen, L.
Traquair, E.

Irish.

Aldborough, E.
Annesley, E.
Antrim, E.
Arran, E.
Ashbrook, V.
Ashtown, L.
Avonmore, V.
Aylmer, L.
Bangor, V.
Bantry, E.
Barrington, V. MP.
Bellew, L.
Belmore, E.
Bloomfield, L.
Boyne, V.
Bridport, L.
Carbery, L.
Carrick, E.
Castle Stewart, E.
Cavan, E.
Charville, E.
Chetwynd, V.
Clanmorris, L.
Clonmel, E.
De Blaquiere, L.
Decies, L.
Dillon, V.
Downe, V.
Dunboyne, L.
Dungannon, V.
Dunraven, E.
Dunsandle and Clonconal, L.
Ffrench, L.

Fitzgerald & Vesey, L.
Frankfort, V.
Galway, V.
Garvagh, L.
Gormanston, V.
Gort, V.
Graves, L.
Guillamore, V.
Harberton, V.
Headley, L.
Henley, L.
Henniker, L.
Hotham, L. M. P.
Howth, E.
Huntingfield, L.
Kensington, L.
Kilmorey, E.
Kinsale, L.
Langford, L.
Lilford, V.
Lisburne, E.
Lisle, L.
Listowel, E.
Louth, L.
Macdonald, L.
Massey, L.
Mayo, E.
Mexborough, E.
Miltown, E.
Molesworth, V.
Monck, V.
Mountgarret, V.
Mount Morres, V.
Muncaster, L.
Muskerry, L.
Netterville, V.
Newborough, L.
Norbury, E.
Normanton, E.
Ongley, L.
Oranmore and Browne, L.
Palmerston, V. MP.
Portarlington, E.
Powerscourt, V.
Radstock, L.
Ranelagh, V.
Rendlesham, L. MP
Riversdale, L.
Rokeby, L.
Roscommon, E.
Southwell, V.
Taaffe, V.
Talbot de Malahide, L.
Teignmouth, L.
Templetown, V.
Thomond, M.
Trimleston, L.
Tyrconnel, E.
Valentia, V.
Ventry, L.
Wallscourt, L.
Waterpark, L.
Winterton E.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ENGLAND AND WALES—498 MEMBERS.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PLACES REPRESENTED, WITH THE NAMES OF THE MEMBERS.

Note.—The figures after the names of the Representatives are the numbers polled by them at the general elections.

Abingdon, Berks .. *Sir Frederick Thesiger*, 153.
Andover, Hants.. *H. B. Coles*, 134 .. Ald. *W. Cubitt*, 121.
Anglesey.. *Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bart.*
Arundel, Sussex ... *Right Hon. Edward Strutt.*
Ashburton, Devon.. *Lt. Col. Thomas Matheson.*
Ashton-under-Line, Lancashire.. *Charles Hindley.*
Aylesbury, Bucks... *Quintin Dick.. Richard Bethell.*
Banbury, Oxon .. *Henry William Tancred*, 226.
Barnstaple, Devon... *R. Bremridge*, 468... *Hon J. W. Fortescue*, 390.
Bath, Somersetshire.. *Viscount Duncan*, 1268.. *Capt. Scobell, R. N.*
Beaumaris, Anglesey.. *Lord G. A. Frederick Paget.*
Bedfordshire .. *Col. Richard T. Gilpin... F. C. Hastings Russell.*
Bedford... *Hen. Stuart* 342... *Sir H. Verney, Bart.*, 453.
Berkshire ... *R. Palmer .. Viscount Barrington... P. Pusey.*
Berwick-on-Tweed.. *M. Forster*, 484 .. *J. C. Renton*, 462.
Beverley, Yorkshire.. *John Towneley*, 543.. *S. W. L. Fox*, 542.
Bewdley, Worcestershire—*Viscount Mandeville.*
Birmingham... *G. F. Muntz*, 2777... *W. Scholefield*, 2792.
Blackburn, Lancashire.. *J. Hornby*, 641.. *J. Pilkington*, 602.
Bodmin, Cornwall ... *James Wyld*, 297... *H. C. Lacy*, 259.
Bolton, Lancashire ... *Sir Joshua Walmsley... Stephen Blair.*
Boston, Lincolnshire.. *B. B. Cabbell*, 466... James Wm. Freshfield.

Bradford, Yorkshire . *Wm. Busfeild* 933..*Lt.-Col. T. P. Thompson*, 916.
Brecknockshire...*Joseph Bailey.*
Brecon...*Col. J. L. V. Watkins.*
Bridgenorth, Salop...*Thomas Charlton Whitmore*, 612... *Sir Robert Pigot, Bart.*, 388.
Bridgewater, Somerset..*H. Broadwood*, 247...*Colonel C. J. K. Tynte*, 388.
Bridport, Dorset...*T. A. Mitchell*, 267...*A. D. R. W. B. Cochrane*, 274.
Brighton, Sussex... *Sir G. R. Pechell, Bart.* 1571..*Lord A. Hervey*, 1239.
Bristol, Gloucestershire...*P. W. S. Miles*, 2600...*Hon'ble F. H. F. Berkeley*, 4398.
Buckinghamshire...*Hon. C. C. Cavendish...C. G. Du Pre...B. D'Israeli.*
Buckingham...*Marquis of Chandos ...Col. John Hall.*
Bury, Lancashire...*Richard Walker.*
Bury St. Edmonds, Suffolk...*Earl Jermyn...E. H. Bunbury.*
Calne, Wilts...*Earl of Shelburne.*
Cambridgesh...*Hon. E. T. Yorke... R. G. Townley...Lord G. J. Manners.*
Cambridge...*Hon. W. F. Campbell*, 734...*R. A. S. Adair*, 819.
Cambridge University .. *Rt. Hon. H. Goulburn*, 1189...*Loftus T. Wigram.*
Canterbury, Kent..*Hon. G. A. F. P. S. Smythe*, 782. .*Col. Frederick Romilly.*
Cardiff, &c., Glamorganshire...*Rt. Hon. Dr. John Nicholl.*
Cardigan, &c...*Pryse Loveden.*
Cardiganshire, ... *Col. William Edward Powell.*
Carlisle, Cumberland..*W. N. Hodgson...Phillip Henry Howard.*
Carmarthen, &c.....*D. Morris.*
Carmarthenshire .. *Hon. G. R. R. Trevor..David A. S. Davies.*
Carnarvon, &c... *W. B. Hughes.*
Carnarvonshire...*Col. Hon. E. G. Douglas Pennant.*
Chatham, Kent..*Viscount Enfield.*
Cheltenham, Gloucestershire...*Chas. Lennox Grenville Berkeley.*
Cheshire, North.. *W. Tatton Egerton...George Cornwall Legh.*
Cheshire, South... *Sir P. M. G. Egerton, Bart..John Tollemache.*
Chester ...*Earl Grosvenor...Hon. William Owen Stanley*
Chichester, Sussex..*Lord H.G. C. G. Lennox...J. A. Smith.*
Chippenham, Wilts...*Joseph Neeld ...Capt. H. G. Boldero.*
Christchurch, Hants .. *Hon. Edward Alfred John Harris.*
Cirencester, Gloucest...*Joseph Randolph Mullings... Visct. Villiers.*
Clitheroe, Lancashire...*M. Wilson.*
Cockermouth, Cumberland...*Henry A. Aglionby...E. Horsman.*
Colchester, Essex...*Lord John J. R. Manners...J. A. Hardcastle*, 596.
Cornwall, East...*W. H. Pole Carew ..Thomas Jas. Agar Robartes.*
Cornwall, West...*Edward W. W. Pendarves... Sir C. Lemon, Bart.*
Coventry, Warwickshire...*Rt. Hon. Edward Ellice*, 2563..*Charles Geach.*
Cricklade, Wilts...*John Neeld...A. L. Goddard.*
Cumberland, East ... *Hon. Charles W. G. Howard...W. Marshall.*
Cumberland, West...*E. Stanley... H. Lowther.*
Dartmouth, Devon...*Geo. Moffat.*
Denbigh, &c...*F. R. West.*
Denbighshire...*Sir W. W. Wynn, Bt.* 2055...*Hon. W. Bagot*, 1530.
Derbyshire, North ... *Hon. C. H. Cavendish...W. Evans*
Derbyshire, South...*William Mundy...C. R. Colville.*
Derby...*Lawrence Heyworth...Michael Thomas Bass.*
Devizes, Wilts...*Lieut.-Col. James Bucknall Bucknall Eastcourt..Geo. Heneage Walker Heneage.*
Devonport, Devonsh... *Right Hon. H. Tuffnell...Right Hon. Sir J. Romilly.*
Devonshire, North...*Sir T. D. Acland, Bart...Lewis William Buck.*
Devonshire, South... *Sir J. B. Y. Buller, Bart...Sir Ralph Lopes, Bart.*
Dorchester, Dorsetshire..*Right Hon. G. L. D. Damer...H. G. Sturt.*

Dorsetshire,...*Henry Ker Seymer*... *G. Bankes*...*John Floyer.*

Dover, Kent...*Right Hon. Sir G. Clerk, bt.*, 937... *E. R. Rice*, 1107.

Droitwich, Worcestersh ... *Sir J. Somerset Pakington, bart.*

Dudley Worcestershire ..*John Benbow.*

Durham, North...*R. D. Shafto*... *Viscount Seaham.*

Durham, South .. *Lord H. Geo. Vane*...*J Farrer.*

Durham...*T. C. Granger*, 595...*H. J. Spearman*, 519.

Essex, North...*Sir J. T. Tyrrell, Bt*...*Major Beresford.*

Essex, South...*T. W. Bramston*, 2158...*Sir E. N. Buxton, bart.* 1727.

Evesham, Worcestershire..*Lord A. Marcus C. Hill*, 193...*Sir H. P. Willoughby, bart.* 173.

Exeter, Devonshire... *E. Divett*... *Sir John T. B. Duckworth, bart.*

Eye, Suffolk...*Lieut. Gen. Sir E. Kerrison, bart.*

Finsbury, Middlesex...*T. Wakley*.. *T. S. Duncombe.*

Flint, &c...*Sir John Hanmer, bart.*

Flintshire...*Hon. E. M. L. Mostyn.*

Frome, Somersetshire...*Lt. Col.hon. Robt. E. Boyle.*

Gateshead, Durham...*William Hutt.*

Glamorganshire...*Sir George Taylor*...*C. R. M. Talbot.*

Gloucestersh, East..*Marq. of Worcester*...*Sir C. W. Cordington, bt.*

Gloucestersh, West...*Hon. G. C. G. F. Berkeley*, 2744...*R. Blagden Hale*, 4252.

Gloucester...*H. T Hope* ..*Rear Adml. Hon. Maurice F. F. Berkeley.*

Grantham, Lincolnshire ... *G. E. Welby*...*Hon. F. J. Tollemache.*

Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire...*Edward Heneage.*

Greenwich..*Adm J. Whitley Deans Dubdas*, 2409...*Ald. David Solomons* 1511.

Guilford, Surrey ... *Ross Donnelly Mangles*, 242..*H. Currie*, 336.

Halifax, Yorkshire...*Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, bart.* 507...*H. Edwards*, 511.

Hampshire, North ... *Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre*...*Melville Portal.*

Hampshire, South...*H. C. Compton Lord C. Wellesley.*

Harwich Essex...*Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart*...*J. Bagshaw*, 213.

Hastings, Sussex...*Musgrave Briscoe*, 407...*R. Holland*, 424.

Haverfordwest, Pembrokesh...*John Evans.*

Helston Cornwall..*Sir R. R. Vyvyan, bart*

Herefordshire... — *Booker*...*G. C. Lewis*...*F. R. H. Wegg Prosser.*

Hereford,..*Sir Robert Price, bart*... *Lt.-Col. H. M. Clifford.*

Hertfordsh...*Thomas P. Halsey*. . *Sir H. Meux, Bt*..*Hon T. Trevor.*

Hertford..*Visc. Mahon*...*Hon. W. Francis Cowper.*

Honiton, Devonshire....*Joseph Locke* ..*Sir J. W. Hogg, bart.*

Horsham, Sussex ...*Lord Edward Howard.*

Huddersfield Yorkshire...*W. L. C. Stansfield*, 512.

Huntingdonshire...*E. Fellowes*...*G. Thornhill.*

Huntingdon...*Col. Jonathan Peel*... *Thomas Baring.*

Hythe, ... Kent *E. D. Brockman*, 211.

Ipswich, Suffolk ... *J. C. Cobbold*, 829...*H. E. Adair*, 707.

Kendal Westmoreland...*G. C. Glin.*

Kent, East...*J. P. Plumptre*..*Wm. Deedes.*

Kent, West...*Sir Edmund Filmer bt.* 3222...*T. L. Hodges*, 3133.

Kidderminster, Worcestershire ... *John Best.*

King's Lynn, Norfolk ... *Viscount Jocelyn* ... *Hon. Edward Henry Stanley.*

Kingston-upon-Hull, Yorkshire ... *James Clay*, 1399...*Right Hon. M. T. Baines*, 1511.

Knaresborough, Yorkshire...*Thos. Collins junior* ...*J. P. Westhead*, 126.

Lambeth, Surrey ..*Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt*, 3708...*W. Williams.*

Lancashire, North...*John W. Patten* ..*Jas Heywood.*
Lancashire, South...*Wm. Brown* .. *Alexander, Henry.*
Lancaster,...*Thomas Greene*, 721... *Robert Baynes Armstrong.*
Launceston, Cornwall...*Rear Adm. Wm. Bowles.*
Leeds, Yorkshire... *W. Beckett*, 2526 ...*J. G. Marshall*, 2181.
Leicestershire, North..*Lord C. Somerset Manners*...*E. B. Farnham*
Leicestershire, South...*Sir H. Halford, Bart*...*C, W. Packe.*
Leicester... *John Ellis* ... *Richard Harris.*
Leominster, Herfordsh... *Frederick Peel*...*G Arkwright.*
Lewes, Sussex...*Hon. H. Fitzroy*, 459...*R. Perfect*, 340.
Lichfield, Staffordsh ..*Lord A. H. Paget*...*Viscount Anson.*
Lincolnshire, North...*Robert Adam Christopher*...*Sir M. J. Cholmeley bart.*
Lincolnshire, South..*Sir J. Trollope. bt*...*Lord Burghley.*
Lincoln...*Col. C. D. W. Sibthorp*, 642 *Thomas Benjamin Hobhouse.*
Liskeard, Cornwall...*Richard Budden Crowder.*
Liverpool...*Sir T. B. Birch, bt.* 4882 ...*E. Cardwell*, 5481.
London...*John Masterman*, 6722... *Baron L N. de Rothschild*...*Lord John Russell*, 7137...*Sir Jas. Duke, bart.*
Ludlow, Shropshire...*H. B. Clive*, 207 ..*Col. H. Salwey*, 206.
Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire...*Sir T. N. Ably*, 148.
Lymington, Hants... *W. A. Mackinnon*, 146...*Edward John Hutchin.*
Macclesfield, Cheshire...*John Brocklehurst*...*John Williams.*
Maidstone, Kent...*A. J. B. Hope*... *George Dodd.*
Maldon, Essex...*T. B. Lennard*, 443 *D. Waddington*, 461.
Malmesbury, Wilts...*Hon. J. Kenneth Howard.*
Malton, Yorkshire...*J. E. Denison* ...*J. W. Childers.*
Manchester *Rt. Hon. T. M. Gibson* ..*John Bright.*
Marlborough...*Lord Ernest A. C. B. Bruce*...*Maj. H. Bingham Baring.*
Marlow, Great ...*T. P. Williams*, 239...*Lieut.-Col B. W. Knox*, 179.
Marylebone . *Sir B, Hall, Bart*, 1543 ...*Lord Dudley C. Stuart*, 5367.
Merionethshire...*Richard Richards.*
Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorgansh...*Sir J. J. Guest, bart.*
Middlesex..*Lord R Grosvenor* 4944. ...*Ralph Bernal Osborne*, 4751.
Midhurst Sussex...*Spencer Horatio Walpole.*
Monmouthsh...*Cpt. Edward Arthur Somerset*...*C O. S. Morgan*, 2327.
Monmouth, &c...*R. J. Blewitt.*
Montgomeryshire ... *Herbert W. William Wynn.*
Montgomery, &c...*D. Pugh*, 389.
Morpeth, Northumberland...*Capt. hon. E. C Granville Howard, R. N.*
Newark-upon-Trent, Nottinghamshire...*Hon. John H. Manners Sutton*, 584...*John Stuart*, 479.
Newcastle-under-Lyme Staffordsh.. *S. Christy*, 565.. *W. Jackson*, 566.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne ... *W. Ord*, 2194..*T. E. Headlam*, 2068.
Newport, Isle of Wight..*C. W. Morton*, 252...*W. H. C. Plowden*, 262
Norfolk, East...*H. N. Burroughes* . ...*E. Woodhouse.*
Norfolk, West...*W. Bagge*, 3113... *hon. E. K. Coke*, 3052.
Northallerton, Yorkshire...*W. B. Wrightson.*
Northamptonshire, North...*Col. T. P. Maunsell*...*S Aug. O. Stafford.*
Northamptonshire, South...*Sir C. Knightley, bart*, 2282 ...*Captain Richard Henry R. Howard Vyse*, 2080.
Northampton...*Rt. hon R. Vernon Smith*, 641...*Raikes Currie*, 898.
Northumberland, North...*Lord Ossulston*, 1247 ... *Right hon. Sir George Grey, bart.* 1366.
Northumberland, South...*M. Bell*.. *Saville Craven H. Ogle.*
Norwich, Norfolk .. *Marquis of Douro*, 1723...*S. M. Peto*, 2414.
Nottingham...*John Walter*, 1683..

Feargus O'Connor, 1257.
Nottinghamshire, North ... *Thomas Houldsworth* .. *Lord H. W. S. Bentinck*.
Nottinghamshire, South... *Thomas Blackborne Thorston Hildyard*.. *William Hodgson Barrow*.
Oldham, Lancash.. *W. J. Fox*, 719 ..*J. Duncuft*, 693.
Oxfordshire ... *Lord Norreys*.. *G. Granville V. Harcourt* .. *J. W. Henley*.
Oxford ...*J. H. Langston*..*Sir W. P. Wood*.
Oxford University..*Sir Robt. Harry Inglis, bt.* 1700..*Rt. hon. W. E. Gladstone*, 997.
Pembrokeshire .. *Viscount Emlyn*.
Pembroke, &c..*Sir John Owen, bart.*
Penryn *and* Falmouth, Cornwall.. *H. Gwyn*, 548..*F. Mowatt*, 377.
Peterborough, Northamptonshire.. *hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam*..*W. G. Cavendish*.
Petersfield, Hants...*Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe, bart.*
Plymouth, Devonshire ... *Viscount Ebrington*, 921 ..*R. Palmer*, 837.
Pontefract...*R. M. Milnes*, 364... *Hon. Bedby Richard Lawley*.
Poole, Dorsetshire...*Sir G. R. Philips, bt.* 199...*H. D. Seymour*.
Portsmouth, Hants...*Rt. hon. Sir F. Thornhill Baring, bart...Sir George T. Staunton, bart.*
Preston, Lancash..*C. P. Grenfell*, 1380 ... *Sir George Strickland, bart.* 1402.
Radnorshire...*Sir J. B. Walsh, bart.*
Radnor, &c...*Rt. hon. Sir T. F. Lewis, bart.*
Reading, Berks...*F. Pigott*, 614... *J. F. Stanford*.
Reigate, Surrey...*T. S. Cocks*.
Retford, East..*Capt. hon. A. Duncombe, R. N* ...*Visc. Galway*.
Richmond, Yorkshire..*H. Rich*... *M. Wyvill*.
Ripon, Yorkshire...*Right hon. Sir J. R. G. Graham, bart...hon. E. Lascelles*.
Rochdale, Lancashire... *W. S. Crawford*.
Rochester, Kent...*R. Bernal*, 637.. *T. T. Hodges*, 617.
Rutlandshire...*G. J. Heathcote*... *hon. G. J. Noel*.
Rye, Sussex...*H. M. Curties*, 235.
St. Albans..*Jacob Bell*...*G. W. J. Repton*.
St Ives, Cornwall...*Lord Wm. J F. Powlett*, 262.
Salford, Lancashire..*Joseph Brotherton*.
Salisbury, Wilts...*W. J. Chaplin*, 491...*C. B. Wall*, 374.
Salop, North...*W. Ormsby Gore*... *John Whitehall Dod*.
Salop, South...*Hon. R. H. Clive*... *Viscount Newport*.
Sandwich, Kent..*Lord C. E. Paget*, 459...*C. W. Grenfell*, 437.
Scarborough, Yorkshire..*Sir John V. B. Johnstone, bart*..*G. Frederick Young*.
Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire...*Rd. B. Sheridan*, 213.
Sheffield, Yorkshire... *J. Parker*, 1125...*John Arthur Roebuck*.
Shoreham, New...*Sir C. M. Burrell, bt*..*Lord A. F. C. G. Lennox*.
Shrewsbury, Salop...*E. H. Baldock*, 767..*R. A. Slaney*, 743.
Somersetshire, East...*W. Miles*... *W. Pinney*.
Somersetshire, West...*W. H. Powell Gore Langton*..*C. A. Moody*, 3615.
Southampton, Hants...*Sir A. J. E. Cockburn*...*B. M. Wilcox*.
South Shields, Durham .. *J. T. Wawn*.
Southwark ..*Ald. John Humphery*... *Sir William Molesworth, bart.*
Staffordshire, North...*C. B. Adderley*, 4076...*Smith Child*.
Staffordshire, South ...*Col. hon. G. Anson*.. *Visc. Lewisham*.
Stafford..*D. Urquhart*, 754...*Ald. Sidney*, 516.
Stamford, Lincolnshire...*Rt. hon. J. C. Herries*, 290...*Marquis of Granby*, 325.
Stockport, Cheshire...*James Kershaw*...*J. Heald*, 570.
Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire... *J. L. Ricardo*, 493...*Ald. W. T. Copeland*, 495.
Stroud, Gloucestershire ... *W. H. Stanton*, 541 ..*Geo. Poulett Scrope*. 541.

Suffolk, East ... *Edward Sherlock Gooch...Lord Rendlesham.*
Suffolk, West... *Capt. P. Bennet... H. S. Waddington.*
Sunderland, Durham .. *Sir Hedworth Williamson, bt...G. Hudson,* 879.
Surrey, East...*hon. P. J. L. King ...T. Alcock.*
Surrey, West ... *H. Drummond... W. J. Evelyn.*
Sussex, East.. *Charles Hay Frewen ...A. E. Fuller.*
Sussex, West...*Earl of March..R. Prime.*
Swansea, &c...*John Henry Vivian.*
Tamworth, Staffordsh...*Capt. John Townshend...Sir R. Peel, bart.*
Taunton, Somersetshire...*Rt. hon. H. Labouchere,* 507...*Sir Thomas Edward Colebrooke, bart.,* 368.
Tavistock, Devonshire ... *hon Edward S. Russell...J. Salusbury Trelawny.*
Tewkesbury, Glouces...*J. Martin,* 39...*H. Brown,* 38.
Thetford, Norfolk...*Earl of Euston ...hon. Francis Baring.*
Thirsk, Yorkshire..*Sir W. Payne Galway Bart.*
Tiverton, Devonshire...*John Heathcoat,* 148...*Visc. Palmerston,* 127.
Totness, Devonshire .. *Lord Seymour,* 280...*C. B. Baldwin,* 154.
Tower, Hamlets...*Sir William Clay, bart.* 3839...*Geo. Thompson,* 6268.
Truro, Cornwall... *Humphry Williams...J. Ennis Vivian.*
Tynemouth...*R. W. Grey.*
Wakefield, Yorkshire.. *G. Sanders,* 392.
Wallingford, Berkshire... *William S. Blackstone,* 166.
Walsal, Staffordshire...*Hon E. R. Littleton,* 289.
Wareham, Dorset.. *J. S. W. S. E. Drax.*
Warrington, Lancashire... *G. Greenall,* 327.
Warwickshire, North...*R. Spooner,* 2451...*Chas N. Newdegate,* 2915.
Warwickshire, South...*Lord Guernsey ..Lord Brooke.*
Warwick...*W. Collins,* 443..*Sir C. E. Douglas,* 407.
Wells, Somerset...*Right hon. W. G. Hayter...R. Balkemore.*
Wenlock, Shropsh...*Lt.-Col. hon. G. Cecil W. Forester...James Milnes. Gaskell.*
Westbury, Wilts...*J. Wilson,* 170.
Westminister...*Major-Gen. Sir De Lacy Evans,* 3139..*C. Lushington,* 2831.
Westmoreland... *Col. hon. H. C. Lowther—Ald. W. Thompson.*
Weymouth and Melcombe, Regis, Dorsetshire...*Col. Freestun,* 274, ..*hon. Frederick William Child Villiers.*
Whitby, Yorkshire ... *R. Stephenson.*
Whitehaven, Cumberland... *R. C. Hildyard.*
Wigan, Lancashire...*R. A. Thicknesse...Lieut Col. hon. J. Landsay.*
Wight, Isle of..*Edwd. Dawes.*
Wilton, Wilts ... *Viscount Somerton.*
Wiltshire, North...*T. H. S. Sotheron... W. Long.*
Wiltshire, South...*Rt. hon. S. Herbert...J. Bennett.*
Winchester, Hants.. *Sir J. B. East bart.* 315...*J. B. Carter,* 303.
Windsor, Berks...*Col. Rt. Hon. G. Alexander Reid...J Hatchell.*
Wolverhampton Staffordsh ... *hon. C. P. Villiers...Thos Thornely.*
Woodstock, Oxfordshire... *Marquis of Blandford.*
Worcestershire, East...*Capt. George Rushout...J. H. H. Foley.*
Worcestershire, West...*Lieut-Gen. hon. Henry Beauchamp Lygon... F. W. Knight.*
Worcester ... *O Ricardo,* 1164... *Francis Rufford,* 1142.
Wycombe Chipping, Bucks...*Sir G. H. Dashwood Bart...M. T. Smith.*
Yarmouth, Norfolk...*Charles Edmund Rumbold...Joseph Sanders.*
Yorkshire, North Riding—*E Stillingfleet Cayley ... hon. Octavius Duncombe.*
Yorkshire, E. Riding...*Hon. Lord Hotham.*
Yorkshire, West Riding...*R. Cobden...Edm. Denison.*

York...*J. G. B. Smyth...William Mordaunt...Edward Milner.*

IRELAND...105 MEMBERS.

Antrim County .. *N. Alexander... Sir E. W. McNaughten, bart.*
Armagh County..*Lt.-Col. J. M. Caulfield...Sir William Verner, bart.*
Armagh.. *Col. Rawdon.*
Athlone, Westmeath... *W. Keough*, 191.
Bandon Bridge, Cork ... *Viscount Bernard.*
Belfast, Antrim ... *Lord John L. Chichester...R. J. Tennent.*
Carlow County .. *Col. H. Bruen... Capt. Bunbury.*
Carlow...*J. Sadlier.*
Carrickfergus, Antrim ... *Hon. W. H. S. Cotton.*
Cashel, Tipperary ... *Sir Timothy O'Brien bart.*
Cavan County ... *Sir J. Young, bart. ...hon. J. Pierce Maxwell.*
Clare County...*Major W. N. Macnamara*, 121 ... *Sir L. O'Brien bart.* 180.
Clonmel, Tipperary...*hon Cecil John Lawless.*
Coleraine, Londonderry.. *Dr. John Boyd*, 116.
Cork County...*E. B. Roche ... Dr. Power.*
Cork..*F. S. Murphy...Col. J. C. Chatterton.*
Donegal County ... *Sir Edmund S. Hayes, bart...Thomas Conolly.*
Down County... *Visc. Castlereagh... Lord Arthur Edwin Hill.*
Downpatrick, Down...*Hon. S. C Hardinge.*
Drogheda, Louth ... *Right hon. Sir W M. Somerville, bart.*
Dublin County ... *J. H. Hamilton... Lieut.-Col. T. E. Taylor.*
Dublin...*E. Grogan*, 3353 .. John *Reynolds*, 3229.
Dublin University... *Joseph Napier ...George A. Hamilton*, 738.
Dundalk, Louth .. *Wm. Torrens McCullagh.*
Dungannon, Tyrone .. *Hon. W. Stewart Knox.*
Dungarvon, Waterford ... *Hon. C. Fdk. Ashtley Cooper...Ponsonby.*
Ennis, Clare *J.P O'Gorman Mahon.*
Enniskillen, Fermanagh ... *James Whiteside.*
Fermanagh County...*Capt. Merryn Archdall...Sir A. Brinsley Brooke bart.*
Galway County...*Capt Sir Thomas John Burke, bart...C. St. George.*
Galway..*M. J. Blake...A. O'Flaherty.*
Kerry County ... *H. A. Herbert... Morgan J. O'Connell.*
Kildare County ... *Marquis of Kildare*, 544...*Lord Naas.*
Kilkenny County...*Peirce Somerset Butler*, 261..*Capt J. Greene*, 276
Kilkenny...*Michael Sullivan.*
King's County...*Sir Andrew Armstrong, bart ... Lieut. Col. hon. J. C. Westenra.*
Kinsale, Cork..*Benjamin Hawes.*
Leitrim County .. *E. K. Trimson ...Hon. C. S. Clements.*
Limerick, County.. *W. Monsell* 551 ...*Windham Goold.*
Limerick...*John O'Brien*, 58..*Earl of Arundel and Surrey.*
Lisburn, Antrim ... *Sir H. B. Seymour.*
Londonderry County ... *Capt. T. Bateson ... Capt. Theobald Jones, R. N.*
Londonderry ... *Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson, bart.*
Longford County... *R. M. Fox*, 418 *Rt. Hon Rich. More O'Ferroll.*
Louth County ..*R. M. Bellew ... C. Fortescue.*
Mallow, Cork ... *Sir C. D. O. Jephson Norreys, bart.* 75.
Mayo County...*G. H. Moore*, 497 ...*Geo. G. O. Higgins.*
Meath County...*H. Grattan*, 482 ... *M. E. Corbally*, 577.
Monaghan County ...*hon. T. V. Dawson... C, Powell Leslie.*
New Ross, Wexford*J. H. Talbot*, 76.
Newry, Down .. *Edmund Gilling Hallewell.*
Portarlington, Queen's County ... *Lt.-Col. F. P. Dunne.*
Queen's County...*Right hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick...hon. T. Vesey.*

Roscommon Co.. *Fitzstephen French* .. *O. D J. Grace.*
Sligo County.. *W. R. O. Gore*... *Sir R. G. Booth, bart.*
Sligo...*John Patrick Somers.*
Tipperary County...*N. V. Maher*... *F. Scully.*
Tralee, Kerry.. *Maurice O'Connell.*
Tyrone County...*Right. hon Henry Thomas Lowry Corry*...*Lord Claude Hamilton.*
Waterford County.. *N. M. Power* ...*R. Keating.*
Waterford....*Sir Henry Winston Barron, bart*...*Alderman T. Meagher*, 523.
Westmeath County...*Sir. P. F. Nugent, bart*...*W. H. Magan.*
Wexford County...*J. Fagan*...*H. K. G. Morgan.*
Wexford...*J. T. Devereux.*
Wicklow...County...*Sir R. Howard. bart*...*Visc. Milton.*
Youghal, Cork,...*T. C. Anstey*, 120.

SCOTLAND.—53 MEMBERS.

Aberdeenshire...*Adm. hon. William Gordon.*
Aberdeen..*Capt. Fordyce*, R. N. 918
Argyleshire ..*Sir Archibald Islay Campbell Bart.*
Ayrshire.. *O'Alexander Oswald.*
Ayr,...&c...*Lord P. James H. C. Stuart.*
Banffshire. ..*James Duff.*
Berwickshire...*hon. Francis Scott.*
Buteshire...*Right hon. James A. Stuart Wortley.*
Caithness-shire...*G. Traill.*
Clackmannanshire and Kinross-..shire *James Johnstone.*
Dumbartonshire..*A. Smollett*, 536.
Dumfriesshire...*Visct. Drumlanrig.*
Dumfries, &c..*William Ewart.*
Dundee, Forfarshire...*George Duncan.*
Edinburghshire...*Sir John Hope, bart.*
Edinburgh...*Sir William G. Craig, bart.* 1854...*C. Cowan*,, 2063.
Elgin, &c. . *G. S Duff*, 242.
Elgin and Nairnshire...*C. L. C. Bruce.*
Falkirk, &c. ... *James Baird.*
Fifeshire...*John Fergus* 384.
Forfarshire...*Lord J. F. G. Hallyburton.*
Glasgow... *J. MacGregor*, 2166... *Alex. Hastie*, 2084.
Greenock, Renfrewshire... *Viscount Melgund* 456.
Haddingtonshire...*hon. F. W. Charteris*, 271.
Haddington, &c...*Sir H. R. F. Davie bart.*
Inverness-shire...*H. J. Baillie.*
Inverness, &c...*A. Matheson*, 280.
Kilmarnock, &c...*hon. Edw. Pleydell Bouverie.*
Kincardineshire .. *Lieut. Gen. hon Hugh Arbuthnott.*
Kirkaldy, &c *Lieut.-Col. Robert Ferguson.*
Kirkcudbrightshire... *John Mackie.*
Lanarkshire...*William Lockhart.*
Leith, &c...*Right hon. James. Moncreiff.*
Linlithgowshire...*G. Dundas.*
Montrose, &c..*J. Hume*, 530.
Orkney and Shetland...*Arthur Anderson.*
Paisley, Renfrewshire...*A. Hastie*
Peeblesshire...*W. F. Mackenzie.*
Perthshire ...*H. H. Drummond.*
Perth...*Right hon. Fox Maule.*
Renfrewshire..*Col. William Mure.*
Ross and Cromarty..*Sir James Matheson Bart.*
Roxburghshire...*hon. J. E. Elliot.*
Selkirkshire...*Allan Elliot Lockhart.*
St. Andrews, &c..*Ed. Ellice.*
Stirlingshire...*W. Forbes.*
Stirling, &c...*J. B. Smith* 345.
Sutherlandshire ... *Right hon. Sir David Dundas.*
Wick, &c. Caithness-shire .. *James Loch.*
Wigtonshire...*Capt. John Dalrymple.*
Wigton, &c ... *Sir J. M'Taggart, bart.*

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEAKER.—Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre.

Addy, Sir T. N., Bart...*Lyme Regis.*
Aeland, Sir Thomas Dyke, Bart ..*Devon, North.*
Adair, Robert A. S....*Cambridge.*
Adair, H. E...*Ipswich.*
Adderley, Charles Bowyer..*Staffordshire, North.*
Aglionby, Henry Aglionby ..*Cockermouth.*
Alcock, T....*Surrey, East.*
Alexander, Nathaniel...*Antrim County.*
Anderson, Arthur...*Orkney.*
Anson, Col. Hon. George ... *Staffordshire, South.*
Anson, Viscount...*Lichfield.*
Anstey, T. C...*Youghal.*
Arbuthnott, Lieut. Gen. Hon. H...*Kincardineshire.*
Archdall, Capt. Mervyn Edward...*Fermanagh County.*
Arkwright, George...*Leominster.*
Armstrong, Sir Andrew, Bart ... *King's County.*
Armstrong, Robert Baynes...*Lancaster.*
Bagge, William....*Norfolk West.*
Bagot, Hon. William...*Denbighshire.*
Bagshaw, J...*Harwich.*
Bailey, Joseph...*Breconshire.*
Baillie, Henry James...*Invernesshire.*
Baines, Rt. Hon. M. T. ...*Kingston upon Hull.*
Baird, James...*Falkirk, &c.*
Baldock, E. H....*Shrewsbury.*
Baldwin, Charles Barry...*Totness.*
Bankes, George...*Dorsetshire.*
Baring, Hon. Francis...*Thetford.*
Baring, Right Hon. Sir Francis Thornhill, Bart...*Portsmouth.*
Baring, Major Henry Bingham...*Marlborough.*
Baring, Thomas...*Huntingdon.*
Barrington, Viscount...*Berkshire.*
Barron, Sir Henry Winston, Bart... *Waterford.*
Barrow, Wm. H...*Nottinghamshire South.*
Bass, Michael Thomas...*Derby.*
Bateson, Capt. Thomas ... *Londonderry County.*
Beckett, William...*Leeds.*
Bell, Jacob...*St. Albans.*
Bell, Matthew...*Northumberland, South.*
Bellew, Richard Montesque. ... *Louth County.*
Benbow, John...*Dudley.*
Bennett, John...*Wilts, South.*
Bennett, Capt. P...*Suffolk West.*
Bentinck, Lord Henry W. S. ... *Notts, North.*
Beresford, Major...*Essex, North.*
Berkeley, Hon. G. Charles Grantley Fitzhardinge...*Gloucestershire West.*
Berkeley, Hon. F. H. Fitzhardinge... *Bristol.*
Berkeley, Rear Admiral Hon. M. F. Fitzhardinge....*Gloucester City.*
Berkeley, Charles Lennox Granville... *Cheltenham.*
Bernal, Ralph...*Rochester.*
Bernard, Viscount...*Bandon Bridge.*
Best, John...*Kidderminster.*
Bethell, Richard...*Aylesbury.*
Birch, Sir T. B, Bart...*Liverpool.*
Blackstone, William Seymour...*Wallingford.*
Blair, Stephen...*Bolton.*
Blake, Martin Joseph...*Galway.*
Blakemore, Richard...*Wells.*
Blandford, Marquis of...*Woodstock.*
Blewitt, Reginald James...*Monmouth.*
Boldero, Capt. Henry George...*Chippenham.*
Booker, Thomas Wm...*Herefordshire.*
Booth, Sir R. G, Bart...*Sligo County.*
Bouverie, Hon. Edw. Pleydell...*Kilmarnock.*
Bowles, Rear Admiral William...*Launceston.*
Boyd, John...*Coleraine.*
Boyle, Lt.-Col. Hon. Robert E...*Frome.*
Bramston, Thomas William...*Essex, South.*
Bremridge, R...*Barnstaple.*
Bright, J....*Manchester.*
Briscoe, Musgrave...*Hastings.*
Broadwood, Henry...*Bridgwater.*
Brocklehurst, John...*Macclesfield.*
Brockman, E. D *Hythe.*
Brooke, Sir Arthur Brinsley, Bt...*Fermanagh County.*
Brooke, Lord..*Warwickshire, South.*
Brotherton, Joseph...*Salford.*
Brown, H...*Tewkesbury.*

Brown, W....*Lancashire, South.*
Bruce, Charles Lennox Cumming...*Elgin & Nairnshire.*
Bruce, Lord Earnest A. C. B. *Marlborough.*
Bruen, Col. Henry . *Carlow County.*
Buck, Lewis William *Devon, N.*
Bulkeley, Sir R. B. W. Bart ..*Anglesey.*
Buller, Sir John B. Yarde, Bart...*Devonshire, South.*
Bunbury, E. H...*Bury St. Edmund's.*
Bunbury, Capt . *Carlow County.*
Burghley, Lord *Lincolnshire, South.*
Burke, Sir Thomas John, Bart...*Galway County.*
Burrell, Sir Charles Merrik, Bart.. *New Shoreham.*
...*Norfolk, East.*
Busfeild, William...*Bradford.*
Butler, P. Somerset...*Kilkenny County.*
Buxton, Sir E. N., Bart...*Essex, South.*
Cabbell, B. B....*Boston.*
Campbell, Hon. W. F....*Cambridge.*
Campbell, Sir A. J. Bart...*Argyleshire.*
Cardwell, Edward...*Liverpool.*
Carew, Wm. Henry Pole...*Cornwall, East*
Carter, J. B....*Winchester.*
Castlereagh, Vise...*Down County.*
Caulfield, Lt -Col. J. M....*Armagh County*
Cavendish, Hon. George Henry...*Derbyshire North.*
Cavendish, Hon. C. C...*Buckinghamshire.*
Cavendish, W. G...*Peterborough.*
Cayley, Edward Stillingfleet...*Yorkshire, North.*
Chandos, Marquis of ..*Buckingham.*
Chaplin, W. J...*Salisbury.*
Charteris, Hon. F. W....*Haddingtonshire.*
Charterton, Col. J. C...*Cork.*
Chichester, Lord John Ludford...*Belfast.*
Child, Smith...*Staffordshire, North.*
Childers, J. W... *Malton.*
Cholmeley, Sir M. J. Bart...*Lincolnshire North.*
Christopher, Robert Adam...*Lincolnshire, North.*
Christy, S...*Newcastle-under-Lyme.*
Clay, Sir William, Bart...*Tower Hamlets.*
Clay, J...*Kingston upon Hull.*
Clements, Hon. C. S...*Leitrim.*
Clerk, Right Hon. Sir George, Bart... *Dover.*
Clifford, Lt.-Col. H. M...*Hereford.*
Clive H. B...*Ludlow.*
Clive, Hon. Robert Henry...*Salop, South.*
Cobbold, J. C...*Ipswich.*
Cobden, Richard...*Yorkshire, West Riding.*
Cochrane, A. D. R. W. B...*Bridport.*
Cockburn, Sir A. J. E...*Southampton.*
Cocks, T. S...*Reigate.*
Codrington, Sir Christopher William, Bart ...*Gloucestershire, East.*
Coke, Hon. E. K...*Norfolk, West.*
Colebrook, Sir Thomas Edward, Bart... *Taunton.*
Coles, H. B...*Andover.*
Collins, Thos. Jun. *Knaresborough.*
Collins, William... *Warwick.*
Colville, Charles Robert ... *Derbyshire, South.*
Compton, Henry Combe...*Hants South.*
Conolly, Thomas...*Donegal.*
Copeland, Ald. William Taylor...*Stoke-upon-Trent.*
Corbally, Mathew Elias...*Meath County.*
Corry, Rt. Hon. Henry T.Lowry...*Tyrone County.*
Cotton Hon. W. H. S...*Carrickfergus.*
Cowan, C...*Edinburgh.*
Cowper, Hon. Wm. Francis *Hertford.*
Craig, Sir William Gibson, Bart .*Edinburgh.*
Crawford, William Sharman..*Rochdale.*
Crowder, Richard Bu
Cubitt, W.. *Andover.*
Currie, H.. *Guildford.*
Currie, Raikes..*Northampton.*
Curteis, Herbert Mascall. *Rye.*
Dalrymple, Capt, John.. *Wigtonshire.*
Damer, Rt Hon. Col. G. L. D. *Dorchester.*
Dashwood, Sir George Henry, Bart .. *Wycombe.*
Davie, Sir H. F., Bart..*Haddington.*
Davies, David Arthur Saunders .*Carmarthenshire.*
Dawes, Edward...*Wight, Isle of*
Dawson, Hon. Thomas Vesey..*Monaghan.*
Deedes, William *Kent, East.*
D'Eyncourt, Rt. Hon. Charles.. Tennyson *Lambeth.*
Denison, John Evelyn . *Malton.*
Denison, Edmund B.. *Yorkshire, West Riding.*
Devereux, J. T.. *Wexford.*
Dick, Quintin..*Aylesbury.*
D'Israeli, Benjamin..*Buckinghamshire.*
Divett, Edward..*Exeter.*
Dod, John Whitehall . *Salop, North.*
Dodd, George *Maidstone.*
Douglas, Sir Charles Eurwike..*Warwick.*
Douro, Marquis of..*Norwich.*
Drax, J. S. Wanley Sawbridge Erle.. *Wareham.*
Drumlanrig, Viscount..*Dumfriesshire.*
Drummond, Henry Home *Perthshire.*
Drummond, H.. *Surrey, West.*
Duckworth, Sir John T. B., Bart..*Exeter,*
Duff, James...*Banffshire.*
Duff, G. S..*Elgin, &c.*
Duke, Sir James, Bart....*London.*
Duncan, George..*Dundee.*
Duncan, Viscount.. *Bath.*
Duncombe, Capt. Hon. Arthur. R. N.. *East Retford.*
Duncombe, Thomas Slingsby..*Finsbury.*
Duncombe, Hon. Octavius ..*Yorkshire, North Riding.*
Duncuft, J..*Oldham.*
Dundas, Right Hon. Sir David..*Sutherlandshire.*
Dundas, Admiral J. Whitley Deans ..*Greenwich.*

Dundas, G..*Linlithgowshire.*
Dunne, Lt. Col..*Portarlington.*
Du'Pre,Caledon George..*Buckinghamshire.*
East, Sir James Buller, Bart...*Winchester.*
Ebrington, Viscount...*Plymouth.*
Edwards, H...*Halifax.*
Egerton, Sir Philip de Malpas Grey, Bart .. *Cheshire, South.*
Egerton,William Tatton...*Cheshire, North.*
Ellice, Right Hon. Edward...*Coventry.*
Ellice, Edward, .*St. Andrews Cupar, &c.*
Elliot Hon. I. E..*Roxburghshire.*
Ellis, John..*Leicester.*
Emlyn, Viscount...*Pembrokeshire.*
Enfield, Viscount... *Chatham.*
Estcourt, Lt -Col. James B. B..*Devizes.*
Euston, Earl of..*Thetford.*
Evans, William...*Derbyshire, North.*
Evans, Major-Gen. Sir De Lacy..*Westminster.*
Evans, John...*Haverfordwest.*
Evelyn, Wm. John..*Surrey, West.*
Ewart, William...*Dumfries, &c.*
Fagan, J..*Wexford County.*
Farnham, Edward Basil...*Leicestershire, North.*
Farrer, J...*Durham, South.*
Fellows, Edward...*Huntingdonshire.*
Fergus, John...*Fifeshire.*
Ferguson, Sir Robert Alexander, Bt.. *Londonderry.*
Ferguson, Lieut. Col. Robert .*Kirkaldy, &c.*
Filmer, Sir Edmund, Bart..*Kent, West.*
Fitzpatrick, Right Hon. J. W..*Queen's County.*
Fitzroy, Hon. Henry..*Lewes.*
Fitzwilliam, Hon. George Wentworth.. *Peterborough.*
Floyer, John. *Dorsetshire.*
Foley, J. H. H .*Worcestershire, East.*
Forbes, William *Sterlingshire.*
Fordyce, Capt...*Aberdeen.*
Forester, Lt.-Col. Hon. George Cecil Weld .. *Wenlock.*
Forester, Matthew...*Berwick-on-Tweed.*
Fortescue, C..*Lough County.*
Fortescue, Hon J. W..*Barnstaple.*
Fox, R. M..*Longford County.*
Fox, Sackville W. Lane..*Beverley.*
Fox, W. J...*Oldham.*
Freestun, Col...*Weymouth.*
French, Fitzstephen... *Roscommon.*
Freshfield, J. W...*Boston.*
Frewen, Charles Hay...*Sussex, East.*
Fullor, Aug. Elliot...*Sussex, East.*
Galway, Viscount...*East Retford.*
Galwey, Sir W. P. Bart...*Thirsk*
Gaskell, James Milnes...*Wenlock.*
Geach, Charles...*Coventry.*
Gibson, Right Hon. Thomas Milner—*Manchester.*
Gilpin, Richard, T...*Redfordshire.*
Gladstone, Rt. Hon. W. E., *Oxford University.*
Glyn, G. C...*Kendall.*
Goddard, A. L...*Cricklade.*
Gooch, Edward Sherlock...*Suffolk, East*
Goold, Wyndham...*Limerick County.*
Gordon, Rear Admiral Hon. William.. *Aberdeenshire.*
Gore, William Ormsby...*Salop North.*
Gore, William Richard Ormsby...*Sligo, County.*
Goulburn, Right Hon. Henry...*Cambridge University.*
Grace, O. D. J...*Roscommon County.*
Graham, Right Hon. Sir James Robert George, Bt...*Ripon.*
Granby, Marquis of...*Stamford.*
Granger, Thomas Colpitts..*Durham.*
Grattan, Henry...*Meath County.*
Greenall, G...*Warrington.*
Greene, Thomas...*Lancaster.*
Greene, Capt. J...*Kilkenny County.*
Grenfell, C. W...*Sandwich.*
Grenfell, C. P...*Preston.*
Grey, R. W...*Tynemouth.*
Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir G. Bart...*Northumberland, North.*
Grogan, Edward...*Dublin.*
Grosvenor, Lord Robert...*Middlesex.*
Grosvenor, Earl ..*Chester.*
Guernsey, Lord...*Warwickshire, South.*
Guest, Sir Josiah John, Bart ...*Merthyr Tydvil.*
Gwyn, H...*Penryn and Falmouth.*
Hale, Robert Blagden...*Gloucestershire, West.*
Halford, Sir Henry, Bart...*Leicestershire, South.*
Hall, Sir Benjamin, Bart...*Marylebone.*
Hall, Col. John...*Buckingham.*
Hallewell, Edmund Gilling...*Newry.*
Hallyburton, Lord F. F. G... *Forfarshire.*
Halsey, Thomas Plumer...*Hertfordshire.*
Hamilton, George Alexander ... *Dublin University.*
Hamilton, James Hans... *Dublin County.*
Hamilton, Lord Claude...*Tyrone County.*
Hanmer, Sir John Bart...*Flint.*
Harcourt, George Granville Vernon...*Oxfordshire.*
Hardcastle, J. A...*Colchester.*
Hardinge, Hon. Charles Stewart...*Downpatrick.*
Harris, Capt. Hon. Edw. Alfred John... *Christchurch.*
Harris, Richard..*Leicester.*
Hastie, Archibald...*Paisley.*
Hastie, Alex...*Glasgow.*
Hatchell, Right Hon. John...*Windsor.*
Hawes, Benjamin...*Kinsale.*
Hayes, Sir Edmund Samuel, Bart...*Donegal County.*
Hayter, Right Hon. William Goodenough *Wells.*
Headlam, T. E...*Newcastle upon Tyne.*
Heald, J...*Stockport.*
Heathcoat, John...*Tiverton.*
Heathcote, Sir Gilbert John, Bart...*Rutlandshire.*

Heneage, Edward...*Great Grimsby.*
Heneage, George Heneage Walker ... *Devizes.*
Heneley, Jos. W...*Oxfordshire.*
Henry, Alexander...*Lancashire, South.*
Herbert, H. A...*Kerry County.*
Herbert, Rt. Hon. Sidney... *Wilts, South.*
Herries, Rt. Hon J. C...*Stamford.*
Hervey, Lord Alfred...*Brighton.*
Heywood, James...*Lancashire, North.*
Heyworth, Lawrence...*Derby.*
Higgins, Geo. Gore, Ouseley, *Mayo County*
Hildyard, Thomas Blackborne Thorston... *Nottinghamshire, South.*
Hildyard, R. C.. *Whitehaven.*
Hill, Lord Arthur Marcus Cecil...*Evesham.*
Hill, Lord Edwin..*Down County.*
Hindley, Charles...*Ashton-under-Line.*
Hobhouse, Thos. Benjamin..*Lincoln.*
Hodges, T. T...*Rochester.*
Hodges, T. L...*Kent West.*
Hodgson, W. N...*Carlisle.*
Hogg, Sir James Weir, Bart..*Honiton.*
Hollond, Robert...*Hastings.*
Hope, Alexander James Beresford..*Maidstone.*
Hope, H. T...*Gloucester.*
Hope, Sir John, Bart...*Edinburghshire.*
Hornby, John...*Blackburn.*
Horsman, Edward...*Cockermouth.*
Hotham, Lord...*Yorkshire East.*
Houldsworth, Thomas...*Nottinghamshire, North.*
Howard, Capt. Hon. Edward G. Granville, R. N...*Morpeth.*
Howard, Hon. James, Kenneth... *Malmesbury.*
Howard, Hon. Charles Wentworth George, *Cumberland, East.*
Howard, Lord Edward..*Horsham.*
Howard, Philip Henry...*Carlisle.*
Howard, Sir Ralph, bart... *Wicklow County.*
Hudson, George...*Sunderland.*
Hughes, Wm. Bulkeley ... *Carnarvon, &c.*
Hume, Joseph... *Montrose, &c.*
Humphery, Ald. John..*Southwark.*
Hutchins, Edward John... *Lymington,*
Hutt, William... *Gateshead.*
Inglis, Sir Robert H. Bart...*Oxford University.*
Jackson, W...*Newcastle-under-Lyne.*
Jermyn, Earl—*Bury St. Edmunds.*
Jocelyn, Viscount...*King's Lynn.*
Johnstone, Sir J. Vandeu Rempde, Bt... *Scarborough.*
Johnstone, James...*Clackmannanshire and Kinrosshire.*
Jolliffe, Sir William G, Hylton, Bt..*Petersfield.*
Jones, Capt. Theobald, R. N...*Londonderry County.*
Keating, R..*Waterford County.*
Keogh, W...*Athlone.*
Kerrison, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward, Bart... *Eye.*
Kershaw, James...*Stockport.*
Kildare, Marquis of...*Kildare County.*
King, Hon. P. J. L...*Surrey, East.*
Knight, Frederick Winn...*Worcestershire, West.*
Knightley, Sir, C. Bart...*Northamptonshire, South.*
Knox, Lt-Col. B...*Marlow.*
Knox, Hon. W. S... *Dungannon.*
Labouchere, Right Hon. Henry...*Taunton.*
Lacy, H. C...*Bodmin.*
Langston, James Haughton...*Oxford.*
Langton, William H. P. G. .. *Somersetshire West.*
Lascelles, Hon. Edwin.. *Ripon.*
Lawless, Hon. Cecil John...*Clonmel.*
Lawley, Hon. B. R. *Pontefract.*
Lefevre, Rt. Hon. Charles Shaw...*Hampshire, North.*
Legh, George Cornwall..*Cheshire, North.*
Lemon, Sir Charles, Bt....*Cornwall West.*
Lennard, T. B...*Maldon*
Lennox, Lord H. George Charles G... *Chichester.*
Lennox, Lord A. F. C. G...*New Shoreham.*
Leslie, Charles Powell..*Monaghan County.*
Lewis, Rt. H[illegible] Sir T. F. Bart—*Radnor.*
Lewis, G. C. [illegible]*ertfordshire.*
Lewisham, Viscount...*Staffordshire, South.*
Lindsay, Lt.-Col. Hon. James...*Wigan.*
Littleton, Hon. E. R...*Walsall.*
Loch, James...*Wick, &c.*
Loke, J...*Honiton.*
Lockhart, William...*Lanarkshire.*
Lockhart, Allan Elliot...*Selkirkshire.*
Long, Walter...*Wilts North.*
Lopes, Sir Ralph, Bart...*Devonshire, South.*
Lovedon, Pryse...*Cardigan, &c.*
Lowther, Col. Hon. H. Cecil. .*Westmoreland.*
Lowther, H....*Cumberland, West.*
Lushington, C. ...*Westminster.*
Lygon, Lt.-Gen. Hon. Henry Beauchamp..*Worcestershire, West.*
McCullagh, William Torrens..*Dundalk.*
Mackenzie, William Forbes. *Peebles-shire.*
M'Gregor, J...*Glasgow.*
Mackie, John...*Kirkcudbrightshire.*
Mackinnon, William Alexander...*Lymington.*
Macnamara, Major William Nugent ... *Clare County.*
Macnaghten, Sir E. W. Bart ... *Antrim County.*
M'Taggart, Sir John Bart...*Wigton.*
Magan, W. H...*Westmeath County.*
Maher, Nicholas...*Tipperary County.*
Mahon, Viscount...*Hertford.*
Mahon, J. P. O'Gorman...*Ennis, Clare.*
Mandeville, Visct...*Bewdley.*
Mangles, Ross Donnelly...*Guildford.*
Manners, Lord G. J.. *Cambridgeshire.*
Manners, Lord C. Somerset..*Leicestershire, North.*
Manners, Lord John J. R...*Colchester.*
March, Earl of...*Sussex West.*

Marshall, J. G...*Leeds.*
Marshall, William...*Cumberland, East.*
Martin, Charles Wykeham..*Newport Isle of Wight.*
Martin, John...*Tewkesbury.*
Masterman, John...*London.*
Matheson, Sir James, Bart...*Ross and Cromarty.*
Matheson, A...*Inverness.*
Matheson, Lt.-Col. Thomas...*Ashburton.*
Maule, Right Hon. Fox...*Perth.*
Maunsell, Col. Thomas Philip—*Northamptonshire.*
Maxwell, Hon. James Pierce...*Cavan County.*
Meagher, T..*Waterford.*
Melgund, Viscount..*Greenock.*
Meux, Sir H. Bart...*Hertfordshire.*
Miles, Philip William Skynner...*Bristol.*
Miles, William..*Somerset, East.*
Milner, William Mordaunt, Edward...*York.*
Milnes, Richard Monckton..*Pontefract.*
Milton, Visc..*Wicklow County.*
Mitchell, Thomas Alexander...*Bridport.*
Moffatt, George..*Dartmouth.*
Molesworth, Sir William, Bart...*Southwark.*
Moncrieff, Rt. Hon. James..*Leith.*
Monsell, Wm...*Limerick County.*
Moody, C. A..*Somersetshire, West.*
Moore, G. H...*Mayo County.*
Morgan, C. Octavius Swinnerton—*Monmouthshire.*
Morgan, H. K G..*Wexford County.*
Morris, David...*Carmarthen.*
Mostyn, Hon. Edward Mostyn Lloyd...*Flintshire.*
Mowatt, F...*Penryn and Falmouth.*
Mullings, Joseph Randolph...*Cirencester.*
Mundy, William...*Derbyshire, South.*
Muntz, George Frederick *Birmingham.*
Mure, Col. W...*Renfrewshire.*
Murphy, F. S..*Cork.*
Nass, Lord..*Kildare County.*
Napier, Joseph...*Dublin University.*
Neeld, John..*Cricklade.*
Neeld, Joseph...*Chippenham.*
Newdegate, Charles Newdegate...*Warwickshire North.*
Newport, Viscount...*Salop, South.*
Nicholl, Right. Hon. Dr. John...*Cardiff, &c.*
Noel, Hon. G. James...*Rutland.*
Norreys, Lord...*Oxfordshire.*
Norreys, Sir C. D. O. Jephson, Bart..*Mallow.*
Nugent, Sir P. F. Bart..*Westmeath County.*
O'Brien, Sir Lucius, Bart...*Clare County.*
O'Brien, John...*Limerick.*
O'Brien, Sir Timothy, Bart...*Cashel.*
O'Connell, Maurice..*Tralee.*
O'Connell, Morgan J...*Kerry County.*
O'Connor, Feargus...*Nottingham.*
O'Ferrall, Rt. Hon. Richard M..*Longford*
O'Flaherty, A...*Galway.*
Ogle, Saville Craven Henry...*Northumberland S.*
Ord, William...*Newcastle-upon-Tyne.*
Osborne, Ralph Bernal...*Middlesex.*
Ossulston, Lord..*Northumberland, North.*
Oswald, Alexander...*Ayrshire.*
Owen, Sir John, Bart...*Pembroke.*
Packe, Charles William..*Leicestershire, South.*
Paget, Lord Alfred Henry...*Lichfield.*
Paget, Lord C. E...*Sandwich.*
Paget, Lord G. A. F..*Beaumaris.*
Pakington, Sir J. Somerset, Bt...*Droitwich.*
Palmer, Robert...*Berks.*
Palmer, R. *Plymouth.*
Palmerston, Viscount..*Tiverton.*
Parker John...*Sheffield.*
Patten, John Wilson...*Lancashire, North.*
Peel, Sir George Richard, B. Bart...*Brighton.*
Peel, Col. Jonathan...*Huntingdon.*
Peel, Sir Robert, Bart...*Tamworth.*
Peel, Frederick *Leominster.*
Pendarves, E. William Wynne...*Cornwall, West.*
Pennant, Col. Hon. E. Gordon...Douglas ...*Carnarvonshire.*
Perfect, R...*Lewes*
Peto, S. M...*Norwich.*
Philips, Sir George Richard, Bart...*Poole.*
Pigott, F...*Reading.*
Pigott, Sir Robert, Bart...*Bridgenorth.*
Pilkington, J...*Blackburn.*
Pinney, W...*Somerset, East.*
Plowden, W. H. C...*Newport, Isle of Wight.*
Plumptre, John Pemberton...*Kent, East.*
Ponsonby, Hon. C. F. A. C...*Dungarvon.*
Portal, Melville...*Hants, North.*
Powell, Col. William Edward...*Cardiganshire.*
Power, N. M...*Waterford County.*
Power, Dr. Maurice...*Cork County*
Powlett, Lord Wm. John Fredk...*St. Ives.*
Price, Sir Robert, Bart...*Hereford.*
Prime, R...*Sussex, West.*
Prosser, F. R. H. W...*Herefordshire.*
Pugh, D...*Montgomery.*
Pusey, Philip...*Berkshire.*
Rawdon, Col. John Dowson...*Armagh.*
Reid, Col. George Alexander...*Windsor.*
Rendlesham, Lord ...*Suffolk, East.*
Renton, J. C....*Berwick.*
Repton, G. W. J...*St. Albans.*
Reynolds, J...*Dublin.*
Ricardo, John Lewis—*Stoke-on-Trent.*
Ricardo, O,...*Worcester.*
Rice, Edward Royd...*Dover.*
Rich, Henry...*Richmond.*
Richards, Richard...*Merionethshire*
Robartes, T. James A...*Cornwall, East.*
Roche, Edmund Burke...*Cork County.*

Roebuck, J. A...*Sheffield.*
Romilly, Rt. Hon. Sir John...*Devonport.*
Romilly, Col. Frederick...*Canterbury.*
Rothschild, Baron L. N. de ..*London.*
Rufford, F...*Worcester.*
Rumbold, Charles Edmund...*Yarmouth.*
Rushout, Capt. George...*Worcestershire, East.*
Russell, Hon. Edward S...*Tavistock.*
Russell, Lord John...*London.*
Russell, F. C. H...*Bedfordshire.*
Sadlier, J...*Carlow.*
St. George, C...*Galway County.*
Salomons, Ald. David..*Greenwich.*
Salwey, Col. Henry...*Ludlow.*
Sanders, G...*Wakefield.*
Sanders, Joseph...*Yarmouth.*
Scholefield, W...*Birmingham.*
Scobell, Capt. Geo. T R. N...*Bath.*
Scott, Hon. Francis...*Berwickshire.*
Scrope, George Poulett...*Stroud.*
Scully, F...*Tipperary County.*
Seaham, Viscount...*Durham, North.*
Seymer, Henry Ker...*Dorsetshire.*
Seymour, Lord...*Totness.*
Seymour, Sir Horace Beauchamp...*Lisburn.*
Shafto, R. D—*Durham, North.*
Shelburne, Earl of...*Calne.*
Sheridan, Richard Brinsley..*Shaftesbury.*
Sibthorp, Col. Charles Delaet Waldo..*Lincoln.*
Sidney, Alderman..*Stafford.*
Slaney, R. A...*Shrewsbury.*
Smith, John Abel...*Chichester.*
Smith, M. T...*Wycombe.*
Smith, J. B.... *Stirling.*
Smith, Right Hon. Robert Vernon..*Northampton.*
Smollett, Alexander...*Dumbartonshire.*
Smith, J. G...*York.*
Smythe, Hon. G. A. F. Percy Sydney..*Canterbury.*
Somers, John Patrick...*Sligo.*
Somerset, Captain Edward Arthur...*Monmouthshire.*
Somerton, Viscount...*Wilton.*
Somerville, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Meredyth, Bart...*Drogheda.*
Sotheron, Thomas Henry S...*Wilts North.*
Spearman, H. J....*Durham.*
Spooner, R., Rt. Hon...*Warwickshire, N.*
Stafford, S. A. O...*Northampton.*
Stanford, J. F...*Reading.*
Stanley, Edward...*Cumberland, West.*
Stanley, Hon. Edward Henry...*King's Lynn.*
Stanley, Hon. Wm. Owen..*Chester.*
Stansfield, Wm. Rookes Crompton...*Huddersfield.*
Stanton, Wm. Henry...*Stroud.*
Staunton, Sir George Thomas, Bart...*Portsmouth.*
Stephenson, R...*Whitby.*
Strickland, Sir George, Bart...*Preston.*
Stuart Rt. Hon. Edward...*Arundell.*
Stuart, Henry...*Bedford.*
Stuart, Lord Dudley C... *Marylebone.*
Stuart, Lord James Crichton... *Ayr, &c.*
Stuart, John.... *Newark.*
Sturt, Henry G...*Dorchester.*
Sullivan, Michael... *Kilkenny.*
Sutton, Hon. John H. Manners...*Newark.*
Talbot, Christopher Rice Mansel...*Glamorganshire.*
Talbot, J. H...*New Ross.*
Tancred, Henry William .*Banbury.*
Taylor Lieut.-Col. T. Edward... *Dublin County.*
Tenison, E. K... *Leitrim County.*
Tennent, R. J.... *Belfast.*
Thesiger, Sir Frederick...*Abingdon.*
Thicknesse, R. A...*Wigan.*
Thompson, Ald. William...*Westmoreland.*
Thompson, G... *Tower Hamlets*
Thompson, Lt.-Col. T. P...*Bradford.*
Thorneley, Thomas...*Wolverhampton.*
Thornhill, George...*Huntingdonshire.*
Tollemache, Hon. Frederick James...*Grantham*
Tollemache, John... *Cheshire, South.*
Townley, John...*Beverley.*
Townley, R. G. *Cambridgeshire.*
Townshend, Captain John.. *Tamworth.*
Traill, George... *Caithness-shire.*
Trelawny, John Salusbury...*Tavistock.*
Trevor, Hon. Geo. Rice...*Carmarthenshire.*
Trollope, Sir John, Bart... *Lincolnshire South.*
Tufnell, Right Hon. Henry...*Devonport.*
Tyler, Sir George...*Glamorganshire.*
Tynte, Lt.-Col. C. J. K...*Bridgewater.*
Tyrrell, Sir John Tyssen, Bart... *Essex North.*
Urquhart, D . *Stafford.*
Vane, Lord Harry... *Durham, South.*
Verner, Sir William, Bt...*Armagh County.*
Verney, Sir H., Bart...*Bedford.*
Vesey, Hon. Thomas...*Queen's County.*
Villiers, Hon. Chas. Pelham...*Wolverhampton.*
Villiers, Viscount...*Cirencester.*
Villiers, Hon. Fredk. Wm. Child...*Weymouth. &c.*
Vivian, John Ennis . *Truro.*
Vivian, John Henry...*Swansea, &c.*
Vyse, Richard Henry Richard Howard...*Northamptonshire, S.*
Vyvyan, Sir Richard Rawlinson, Bart...*Helston.*
Waddington, Harry Spencer ... *Suffolk West.*
Waddington, D...*Maldon.*
Wakley, Thomas...*Finsbury,*
Walker, Richard...*Bury, Lancashire.*
Wall, C. B...*Salisbury.*
Walmsley, Sir Joshua...*Bolton.*
Walpole, Spencer Horatio...*Midhurst.*
Walsh, Sir John Benn, Bart... *Radnorshire.*

Walter, J...*Nottingham.*
Watkins, Col. J. L. V..*Brecon.*
Wawn, John Twizell...*South Shields.*
Welby, Glynne Earle . *Grantham.*
Wellesley, Lord Charles...*Hants, South.*
West, F. R...*Denbigh.*
Westenra, Lieut.-Col. Hon. J. Craven.. *King's County.*
Westhead, J. P. Brown...*Knaresborough.*
Whiteside, James...*Enniskillen.*
Whitmore, Thomas Charlton...*Bridgnorth*
Wigram, Loftus J. C....*Cambridge University.*
Wilcox, B. M...*Southampton.*
Williams, Thos. Peers...*Marlow.*
Williams, John..*Macclesfield.*
Williams, William...*Lambeth.*
Williamson, Sir Hedworth, Bart...*Sunderland.*
Willoughby, Sir H. P. Bart...*Evesham.*
Willyams, Humphrey..*Truro.*
Wilson, M...*Clitheroe.*
Wilson, J...*Westbury.*
Wodehouse, Edmund ...*Norfolk, East.*
Wood, Right Hon. Sir Charles, Bart... *Halifax.*
Wood, Sir W. P...*Oxford.*
Worcester, Marquis of.. *Gloucestershire, East.*
Wortley, Rt Hon. J. A. Stuart...*Buteshire.*
Wrightson, William Battie..*Northallerton.*
Wyld, James...*Bodmin.*
Wynn, Herbert W. W... *Montgomeryshire.*
Wynn, Sir W. W. Bart...*Denbighshire.*
Wyvill, M...*Richmond.*
Yorke, Hon. E. Thomas...*Cambridgeshire.*
Young, George Frederick...*Scarborough.*
Young, Sir John, Bart...*Cavan County.*

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Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Denis Le Marchant.
Clerk Assistant, William Ley, Esq.
Addltl. Clerk-Assistant, Henry Ley Esq.
Principal Clerk in the Public Business Office and Clerk of the Fees, John E. Dorrington, Esq.
Clerk of the Committee, R. Chalmers, Esq.
Clerk of Private Bill Office, Geo. Whittam, Esq.
Senior Clerks, G. Dyson, R. K. Gibbons, C. Rowland, A. Jones, G. Gunnell, Esqs.
Assistant Clerks, J. Postlethwaite, J. B. C. Rose, C. W. Pole, C. M. Gunnell, F. H Gray, C. Frere, W. Ginger, W. Hodgkin, W. Rose, H. Mayne, R. Marriott, H. H. Creed, J. Bull, Esqs.
Extra Clerks, L. Powys, J. Johnson, S. B. Gunnell, E. H. Ley, A. Falk, C. Eales, W. D. Dawes, E. L. Dew, M. C. Conry, G. Stone, F. Eden, Esqrs.
Accountant, J. J. Wilkinson, Esq.
Short-hand Writer, W. B. Gurney, Esq.
Serjeant at Arms, Lord Charles J. Fox Russell.
Deputy, John Clementson, Esq.
Assistant, R. A. Gosset, Esq.

CITY OFFICERS.

LORD MAYOR,

Elected 29th September, sworn in 8th November.
RIGHT HON. WILLIAM HUNTER.

SHERIFFS,

Elected 24th June, sworn in 28th September.
Thomas Cotterell, Esq. Cordwainer.
Richard Swift, Esq., Spectacle Maker.

ALDERMEN.

Who have not passed the Chair.

Challis, T. Esq.—Cripplegate 1843
Sidney, Thos. Esq. M.P. Billingsgate 1844
Moon, F. G. Esq.—Portsoken. . .. 1844
Solomons, D. Esq M.P.-Cordwainer. 1848
Finnis, Thos. Quested, Esq.—Tower 1848
Lawrence, William, Esq.—Bread-st. 1848
Carden, Sir R. Walter, Knt.-Dowgate 1849
Wire, D. Williams, Esq.—Walbrook 1851
Carter, John, Esq.—Cornhill... 1861
Cubitt, W. Esq. M.P.—Langbourn 1851

The following have passed the Chair.

Thompson, W. Esq. M.P.—Cheap... 1821
Key, Sir John, Bart.—Bridge Without 1823
Laurie, Sir P. Knt —Aldersgate .. 1826
Farebrother, C. Esq.—Lime-street . 1826
Copeland, W. Esq. M.P.—Bishopsgate 1829
Kelly, T. Esq.—Farringdon Within. 1830
Wilson, Samuel, Esq.—Castle Baynard..... 1831
Marshall, Sir C. Kt.--Bridge Within 1832
Humphery, J. Esq. M. P.—Aldgate 1835
Magnay, Sir William Bart.—Vintry 1833
Carroll, Sir George, Kt —Candlewick. 1840
Hooper, John K. Esq —Queenhithe 1840
Duke, Sir James, Bart. M. P. Farringdon Without 1840
Thos. Farncombe, Esq.—Bassishaw. 1841
Musgrove, Sir J. Bart.—Broad-st... 1842

RECORDER.—Rt. Hon. James A. Stuart Wortley, M. P.

FOREIGN MINISTERS

Residing in England.

AMERICA, UNITED STATES OF.—*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.* Abbot Lawrence, Esq., 138, Piccadilly.
Consul, Col. T. Aspinwall, 1, Bishopsgate Church-yard.

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Consul, Baron Lionel de Rothschild, New-court, St. Swithins-lane.

BADEN.—*Consul*, John Simson, 1, Riches-court, Lime-street.

BAVARIA.—*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.* Baron de Cetto, 3, Hill-street, Berkeley-square.
Consul, Adolphus Brandt, 33½, Great St. Helen's.

BELGIUM.—*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.* Mon. Sylvain Van de Weyer, 50, Portland-place.
Consul M. Octave Delepierre, Adelaide Chambers, 52, Gracechurch-street.

BRAZIL.—*Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen.* Le Commandeur Marques Lisboa, 21, Manchester-sq.
Vice Consul, Luiz Ada Costa, 14 Coopers-row, Tower-hill.

BUENOS AYRES.—*Minister*, Manuel Moreno, 22, Manchester-square.
Consul General, G. F. Dickson, Esq., 20, Hanover-terrace, Regent's-park.
Consulate, 8, Great Winchester-street.

CHILI.—*Consul General*, Spencer Naylor Dickson, Esq., 8, Great Winchester-st.

DENMARK.—*Minister*, Count Reventlow, 2, Wilton terrace.
Consul Gen. Fletcher Wilson, Esq., 6, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street.

FRANCE.—*Ambassador Ex. and Min. Plen.* M. Walowski, 10, Belgrave-square.
Consulate and Office for Passports, 47, King William-street, London-bridge.

GREECE.—*Consul Gen.* P. Ralli, Esq., 25, Finsbury-circus.

HANOVER.—*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.* Count Kilemansegge, 44 Grosvenor-place.
Consul Gen. Sir John Hall, St. Katharine Dock-house.
Consulate, 6, Circus, Minories.

HANSE TOWNS.—*Diplomatic Agent*, James Colquhoun, LL.D., 3, Stratford Place.
Consulate Gen. 3, Hare-court, Temple.

MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN—*Consul.* Seigerick C. Kreeft, 9, Billiter-square.

MEXICO.—*Ch. d'Affaires*, Manuel Payno.

NETHERLANDS.—*Ambassador Ex. & Plen.* Baron Bentinck.
Consulate Office, 123, Fenchurch-street.

NEW GRANADA.—*Consul Gen.* Andres Montoya, 53, Hamilton Terrace, St. John's-wood.
Consulate, 3, Winchester Buildings.

OLDENBURG.—*Ch. d' Affaires*, Chevalier Colquhoun, 3, Hare-court, Temple.

PERU.—*Ch. d' Affaires*, Don Francisco de Rivero, 31, Harley-street.

PORTUGAL.—*Consul Gen.* F. J. Vanzeller, Esq. 5, Jeffery-square. St. Mary-axe.

PRUSSIA.—*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.* Chevalier Bunsen, 9, Carlton-house-terrace.
Consul Gen. Bernhard Hebeler, Esq., 106, Fenchurch-street.

RUSSIA.—*Ambassador Ex. and Min. Plen.* Baron Brunow, 30, Dover-street.
Consul Gen. George Krehmer, Esq., 2, Winchester-buildings, City.

SARDINIA.—*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.* Marquis D'[illegible]glio, 5, Berkeley-square.
Consul Gen. J. B. Heath, Esq., 31, Old Jewry.

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Consulate Gen. 3, Hare-court, Temple.

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Consul Gen. H. Swinburne Minasi, 15, Cambridge-street, Edgeware-road.

SPAIN.—*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.* Don Xavier Ysturiz, 9, Cavendish-square.
Consul Gen. Chevalier Marques del Bayamo, 37, Old Broad-street.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.* Baron Rehausen, 14, Halkin street West.
Consul Gen. C. Tottie, Esq., 2, Crosby square.

SWITZERLAND.—*Agent and Consul Gen.* J. L. Prevost, Esq., 24, A. Gresham-street.
Vice Consul, George Prevost, Esq.

TURKEY.—*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.* C. Musuru, 1, Bryanstone-square.
Consulate Gen. 1, Bryanstone-square.

TUSCANY.—*Consul Gen.* J. C. C. Bell, Esq. 15 Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.
Vice Consul, Robert Grant, Esq.

VENEZUELA.—*Consulate Gen.* J. Milligan, Esq., Gresham Place, Lombard-street, City.

WURTEMBURG.—*Consul Gen.* Bernhard Hebeler, Esq., 106, Fenchurch-street.

ENGLISH MINISTERS.

Residing Abroad.

AMERICA, UNITED STATES OF. — *Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.* Right Hon. Sir H. Lytton Bulwer, Bart.

AUSTRIA.—*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.* Earl of Westmorland.

BAVARIA.—*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.* Sir J. R. Milbanke, Bart.

BELGIUM.— *Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.* Lord Howard de Walden.

BUENOS AYRES.—*Min Plen.* H. Southern, Esq.

BRAZIL.—*Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.* James Hudson, Esq.

CHINA.—*Plen.* Sir S. G. Bonham.

DENMARK.—*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.* Rt. Hon. Sir H. W. Wynn.

FRANCE.—*Ambassador Ex. and Min. Plen.* Marquis of Normanby.

GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.—*Min. Plen. to reside with the Diet at Frankfort,* Lord Cowley.

GREECE.—*Min Plen.* Right Hon. Thomas Wyse.

HANOVER & OLDENBURGH.—*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.* Hon. J. D. Bligh.

HANSEATIC REPUBLIC OF LUBECK, BREMEN, and HAMBURG.—*Ch. d' Affaires,* Lt. Col. G. L. Hodges.

MONTE VIDEO.— *Ch. d' Affaires,* Hon. Robert Gore.

NAPLES.—*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.* Hon. W. Temple.

NETHERLANDS. — *Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.* Sir Edw. C. Disbrowe.

NEW GRANADA.—*Ch. d' Affaires,* D. F. O'Leary, Esq.

OLDENBURGH.—*See Hanover.*

PERU. — *Ch. d' Affaires,* William Pitt Adams, Esq.

PORTUGAL.—*Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Pakenham.

PRUSSIA.—*Env. Ex. & Min. Plen.* Lord Bloomfield.

RUSSIA.—*Env. Ex. & Min. Plen.* Sir George Hamilton Seymour.

SARDINIA.—*Env. Ex. & Min. Plen.* Hon. Ralph Abercromby.

SAXONY.—*Min. Plen.* Hon. Fr. R. Forbes.

SPAIN.—*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.* Lord Howden.

SWEDEN.—*Env. Ex. & Min. Plen.* Sir Edmund Lyons.

SWITZERLAND.—*Min. Plen.* A. C. Magenis, Esq.

TURKEY.—*Ambassador Ex. and Plen.* Right Hon. Sir Stratford Canning.

TUSCANY.—*Env. Ex. & Min. Plen.* Sir G. Baillie Hamilton.

VENEZUELA. — *Ch. d' Affaires,* B. H. Wilson, Esq.

WURTEMBURG.—*Env. Ex. & Min. Plen.* Sir A. Malet, Bart.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

			Born.	Access.
Austria—Bohemia	Francis J. Charles	Emperor	1830	1849
Baden	Charles Leopold	Grand Duke	1790	1830
Bavaria	Maximilian II.	King	1811	1848
Belgium	Leopold I.	King	1790	1831
Denmark—Holstein	Frederick VII.	King	1808	1848
England	Victoria	Queen	1819	1837
France	Louis Napoleon	Presdt. of Republic		1849
Greece	Otho	King	1815	1832
Hanover	Ernest	King	1771	1837
Hesse Darmstadt	Louis III.	Grand Duke	1806	1848
Hesse Cassel	Frederick	Elector	1802	1847
Lucca	Charles Louis	Duke	1799	1824
Modena	Francis V.	Duke	1819	1846
Naples and Sicily	Ferdinand II.	King	1810	1830
Netherlands	William II.	King	1792	1840
Portugal	Maria da Gloria	Queen	1819	1826
Prussia—Brandenburg	Frederic IV.	King	1795	1840
Rome	Pius IX.	Pop		1846
Russia and Poland	Nicholas I.	Emperor	1796	1825
Sardinia	Victor Emmanuel	King	1820	1849
Saxony	Frederick Augustus	King	1797	1836
Spain	Isabella II.	Queen	1830	1833
Sweden and Norway	Oscar	King	1799	1844
Switzerland	Ulric Ochsenbein	Pres. of the Diet		
Turkey	Abdul Medjid	Grand Signior	1823	1839
Tuscany	Leopold II.	Grand Duke	1797	1824
Wurtemburg	William I.	King	1781	1816

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS

In London.

Albrecht and Co., 14, Eastcheap.
Arbuthnot and Latham, 5, Great St. Helen's Passage.
Allhusen & Co., 18, New City Chambers.
Allen, W. H. and Co. 7, Leadenhall St.
Baring Brothers and Co., 8, Bishopsgate Street Within.
Beattie, Alexr. and Co., 18, Austin Friars.
Blyth, H. D. and J., 9, Austin Friars.
Boyd and Thomas, 2, Moorgate Street.
Brightman, John and Co., 30, Cornhill.
Brown, R. & B. and Co., 157 Cheapside.
Baker, Philpots & Co., 106, Fenchurch St.
Burnie, Wm. and Co., 124, Bishopsgate Street Within.
Chalmers, Gutherie and Co., 9, Idol Lane, Tower Street.
Cheape & Leslie, 19, Abchurch Lane, City
Crawford, Colvin and Co., 71, Old Broad Street.
Cockburn, Jas. & Co., 11, New Broad St.
Dallas, and Coles, 29 Austin Friars.
Denny, Clarke and Co., 21, Austin Friars
Devaux, C. & Co., 62, King William St.
Daniel, Dickinson and Co., 6, Gt. Winchester Street.
Edlmann, Josh., 9, Liverpool Street.
Enthowen, L. J. and Co., Winchester House, Old Broad Street.
Entwistle, & Garnett, 6, Gt. Winchester St.
Eglinton, R. and Co., 13, Old Jewry Chambers.
Finly, Hodgson & Co., 8, St. Helen's Pl.
Forbes, Forbes & Co., 9, King William St.
Fletcher, Alexander and Co., 10, King's Arms Yard.
Frith, Wallace and Co., 11, Austin Friars.
Gladstanes, Kerr and Co., 3, White Lion Court, Cornhill.
Grindlay and Co., 16, Cornhill.
Gordon, G. 33, Spittal Square.
Grey and Coles, 4, Gt. Winchester Street.
Graham, Chas. and Co., 20 King's Arms Yard.
Hall, Geo. W., 43, Lime street.
Heath, Palmer and Beatson, 134, Fenchurch Street.
Huth, Fred. and Co., 10, Moorgate Street.
Hyde, Lenox and Co., 8, Billiter Square.
Jamieson, Brothers, 33, Gt. Winchester St.
Kelsall and Co., Gt. Winchester Street.
Larkins and Co., 80, Old Broad Street.
Lediard, Jones & Mortimer, 43, Lime St.
Lyall, Brothers & Co. St. Helen's Passage.
Macqueen, Farquhar and Co., 102, Leadenhall Street.
Mackey, Holt & Co., 20, St. Helen's Place.
Magniac, Jardine and Co., 3, Lombard St.
Malcolm Frederick, Sion College Gardens, London Wall.
Mangles, Price and Moore, 8, New Broad Street.
Marjoribanks & Ferrers, 25, Bucklesbury.
Melville, Wise and Co., 75, Old Broad St.
Nicol, J. D., 7, Mincing Lane.
Pattison, J. and F., 57½, Old Broad Street.
Palmer, Mackillop, Dent and Co., 11, King's Arms Yard.
Parbury, Thacker and Co., Lime Street.
Rawson, N[illegible]on and Co., 61, Moorgate street.
Rayson, A. [illegible], Riches Court, Lime Sreet.
Rundall, James, 17, Throgmorton Street.
Richardson, J. M. 23, Cornhill.
Rothschild, N. M. and sons, 3, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane.
Ryan and Dale, 65, Old Broad Street.
Roberts, Mitchell and Co., Old Jewry Chambers.
Saunderson, Frys, Fox and Co., 14, St. Helen's Place.
Scott, Bell and Co., 2, Alderman's Walk, Old Broad Street.
Syers, M. R. 147, Fenchurch street.
Small and Co., 8, Old Jewry.
Smith, Elder and Co., 65, Cornhill.
Sharpe, H. & D., 26, Broad St. Buildings.
Thomson, Bonar and Co., 57½ Old Broad Street.
Tindall, W, 34 Cornhill.
Volkart, Brothers — S. Volkart, Europe; J. G. Volkart, Mazagon.
Weeding, T. 6, Gt. Winchester. Street
Wooler, J. H. and Co., 10, Barge Yard, Chambers.
Wigram and Co. 3, Crosby Square.

EAST INDIA ARMY AGENTS.

Messrs. Grindlay, Christian, and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's Place.
Messrs. J. Barber and Co., 17, St. Mary Axe.

AGENTS FOR PASSENGERS.

Grindlay, Christian, and Matthews, 16, Cornhill,
Wimble and Alport, 98, Gracechurch St.
W. & T. Smith and Co., 78, Cornhill.
H. Thompson and Co., 2, Cowper's Court.
J. Barber and Co. 17, St. Mary Axe.
J. Rundall, Esq., 17, Throgmorton Street.

AGENTS FOR TRANSMISSION OF PARCELS TO INDIA.

G. W. Wheatley and Co., 31, Cornhill
F. Malcolm, Sion College-gardens, London Wall.

British India.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER.

ANNO TERTIO & QUARTO GULIELMI IV. REGIS.

CAP. LXXXV.

An Act for effecting an arrangement with the *East India* Company, and for the better government of His Majesty's *India* Territories, till the thirtieth day of *April*, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

[28*th August*, 1833.]

WHEREAS, by an act passed in the fifty-third year of the reign of his Majesty King *George* the Third intituled *An act for continuing in the* East India Company, *for a further term, the possession of the* British *Territories in* India, *together with certain exclusive privileges, for establishing further regulations for the government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same; and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's Charter*, the possession and Government of the British territories in India were continued in the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, for a term therein mentioned; and whereas the said company are entitled to, or claim the lordships and islands of St. Helena and Bombay, under grants from the Crown, and other property to a large amount in value, and also certain rights and privileges not affected by the determination of the terms granted by the said recited act; and whereas the said company have consented that all their rights and interest to or in the said territories, and all their territorial and commercial, real and personal assets and property whatsoever, shall, subject to the debts and liabilities now affecting the same, be placed at the disposal of Parliament, in consideration of certain provisions hereinafter mentioned; and have also consented, that their right to trade for their own profit, in common with other his majesty's subjects, be suspended during such time as the government of the said territories shall be confided to them; and whereas it is expedient that the said territories now under the government of the said company be continued under such go- 53 G 3 c 155

vernment, but in trust for the crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and discharged of all claims of the said company to any profit therefrom to their own use, except the dividend hereinafter secured to them, and that the property of the said company be continued in their possession and at their disposal, in trust for the Crown, for the service of the said government, and other purposes in this act mentioned; be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same: That from and after the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, the territorial acquisitions and revenues mentioned or referred to in the said act of the fifty-fourth year of his late Majesty King *George* the Third, together with the port and island of Bombay, and all other territories now in the possession and under the government of the said company, except the island of St. Helena, shall remain and continue under such government, until the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four; and that all the lands and hereditaments, revenues, rents and profit of the said company, and all the stores, merchandise, chattels, monies, debts, and real and personal estate whatsoever, except the said island of St. Helena, and the stores and property thereon hereinafter mentioned, subject to the debts and liabilities now affecting the same respectively, and the benefit of all contracts, covenants and engagements, and all rights to fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and other emoluments whatsoever which the said company shall be seized or possessed of, or entitled unto on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall remain and be vested in, and be held, received, and exercised respectively, according to the nature and quality, estate and interest of, and in the same respectively by the said company, in trust for his majesty, his heirs and successors, for the service of the government of India, discharged of all claims of the said company to any profit or advantage therefrom to their own use, except the dividend on their capital stock, secured to them as hereinafter is mentioned subject to such powers and authorities for the superintendence, direction and control over the acts, operations, and concerns of the said company, as have been already made or proved by any act or acts of parliament in that behalf, or are made or proved by this act.

The British territories in India to remain under the government of the company till 30th April, 1854.

Real and personal property of the company to be held in trust for the crown, for the service of India.

II. And be it enacted, that all and singular the privileges, franchises, abilities, capacities, powers, authorities, whether military or civil, rights, remedies, methods of suit, penalties, forfeitures, disabilities, provisions, matters, and things whatsoever, granted to or continued in the said united company, by the said act of the fifty-third year of King George the Third, for and during the terms limited by the said act, and all other the enactments, provisions, matters, and things contained in the

All privileges, powers, etc. granted by 58 G. 3. c. 155, for the term thereby limited; and all enactments not repugnant to this act; as also all rights and immunities of the Company, to be in force until 30th April,

said act, or in any other act or acts whatsoever, which are limited or may be construed to be limited, to continue for and during the term granted to the said company by the said act of the fifty-third year of King George the Third, so far as the same or any of them are in force, and not repealed by, or repugnant to, the enactments hereinafter contained, and all powers of alienation and disposition, rights, franchises and immunities, which the said united company now have, shall continue and be in force, and may be exercised and enjoyed, as against all persons whomsoever, subject to the superintendance, direction and control hereinbefore mentioned, until the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four.

1854, subject control.

III. Provided always and be it enacted, that from and after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, the exclusive right of trading with the dominions of the Emperor of China, and of trading in Tea, continued to the said company by the said act of the fifty-third year of King George the Third, shall cease.

From 22d April 1834, China and Tea Trade of Company to cease.

IV. And be it enacted, that the said company shall, with all convenient speed, after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, close their commercial business, and make sale of all their merchandize, stores, and effects at home and abroad, distinguished in their account books as commercial assets, and all their warehouses, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and property whatsoever, which may not be retained for the purposes of the Government of the said territories, and get in all the debts due to them on account of the Commercial branch of their affairs, and reduce their commercial establishments as the same shall become unnecessary, and discontinue and abstain from all commercial business which shall not be incident to the closing of their actual concerns, and to the conversion into money of the property hereinbefore directed to be sold, or which shall not be carried on for the purposes of the said Government.

Company to close their commercial business, and to sell their property not retained for government.

V. Provided always and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the said company from selling, at the sales of their own goods and merchandize by this act directed or authorized to be made, such goods and merchandize, the property of other persons, as they may now lawfully sell at their public sales.

Company not prevented from selling goods, the property of other persons.

VI. And be it enacted, that the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, shall have full power to superintend, direct, and control the sale of the said merchandize, stores, and effects, and other property hereinbefore directed to be sold, and to determine from time to time, until the said property shall be converted into money, what parts of the said commercial establishments shall be continued and reduced respectively, and to control the allowance and payment of all claims upon the said company, connected with the commercial branch of their affairs, and generally to superintend and control all acts

Board of Control to superintend the sale of the property; the reduction of the commercial establishments, payment of commercial claims, &c.

and operations whatsoever of the said company, whereby the value of the property of the said company may be affected; and the said Board shall and may appoint such officers as shall be necessary to attend upon the said board during the winding up of the commercial business of the said company, and that the charge of such salaries or allowances as his Majesty shall by any warrant or warrants under his sign manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being, direct to be paid to such officers, shall be defrayed by the said company, as hereinafter mentioned, in addition to the ordinary charges of the said board.

Board to appoint officers to attend them during the winding up of the commercial business.

The company may consider claims of commercial officers reduced, and, under the control of the Board, grant compensations.

VII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said company to take into consideration the claims of any persons now or heretofore employed, by or under the said company, or the widows and children of any such persons, whose interest may be affected by the discontinuance of the said company's trade, or who may from time to time be reduced, and, under the control of the said board, to grant such compensation, superannuations, or allowances (the charges thereof to be defrayed by the said company as hereinafter mentioned) as shall appear reasonable; provided always, that no such compensations, superannuations or allowances shall be granted, until the expiration of two calendar months after particulars of the compensation, superannuation or allowance proposed to be so granted shall have been laid before both houses of Parliament.

The particulars thereof to be laid before Parliament every year.

VIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that within the first fourteen sitting days after the first meeting of Parliament in every year, there be laid before both houses of Parliament the particulars of all compensation, superannuations, and allowances so granted, and of the salaries and allowances directed to be paid to such officers may be appointed by the said board, as aforesaid, during the preceding year.

Company's debt & liabilities charged on India.

IX. And be it enacted, that from and after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, all the bond debt of the said company in Great Britain, and all the territorial debt of the said company in India, and all sums of money, costs, charges, and expenses, which after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four may become payable by the said company in respect or by reason of any convenants, contracts, or liabilities then existing, and all debts, expenses, and liabilities whatever, which, after the same day, shall be lawfully contracted and incurred on account of the Government of the said territories, and all payments by this act directed to be made, shall be charged upon the revenues of the said territories; and that neither any stock or effect which the said company may hereafter have to their own use, nor the dividend by this act secured to them, nor the Directors or Proprietors of the said company, shall be liable to or chargeable with any of the said debts, payments, or liabilities.

X. Provided always, and be it enacted, that so long as the possession and government of the said territories shall be continued to the said company, all persons and bodies politic, shall and may have and take the same suits, remedies, and proceedings, legal and equitable, against the said company in respect of such debts and liabilities as aforesaid, and the property vested in the said company in trust as aforesaid, shall be subject and liable to the same judgments and executions, in the same manner and form respectively, as if the said property were hereby continued to the said company to their own use.

While India is under the government of the company, their property to continue subject to execution.

XI. And be it enacted, that out of the revenues of the said territories, there shall be paid to or retained by the said company, to their own use, a yearly dividend at the rate of ten pounds ten shillings *per centum per annum*, on the present amount of their capital stock; the said dividend to be payable in Great Britain, by equal half-yearly payments, on the 6th day of January and the 6th day of July in every year; the half-yearly payment to be made on the 6th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

A dividend of 10*l* 10*s* per cent per annum, to be paid on the company's stock by half-yearly payments in Great Britain.

XII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that the said dividend shall be subject to redemption by Parliament upon and at any time after the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, on payment to the company of two hundred pounds sterling for every one hundred pounds of the said capital stock, together with a proportionate part of the same dividend, if the redemption shall take place on any other day than one of the said half-yearly days of payment; provided also that twelve months' notice in writing, signified by the Speaker of the House of Commons, by the order of the house, shall be given to the said company, of the intention of parliament to redeem the said dividend.

Dividend to be subject to redemption by Parliament after April 1874, on payment of 200*l* for 100*l* stock

Notice of redemption.

XIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if on or at any time after the said thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, the said company shall, by the expiration of the term hereby granted, cease to retain, or shall by the authority of Parliament be deprived of the possession and government of the said territories, it shall be lawful for the said company, within one year thereafter, to demand the redemption of the said dividend, and provision shall be made for redeeming the said dividend, after the rate aforesaid, within three years after such demand.

If the company be deprived of the government of India, they may demand redemption of the dividend.

XIV. And be it enacted, that there shall be paid by the said company into the Bank of England, to the account of the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, such sums of money as shall in the whole amount to the sum of two millions sterling, with compound interest after the rate of three pounds ten shillings *per centum per annum*, computed half-yearly from the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, on so much of the said sums as shall from time to time remain unpaid; and the cashiers of the said

Company to pay to the Commissioners for Reduction of the National Debt 2,000,000*l*.

bank, shall receive all such sums of money and place the same to a separate account with the said commissioners, to be entitled "*The account of the security fund of the India Company;*" and that as well the monies so paid into the said bank as the dividend or interest which shall arise therefrom, shall from time to time be laid out, under the direction of the said commissioners, in the purchase of capital stock in any of the redeemable public annuities transferable at the bank of England; which capital stock so purchased, shall be invested in the names of the said Commissioners on account of the said security fund, and the dividends payable thereon shall be received by the said cashiers and placed to the said account, until the whole of the sums so received on such account shall have amounted to the sum of twelve millions sterling; and the said monies, stock, and dividends, or interests, shall be a security fund for better securing to the said company the redemption of their said dividend, after the rate hereinbefore appointed for such redemption.

to be placed to account of the Security fund of the company.

Monies and dividends to be laid out in securities, and dividends placed to the same account, until the whole amounts to twelve millions.

XV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said commissioners for the reduction of the national debt from time to time, and they are hereby required, upon requisition made for that purpose by the court of directors of the said company, to raise and pay to the said company such sums of money as may be necessary for the payment of the said company's dividend by reason of any failure or delay of the remittances of the proper funds for such payments; such sums of money to be raised by sale or transfer, or deposit by way of mortgage of a competent part of the said security fund, according as the said directors, with the approbation of the said board, shall direct; to be repaid into the bank of England to the account of the security fund, with interest after such rate as the court of directors, with the approbation of the said court, shall fix out of the remittances which shall be made for answering such dividend, as and when such remittances shall be received in England.

Commissioners for Reduction of National Debt, upon requisition of court, may raise money for paying the dividend in case of failure or delay of remittance of proper funds.

XVI. Provided always, and be it enacted, that all dividends on the capital stock forming the said security fund, accruing after the monies received by the said bank to the account of such fund shall have amounted to the sum of twelve millions sterling, until the said fund shall be applied to the redemption of the said company's dividend, and also all the said security fund, or so much thereof as shall remain after the said dividend shall be wholly redeemed after the rate aforesaid, shall be applied in aid of the revenues of the said territories.

Application of dividends of Security fund and that fund itself in aid of revenues.

XVII. And be it enacted, that the said dividend, on the company's capital stock, shall be paid or retained as aforesaid, out of such part of the revenues of the said territories, as shall be remitted to Great Britain, in preference to all other charges payable thereout, in Great Britain; and that the said sum of two millions sterling shall be paid in manner aforesaid, out of any sums which shall, on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight

Company's dividends to be paid out of the revenues in preference to other charges. and 2,000,000*l.* to be paid out of debts due from the public and by sale of stock.

hundred and thirty-four, be due to the said company from the public as and when the same shall be received, and out of any monies which shall arise from the sale of any government stock on that day belonging to the said company, in preference to all other payments thereout; and that subject to such provisions for priority of charge, the revenues of the said territories, and all monies which shall belong to the said company on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and all monies which shall be thereafter received by the said company, from and in respect of the property and rights vested in them in trust as aforesaid, shall be applied to the service of the government of the said territories, and in defraying all charges and payments by this act created, or confirmed and directed to be made respectively, in such order as the said court of directors, under the control of the said board, shall from time to time direct, any thing in any other act or acts contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Subject to such priorities, revenues and monies to be applied to service of India and purposes of this act under control.

XVIII. Provided also, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed or operate to the prejudice of any persons claiming or to claim under a deed of covenants, dated the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, and made between the said company on the one part, and the several persons whose hand should be thereto set and affixed, and who respectively were or claimed to be creditors of His Highness the Nabob *Wallah Jah*, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of His Highness the Nabob *Omduh-ul-Omrah*, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, and now also deceased, and of His Highness the *Amee-ul-Omrah*, on the other part.

Not to prejudice persons claiming under a covenant between the company and the creditors of the Nabobs of Arcot, &c

XIX. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his majesty, by any letters patent, or by any commission or commissions to be issued under the great seal of Great Britain, from time to time to nominate, constitute, and appoint during pleasure, such persons as his majesty shall think fit to be, and who shall accordingly be and be styled, Commissioners for the Affairs of India; and every enactment, provision, matter, and thing relating to the commissioners for the affairs of India in any other act or acts contained, so far as the same are in force and not repealed by or repugnant to this act, shall be deemed and taken to be applicable to the Commissioners to be nominated as aforesaid.

His majesty may appoint commissioners for the affairs of India

XX. And be it enacted, that the lord president of the council, the lord privy seal, the first lord of the treasury, the principal secretaries of state, and the chancellor of the exchequer for the time being, shall, by virtue of their respective offices, be and they are hereby declared to be commissioners for the affairs of India, in conjunction with the persons to be nominated in any such commission as aforesaid, and they shall have the same powers respectively as if they had been expressly nominated in such commission, in the order in which they are herein

Ex-officio commissioner

mentioned, next after the commissioners first named therein.

Two commissioners may form a Board.

XXI. And be it enacted, that any two or more of the said commissioners shall and may form a board for executing the several powers which by this act, or by any other act, or acts, are or shall be given to or vested in the commissioners for the affairs of *India*; and the commissioner first named in any such letters patent or commission, for the time being, shall be the president of the said board; and that when any board shall be formed in the absence of the president, the commissioner next in order of nomination, in this act or in the said commission, of those who shall be present, shall for that turn preside at the said board.

the first named to be President, in his absence the next in order.

President and occasional president, to have the casting vote.

XXII. And be it enacted, that if the commissioners present at any board shall be equally divided in opinion with respect to any matter by them discussed, then and on every such occasion the president, or in his absence the commissioner acting as such, shall have two voices or the casting vote.

The Board to appoint two secretaries and other officers.

XXIII. And be it enacted, that the said board shall and may nominate and appoint two Secretaries, and such other officers as shall be necessary, to attend upon the said board, who shall be subject to dismissal at the pleasure of the said board; and each of the said secretaries shall have same powers, rights and privileges as by any act or acts now in force are vested in the chief secretary of the commissioners for the affairs of India; and that the president of the said board, but no other commissioner as such, and the said secretaries and other officers, shall be paid by the said company, such fixed salaries as His Majesty shall by any warrant or warrants under his sign manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the time being, direct.

President, secretaries, and officers, to be paid such salaries as the crown shall direct.

Secretaries and officers to take oaths, if required by the board.

XXIV. And be it enacted, that if at any time the said board shall deem it expedient to require the secretaries and other officers of the said board, or any of them, to take an oath of secrecy, and for the execution of the duties of their respective stations, it shall be lawful for the said board to administer such oath as they shall frame for the purpose.

The Board of commissioners to control all acts concerning India, and the sale of property.

XXV. And be it enacted, that the said board shall have and be invested with full power and authority to superintend, direct and control all acts, operations, and concerns of the said company, which in any wise relate to or concern the government or revenues of the said territories, or the property hereby vested in the said company in trust as aforesaid, and all grants of salaries, gratuities, and allowances, and all other payments and charges whatever, out of or upon the said revenues and property respectively, except as hereinafter is mentioned.

Commissioners, secretaries, and officers, on 22d April 1834, to continue until their ap-

XXVI. And be it enacted, that the several persons who, on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall be commissioners for the affairs of India, and secretaries and officers of such

board of commissioners, shall continue and be commissioners for the affairs of India, and secretaries and officers of the said board respectively, with the same powers and subject to the same restrictions as to salaries, as if they had been appointed by virtue of this act, until by the issuing of new patent, commissions, or otherwise, their appointments shall be respectively revoked.

pointments are revoked.

XXVII. And be it enacted, that if, upon the occasion of taking any ballot on the election of a director or directors of the said company, any proprietor who shall be resident within the United Kingdom, shall by reason of absence, illness, or otherwise, be desirous of voting by letter of attorney, he shall be at liberty so to do, provided that such letter of attorney shall in every case express the name, or names of the candidate or candidates for whom such proprietor shall be so desirous of voting, and shall be executed within ten days next before such election; and the attorney constituted for such purpose shall, in every case, deliver the vote he is so directed to give, openly to the person who shall be authorized by the said company to receive the same, and every such vote shall be accompanied by an affidavit or affirmation to be made before a justice of the peace by the proprietor, directing the same so to be given, to the same or the like effect as the oath or affirmation now taken by proprietors voting upon ballots at general courts of the said company, and in which such proprietors shall also state the day of the said execution of such letter of attorney; and any person making a false oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace, for the purpose aforesaid, shall be held to have thereby committed wilful perjury; and if any person do unlawfully or corruptly procure or suborn any other to take the said oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace as aforesaid, whereby he or she shall commit such wilful perjury, and shall thereof be convicted, he, she, or they, for every such offence, shall incur such pains and penalties as are provided by law against subornation of perjury.

Proprietors may vote by attorney in election of Directors.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, that so much of the act of the thirteenth year of the reign of King George the Third, intituled, *An act for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the* East India Company, as *well in* India, *as in* Europe, as enacts that no person employed in any civil or military station in the East Indies, or claiming or exercising any power, authority, or jurisdiction therein, shall be capable of being appointed or chosen into the office of director until such person shall have returned to and been resident in England for the space of two years, shall be and is hereby repealed; provided that if the said court of directors, with the consent of the said board, shall declare such person to an accountant with the said company, and that his accounts are unsettled, or that a charge against such person is under the consideration of the said court, such person shall not be capable of being chosen into the office of director for the term of two years after his return to

Repeal of restriction in 13 G. III. c. 63, with respect to any person employed in the East Indies being chosen director.

If such person has unsettled accounts, he shall be ineligible for two years unless they are sooner settled.

England, unless such accounts shall be settled, or such charge be decided on, before the expiration of the said term.

Court to deliver to board copies of minutes, &c. of courts of proprietors and directors, and of all material letters and dispatches.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, that the said court of directors shall, from time to time, deliver to the said board, copies of all minutes, orders, resolutions and proceedings of all courts of proprietors, general or special, and of all courts of directors, within eight days after the holding of such courts respectively, and also copies of all letters, advices and dispatches whatever, which shall at any time or times be received by the said court of directors or any committee of directors, and which shall be material to be communicated to the said board, or which the said board shall from time to time require.

No official communications to be sent by the court until approved of by the board.

XXX. And be it enacted, that no orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications whatever, relating to the said territories or the government thereof, or to the property or rights vested in the said company in trust, as aforesaid, or to any public matters whatever, shall be at any time sent or given by the said court of directors, or any committee of the said directors, until the same shall have been submitted for the consideration of and approved by the said board: and for that purpose that copies of all such orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, which the said court of directors or any committee of the said directors, shall purpose to be sent or given, shall be by them previously laid before the said board, and that within the space of two months after the receipt of such proposed orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, the said board shall either return the same to the said court of directors or committee of directors, with their approbation thereof, signified under the hand of one of the secretaries of the said board, by the order of the said board; or, if the said board shall disapprove, alter, or vary in substance any of such proposed orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, in every such case the said board shall give to the said directors, in writing, under the hand of one of the secretaries of the said board, by order of the said board, their reason in respect thereof, together with their directions to the said directors in relation thereto; and the said directors shall, and they are hereby required, forthwith to send the said orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, in the form approved by the said board, to their proper destinations. Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the said board, by minutes from time to time to be made for that purpose and entered on the records of the said board, and to be communicated to the said court, to allow such classes of orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications as shall in such minutes be described to be sent or given by the said court without having been previously laid before the said board.

Except such classes of communications as the board may allow.

If the court omit to frame

XXXI. And be it enacted, that whenever the said court of directors shall omit to prepare and submit for the con-

sideration of the said board any orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters or communications, beyond the space of fourteen days after requisition made to them by order of the said board, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said board to prepare and send to the said directors, any orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications together with their directions relating thereto; and the said directors shall, and they are hereby required, forthwith to transmit the same to their proper destinations.

official communications for consideration of the board, they may prepare them.

Court to send them.

XXXII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to restrict or prohibit the said directors from expressing, within fourteen days, by representation in writing, to the said board, such remarks, observations or explanations as they shall think fit, touching or concerning any directions which they shall receive from the said board; and that the said board shall, and they are hereby required to take every such representation, and the several matters therein contained or alleged, into their consideration, and to give such further directions thereupon, as they shall think fit and expedient, which shall be final and conclusive upon the said directors.

Representations may be made by the court as to official communications; and board to consider such representations, and give final orders.

XXXIII. And be it enacted, that if it shall appear to the said court of directors that any orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters or communications, except such as shall pass through the said board as aforesaid, are contrary to law, it shall be in the power of the said board and the said court of directors, to send a special case, to be agreed upon by and between them and to be signed by the president of the said board and the chairman of the said company, to three or more of the judges of his majesty's court of king's bench, for the opinion of the said judges; and the said judges are hereby required to certify their opinion upon any case so submitted to them, and to send a certificate thereof to the said president and chairman, which opinion shall be final and conclusive.

If the court think the orders of the board contrary to law, the Court of King's Bench may certify their opinion on any case which may be agreed upon, such opinion to be conclusive.

XXXIV. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared, that the said board shall not have the power of appointing any of the servants of the said company, or of directing or interfering with the officers and servants of the said company, employed in the Home establishment, nor shall it be necessary for the said court of directors to submit for the consideration of the said board, their communications with the officers or servants employed in their said home establishment, or with legal advisers of the company.

Board not empowered to appoint officers of the company, or to interfere with home officers.

XXXV. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors shall, from time to time, appoint a secret committee, to consist of any number not exceeding three of the said directors, for the particular purposes in this act specified; which said directors so appointed, shall, before they or any of them shall act in the execution of the powers and trusts hereby reposed in them, take an oath of the tenor following: (that is to say)

Directors to appoint a secret committee, who shall take the following oaths.

"I, (A. B) do swear, that I will, according to the best of my skill and judgment, faithfully execute the several trusts and powers reposed in me as a member of the secret committee appointed by the court of directors of the India company; I will not disclose or make known any of the secret orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters or communications which shall be sent or given to me by the commissioners for the affairs of India, save only to the other members of the said secret committee, or to the person or persons who shall be duly nominated and employed in transcribing or preparing the same respectively, unless I shall be authorized by the said commissioners to disclose and make known the same.—So help me God."

Which said oath shall and may be administered by the several and respective members of the said secret committee to each other: and being so by them taken and subscribed, shall be recorded by the secretary or deputy-secretary of the said court of directors for the time being, amongst the acts of the said court.

If the board are of opinion that any matters wherein Indian or other states are concerned, require secrecy, the board may send official communications thro' the secret committee

XXXVI. Provided also, and be it enacted, that if the said board shall be of opinion, that the subject matter of any of their deliberations concerning the levying war or making peace, or treating or negotiating with any of the native princes or states in India, or with any other princes or states, or touching the policy to be observed with respect to such princes or states, intended to be communicated in orders, dispatches, official letters, or communications, to any of the governments of presidencies in India, or to any officers or servants of the said company, shall be of a nature to require secrecy, it shall and may be lawful for the board to send their orders, dispatches, official letters or communications to the secret committee of the said court of directors, to be appointed as is by this act directed, who shall thereupon, without disclosing the same, transmit the same according to the tenor thereof, or pursuant to the directions of the said board, to the respective governments and presidencies, officers and servants; and that said governments, presidencies, officers and servants, shall be bound to pay a faithful obedience, hereby in like manner as if such orders, dispatches, official letters or communications had been sent to them by the said court of directors.

The court to submit to the board an estimate of salaries of directors and other expences of the India house, which shall be subject to reduction.

XXXVII. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors shall, before the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and afterwards, from time to time, so often as reduction of the establishment of the said court or other circumstances may require, frame and submit to the said board an estimate of the gross sum which will be annually required for the salaries of the chairman, deputy chairman, and members of the said court, and the officers and secretaries thereof, and all other proper expences fixed and contingent thereof, and of general courts of proprietors; and such estimate shall be subject to reduction by the said

board, so that the reasons of such reduction to be given to the said court of directors; and any sum, not exceeding the sum mentioned in such estimate, or (if the same shall be reduced) in such reduced estimate, shall be annually applicable at the discretion of the court of directors, to the payment of the said salaries and expences; and it shall not be lawful for the said board to interfere with or control the particular application thereof, or to direct what particular salaries or expences shall from time to time be increased or reduced; provided always, that such and the same accounts shall be kept and rendered of the sums to be applied in defraying the salaries and expences aforesaid as of the other branches of the expenditure of the said company.

The sum allowed to be applicable to such purposes, at the discretion of the court of directors

Accounts of application to be rendered.

XXXVIII. And be it enacted, that the territories now subject to the government of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal shall be divided into two distinct presidencies, one of such presidencies, in which shall be included Fort William aforesaid, to be styled the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and the other of such presidencies to be styled the presidency of Agra; and that it shall be lawful for the said court of directors, under the control by this act provided, and they are hereby required to declare and appoint what part or parts of any of the territories under the government of the said company shall from time to time be subject to the government of each of the several presidencies now subsisting or to be established as aforesaid, and from time to time, as occasion may require, to revoke and alter, in the whole or in part, such appointed, and such new distribution of the same, as shall be deemed expedient.

Presidency of Fort William in Bengal to be divided into two presidencies

The court to declare the limits from time to time of the several presidencies

XXXIX. And be it enacted, that the superintendence, direction, and control of the whole civil and military government of all the said territories and revenues in India shall be, and is hereby vested in a governor-general and councillors, to be styled "The governor-general of India in council."

Government of India

XL. And be it enacted, that there shall be four ordinary members of the said council, three of whom shall from time to time be appointed by the said court of directors from amongst such persons as shall be or shall have been servants of the said company, and each of the said ordinary members of council shall there at the time of his appointment have been in the service of the said company for at least ten years; and if he shall be in the military service of the said company, he shall not during his continuance in office as a member of council, hold any military command or be employed in actual military duties; and that the fourth ordinary member of council shall, from time to time, be appointed from amongst persons who shall not be servants of the said company, by the said court of directors, subject to the approbation of his Majesty, to be signed in writing by his royal sign manual, countersigned by the President of the said board; provided that such last mentioned member of council

There shall be four ordinary councillors, three of whom shall be servants of the company

No military officer to hold any command whilst a member

The fourth member not to be appointed from the company's servants.

shall not be entitled to side or vote in the said council, except at meetings thereof for making laws and regulations; and it shall be lawful for the said court of directors to appoint the commander-in-chief of the company's forces in India, and if there shall be no such commander-in-chief or the offices of such commander-in-chief and of governor-general of India shall be vested in the same person, then the commander-in-chief of the forces on the Bengal establishment, to be an extraordinary member of the said council, and such extraordinary member of council shall have rank and precedence at the council board next after the governor-general.

Governor-general and the members of council on 22d April 1834, to be so under this act.

XLI. And be it enacted, that the person who shall be governor-general of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, on the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall be the first governor-general of India, under this act, and such persons as shall be members of council of the same presidency on that day, shall be respectively members of the council constituted by this act.

Filling up vacancies in those offices

XLII. And be it enacted, that all vacancies happening in the office of governor-general of India, shall, from time to time, be filled up by the said court of directors, subject to the approbation of his majesty, to be signified in writing by his royal sign manual, countersigned by the president of the said board.

The governor-general in council empowered to legislate for India, except as to matters herein mentioned

XLIII. And be it enacted, that the said governor-general in council shall have power to make laws or regulations for repealing, amending or altering any laws or regulations whatever, now in force or hereafter to be in force in the said territories, or any part thereof, and to make laws and regulations for all persons, whether British or native, foreigners or others, and for all courts of justice, whether established by his majesty's charters or otherwise, and the jurisdictions thereof, and for all places and things whatsoever within and throughout the whole and every part of the said territories, and for all servants of the said company within the dominions of princes and states in alliance with the said company, save and except that the said governor-general in council shall not have the power of making any laws or regulations which shall in any way repeal, vary, suspend, or affect any of the provisions of this act, or any of the provisions of the acts for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers, whether in the service of his majesty or the said company, or any provisions of any act hereafter to be passed in any wise affecting the said company or the said territories or the inhabitants thereof, or any laws or regulations which shall in any way affect any prerogative of the crown, or the authority of parliament, or the constitution or rights of the said company, or any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the crown of the united kingdom, or the sovereignty or dominion of the said crown over any part of the said territories.

XLIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that in case if the said court of directors, under such control as by this act is provided, shall signify to the said governor-general in council, their disallowance of any laws or regulations by the said governor-general in council made, then and in every such case, upon receipt by the said governor-general in council of notice of such disallowance, the said governor-general in council shall forthwith repeal all laws and regulations so disallowed.

If the court of directors disallow the laws, the governor in council to repeal them.

XLV. Provided also, and be it enacted, that all laws and regulations made as aforesaid, so long as they shall remain unrepealed, shall be of the same force and effect within and throughout the said territories as any act of parliament would or ought to be within the same territories, and shall be taken notice of by all courts of justice whatsoever within the same territories, in the same manner as any public act of parliament would and ought to be taken notice of; and it shall not be necessary to register or publish in any court of justice, any laws or regulations made by the said governor-general in council.

All such laws and regulations to be of the same force as any act of Parliament

Registration unnecessary

XLVI. Provided also, and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the said governor-general in council without the previous sanction of the said court of directors to make any law or regulation whereby power shall be given to any court of justice, other than the courts of justice established by his majesty's charters, to sentence to the punishment of death any of his majesty's natural born subjects born in Europe, or the children of such subjects, or which shall abolish any of the courts of justice established by his majesty's charters.

Restricting the power of punishing with death European subjects, &c.

XLVII. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors shall forthwith submit, for the approbation of the said board, such rules as they shall deem expedient for the procedure of the governor-general in council in the discharge and exercise of all powers, functions, and duties imposed on or vested in him by virtue of this act, or to be imposed or vested in him by any other act or acts; which rules shall prescribe the modes of promulgation of any laws or regulations to be made by the said governor-general in council, and of the authentication of all acts and proceedings whatever of the said governor-general in council; and such rules, when approved by the said board of commissioners, shall be of the same force as if they had been inserted in this act, provided always, that such rules shall be laid before both houses of parliament, in the session next after the approval thereof.

The court to submit to the board rules for the procedure of the governor-general in council

Rules to be laid before parliament

XLVIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that all laws and regulations shall be made at some meeting of the council at which the said governor-general and at least three of the ordinary members of council shall be assembled, and that all other functions of the said governor-general in council may be exercised by the said governor-general and one or more ordinary member or members in council, and that in every case of difference of opinion at meetings of the said council, where there

Quorum of governor-general and members in council.

shall be an inquiry of voices, and the said governor-general shall have two votes or the casting vote.

Manner of proceeding when any measure is proposed whereby the safety or peace of India may be essentially affected.

XLIX. Provided always, and be it enacted, that when and so often as any measure shall be proposed before the said governor-general in council, whereby the safety, tranquillity, or interests of the British possessions in India, or any part thereof, are or may be in the judgment of the said governor-general, essentially affected, and the said governor-general shall be of opinion either that the measure so proposed ought to be adopted or carried into execution, or that the same ought to be suspended or wholly rejected; and if the majority in council then present shall differ in and dissent from such opinion, the said governor-general and members of council are hereby directed forthwith, mutually to exchange with and communicate to each other in writing under their respective hands, to be recorded at large in their secret consultations, the grounds and reasons of their respective opinions; and if after considering the same the said governor-general and the majority in council shall still differ in opinion, it shall be lawful for the said governor-general, of his own authority, and on his own responsibility, to suspend or reject the measure so proposed, in part or in whole, or to adopt and carry the measure so proposed into execution as the said governor-general shall think fit and expedient.

Council to assemble at any place in India.

L. And be it enacted, that the said council shall, from time to time, assemble at such place or places as shall be appointed by the said governor-general in council within the said territories, and that as often as the said council shall assemble within any of the presidencies of Fort St. George, Bombay, or Agra, the governor of such presidency shall act as an extraordinary member of council.

Nothing in this act to affect the right of Parliament to legislate for India.

Express reservation.

LI. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall extend to affect in any way the right of parliament to make laws for the said territories and for all the inhabitants thereof; and it is expressly declared that a full, complete, and constantly existing right and power is intended to be reserved to parliament, to control, supersede, or prevent all proceedings and acts whatsoever of the said governor-general in council, and to repeal and alter at any time, any law or regulation whatsoever made by the said governor-general in council and in all respects to legislate for the said territories and all the inhabitants thereof, in as full and ample a manner as if this act had not been passed; and the better to enable parliament to exercise at all times such right and power, all laws and regulations made by the said governor-general in council, shall be transmitted to England, and laid before both houses of parliament, in the same manner as now by law provided concerning the rules and regulations made by the several governments in India.

Laws and regulations to be laid before Parliament.

All enactments relating to the supreme government shall supply

LII. And be it enacted, that all enactments, provisions, matters and times relating to the governor-general of Fort William in Bengal alone, respectively, in any

other act or acts contained, so far as the same are now in force, and not repealed by or repugnant to the provisions of this act, shall continue and be in force, and be applicable to the governor-general of India in council, and to the governor-general of India alone, respectively.

to the governor general of India in Council and alone.

LIII. And whereas it is expedient that, subject to such special arrangements as local circumstances may require, a general system of judicial establishments and police, to which all persons whatsoever, as well Europeans as natives, may be subject, should be established in the said territories at an early period, and that such laws as may be applicable in common to all classes of the inhabitants of the said territories, due regard being had to the rights, feelings, and peculiar usages of the people, should be enacted, and that all laws and customs having the force of law within the same territories should be ascertained and consolidated, and, as occasion may require, amended; be it therefore enacted, that the said governor-general of India in council shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this act, issue a commission, and from time to time commissions, to such persons as the said court of directors, with the approbation of the said board of commissioners, shall recommend for that purpose, and to such other persons, if necessary, as the said governor-general in council shall think fit, all such persons not exceeding in the whole at any one time five in number, and to be styled The India Law Commission, with all such powers as shall be necessary for the purposes hereinafter mentioned; and the said commissioners shall fully inquire into the jurisdiction, powers, and rules of the existing courts of justice and police establishments in the said territories, and all existing forms of judicial procedure, and into the nature and operation of the laws, whether civil or criminal, written or customary, prevailing and in force in any part of the said territories, and whereto any inhabitant of the said territories, whether European or others, are now subject; and the said commissioners shall, from time to time, make reports, in which they shall fully set forth the result of their inquiries, and shall, from time to time, suggest such alterations as may, in their opinion, be beneficially made in the said courts of justice and police establishments, forms of judicial procedure and laws, due regard being had to the distinction of castes, difference of religion, and the manners and opinions prevailing among different races and in different parts of the said territories.

A Law commission to be appointed to inquire into the jurisdiction, &c. of existing courts of justice and Police establishments, and the operation of the laws.

Commissioners from time to time to report the result of their inquiries.

LIV. And be it enacted, that the said commissioners shall follow such instructions with regard to the researches and inquiries to be made and the places to be visited by them, and all these transactions with reference to the objects of their commission, as they shall from time to time receive from the said governor-general of India in council; and they are hereby required to make to the said governor-general in council such special reports upon any matters, as by such instructions may from time to time

Commissioners to follow instructions of Governor-General in Council, and to make special reports when required.

Governor-General in Council to consider reports, and transmit them with opinions thereupon.

be required; and the said governor-general in council shall take into consideration the reports from time to time made by the said India law commissioners, and shall transmit the same, together with the opinions or resolutions of the said governor-general in council thereon, to the said court of directors; and which said reports, together with the said opinions or resolutions, shall be laid before both houses of parliament, in the same manner as is now by law provided concerning the rules and regulations made by the several governments in India.

Salaries to be granted to Law Commissioners.

LV. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the governor-general of India in council, to grant salaries to the said India law commissioners and their necessary officers and attendants, and to defray such other expences as may be incident to the said commission, and that the salaries of the said commissioners shall be according to the highest scale of remuneration given to any of the officers or servants of the India company below the rank of members of council.

The Executive Government of the Presidencies to be administered by a Governor and three Councillors.

LVI. And be it enacted, that the executive government of each of the several presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Agra, shall be administered by a governor and three councillors, to be styled "the governor in council of the said presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Agra, respectively," and the said governor and councillors respectively of each such presidency shall have the same rights and voices in their assemblies, and shall observe the same order and course in their proceedings, as the governors in council of the presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay now have and observe, and that the governor-general of India for the time being shall be governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

Directors empowered to revoke the appointment of Councils, or to reduce the number of Councillors.

LVII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said court of directors, under such control as is by this act provided, to revoke and suspend, so often and for such periods as the said court shall in that behalf direct, the appointment of councils in all or any of the said presidencies, or to reduce the number of councillors in all or any of the said councils; and during such time as a council shall not be appointed in any such presidency the executive government thereof shall be administered by the governor alone.

Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay.

LVIII. And be it enacted, that the several persons who on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall be governors of the respective presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, shall be the first governors of the said presidencies respectively under the act; and that the office of governor of the said presidency of Agra, and all vacancies happening in the offices of the governors of the said presidencies respectively, shall be filled up by the said court of directors, subject to the approbation of his majesty, to be signified under his royal sign manual, countersigned by the said president of the said board of commissioners.

Governor of Agra, and vacancies in Presidencies to be filled up by Court.

LIX. And be it enacted, that in the presidencies in which the appointment of a council shall be suspended under the provision hereinbefore contained, and during such time as councils shall not be appointed therein respectively, the governor appointed under this act, and the presidencies in which councils shall from to time be appointed, the said governors in their respective councils, shall have all the rights, powers, duties, functions, and immunities whatsoever, not in any wise repugnant to this act, which the governors of Fort Saint George and Bombay in their respective councils now have within their respective presidencies; and that the governors and members of presidencies appointed by or under this act, shall severally have all the rights, powers, and immunities respectively, not in anywise repugnant to this act, which the governors or members in council of the presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay respectively now have in their respective presidencies; provided that no governor or governor in council shall have the power of making or suspending any regulations or laws in any case whatever, unless in cases of urgent necessity, the burthen of the proof whereof shall be on such governor or governor in council, and then only until the decision of the governor-general of India in council shall be signified thereon: and provided also, that no governor or governors in council shall have the power of creating any new office, or granting any salary, gratuity, or allowance, without the previous sanction of the governor-general of India in council.

The Governors of the Presidencies to have the powers and immunities of the present Governors of Madras and Bombay, but not to make laws or grant money.

LX. Provided always, and be it enacted, that when and so often as the said court of directors shall neglect for the space of two calendar months, to be computed from the day whereon the notification of the vacancy of any office or employment in India in the appointment of the said court shall have been received by the said court, to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case it shall be lawful for his majesty to appoint, by writing under his sign manual, such person as his majesty shall think proper, to supply such vacancy; and that every person so appointed, shall have the same powers, privileges, and authorities, as if he or they had been appointed by the said court, and shall not be subject to removal or dismissal, without the approbation and consent of his majesty.

If Court of Directors neglect for two months to supply vacancy in any office, the King to appoint.

LXI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said court of directors, to appoint any person or persons provisionally to succeed to any of the offices aforesaid, for supplying any vacancy or vacancies therein, when the same shall happen by the death or resignation of the person or persons holding the same office or offices respectively, or on his or their departure from India with intent to return to Europe, or any event or contingency expressed in any such provisional appointment or appointments to the same respectively, and such appointments again to revoke: provided, that every provisional appointment to the several offices of governor-general of India, governor of a presidency, and the member of council of India, by

Power for the Court to make provisional appointments to any offices.

Provisional appointments of certain officers to be

approved by his Majesty.

this act directed to be appointed from amongst persons who shall not be servants of the said company, shall be subject to the approbation of his majesty, to be signified as aforesaid, but that no person so appointed to succeed provisionally to any of the said offices, shall be entitled to any authority, salary, or emolument appertaining thereto, until he shall be in the actual possession of such office.

In case of vacancy in the office of Governor-General and no successor upon the spot, the ordinary member of council next in rank to act as Governor-General.

LXII. And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of governor-general of India, when no provisional or other successor shall be upon the spot to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case the ordinary member of council next in rank to the said governor-general, shall hold and execute the said office of governor-general of India and governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, until a successor shall arrive, or until some other person on the spot shall be duly appointed thereto; and that every such acting governor shall, during the time of his continuing to act as such, have and exercise all the rights and powers of governor-general of India, and shall be entitled to receive the emoluments and advantages appertaining to the office by him supplied, such acting governor-general foregoing his salary and allowances of a member of council for the same period.

In case of vacancy in the office of Governor of any of the subordinate presidencies, and no provisional or other successor on the spot.

LXIII. And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of governor of Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Agra, when no provisional or other successor shall be upon the spot to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case, if there shall be a council in the presidency in which such vacancy shall happen, the member of such council, who shall be next in rank to the governor, other than the commander-in-chief or officer commanding the forces of such presidency: and if there shall be no council, then the secretaries of government of the said presidency who shall be senior in the said office of secretary shall hold and execute the said office of governor until a successor shall arrive, or until some other person on the spot shall be duly appointed thereto, and that every such acting governor shall, during the time of his continuing to act as such, receive and be entitled to the emoluments and advantages appertaining to the office by him supplied, such acting governor foregoing all salaries and allowances by him held and enjoyed at the time of his being called to supply such office.

In case of a vacancy in the office of a Member of council when no provisional or other successor is on the spot.

LXIV. And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of any ordinary member of council of India when no person provisionally or otherwise appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the spot, then, and on every such occasion, such vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment of the governor general in council; and if any vacancy shall happen in the office of a member of council of any presidency when no person provisionally or otherwise appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the spot,

then, and on every such occasion, such vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment of the governor in council of the presidency in which such vacancy shall happen; and until a successor shall arrive, the person so nominated shall execute the office by him supplied, and shall have all the powers thereof, and shall have and be entitled to the salary and other emoluments and advantages appertaining to the said office during his continuance therein, every such temporary member of council foregoing all salaries and allowances by him held and enjoyed at the time of his being appointed to such office; provided always that no person shall be appointed a temporary member of council, who might not have been appointed by the said court of directors to fill the vacancy supplied by such temporary appointment.

The Governor General in Council to have the control over the Presidencies.

LXV. And be it further enacted, that the said governor-general in council, shall have and be invested by virtue of this act with full power and authority to superintend and control the governors and governors in council of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, in all points relating to the civil or military administration of the said presidencies respectively, and the said governor and governor in council shall be bound to obey such orders and instructions of the said governor-general in council in all cases whatsoever.

Drafts of Laws proposed by Governors to be taken into consideration by Governor-General in Council.

LXVI. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the governors or governors in council of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay and Agra, respectively to propose to the said governor-general in council drafts of projects of any laws or regulations which the said governor or governor in council respectively may think expedient, together with their reasons for proposing the same, and the said governor-general in council is hereby required to take the same and such reasons into consideration, and to communicate the resolutions of the said governor-general in council thereon to the governor or governor in council by whom the same shall have been proposed.

Powers of Governors of Presidencies not to be suspended.

LXVII. And be it enacted, that when the said governor-general shall visit any of the presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Agra, the powers of the governors of those presidencies respectively shall not, by reason of such visit, be suspended.

Communications be transmitted by Governors to Governor-General in Council.

LXVIII. And be it enacted, that the said governors and governors in council of the said presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, respectively, shall, and they are hereby respectively required, regularly to transmit to the said governor-general in council, true and exact copies of all such orders and acts of their respective governments, and also advice and intelligence of all transactions and matters which shall have come to their knowledge, and which they shall deem material to be communicated to the said governor-general in council as aforesaid, or as the said governor-general in council shall from time to time require.

The Governor-General in Council may appoint a Deputy Governor of Bengal, as exigencies may require.

LXIX. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said governor-general in council, as often as the exigencies of the public service may appear to him to require, to appoint such one of the ordinary members of the said council of India as he may think fit, to be deputy-governor of the said presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and such deputy-governor shall be invested with all the powers and perform all the duties of the said governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, but shall receive no additional salary by reason of such appointment.

Provision in case the Governor-General in Council shall declare it expedient for the Governor-General to visit any part of India without his Council.

LXX. And be it enacted, that whenever the said governor-general in council shall declare that it is expedient that the said governor-general should visit any part of India unaccompanied by any member or members of the council of India, it shall be lawful for the said governor-general in council, previously to the departure of the said governor-general, to nominate some member of the council of India to be president of the said council, in whom, during the absence of the said governor-general from the said presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the powers of the said governor-general in assemblies of the said council shall be reposed; and it shall be lawful in every such case for the said governor-general in council, by a law or regulation for that purpose to be made, to authorize the governor-general alone to exercise all or any of the powers which might be exercised by the said governor-general in council, except the power of making laws or regulations; provided always, that during the absence of the governor-general no law or regulations shall be made by the said president and council, without the assent in writing of the governor-general.

The new Presidency of Agra not to affect the succession to commands and offices in Bengal and Agra.

LXXI. And be it enacted, that there shall not, by reason of the division of the territories not subject to the government of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal into two presidencies, as aforesaid, be any separation between the establishments and forces thereof respectively, or any alteration in the course and order of promotion and succession of the Company's servants in the same two presidencies respectively, but that all the servants, Civil and Military, of the Bengal establishments and forces, shall and may succeed and be appointed to all commands and offices within either of the said presidencies respectively, as if this act had not been passed.

Presidency of Fort William to be entire for the purposes of the Mutiny Act.

LXXII. And be it enacted, that for the purpose of an act passed in the fourth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Fourth, intituled *an act to consolidate and amend the laws for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers in the service of the* East India *Company, and to authorize soldiers and sailors in the* East Indies *to send and receive letters at a reduced rate of postage*, and of any articles of war made or to be made under the same, the presidency of Fort William in Bengal shall be taken and deemed to comprise under and within it all the territories which by or in virtue of this act shall be divided between the presidencies of Fort William in Bengal

and Agra respectively, and shall, for all the purposes aforesaid, be taken to be the presidency of Fort William in Bengal in the said act mentioned.

Articles of War to be made by Governor-General in Council.

LXXIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said governor-general in council, from time to time, to make articles of war for the government of the native officers and soldiers in the military service of the company, and for the administration of justice by courts-martial to be holden on such officers and soldiers and such articles of war from time to time to repeal or vary and amend; and such articles of war shall be made and taken notice of in the same manner as all other laws and regulations to be made by the said governor-general in council, under this act, and shall prevail and be in force, and shall be of exclusive authority over all the native officers and soldiers in the said Military service, to whatever presidency such officers and soldiers may belong, or wheresoever they may be serving; provided, nevertheless, that until such articles of war shall be made by the said governor-general in council, any articles of war relating to the government of the company's native force, which at the time of this act coming into operation shall be in force and use in any part or parts of the said territories, shall remain in force.

His Majesty may remove any officer of the company in India.

LXXIV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for his majesty, by any writing under his sign-manual, countersigned by the president of the said board of commissioners, to remove or dismiss any person holding any office, employment, or commission, civil or military, under the said company in India, and to vacate any appointment or commission of any persons to any such office or employment; provided, that a copy of every such writing, attested by the said president, shall, within eight days after the same, shall be signed by his majesty, be transmitted or delivered to the chairman or deputy-chairman of the said company.

The power of the Directors to remove their servants preserved.

LXXV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall take away the power of the said court of directors to remove or dismiss any of the officers or servants of the said company, but that the said court shall and may at all times have full liberty to remove or dismiss any of such officers or servants at their will and pleasure; provided, that any servant of the said company appointed by his majesty, through the default of appointment of the said court of directors, shall not be dismissed or removed without his majesty's approbation, as hereinbefore is mentioned.

Salaries of Governor-General, &c. fixed; to be in lieu of all fees, &c.

LXXVI. And be it enacted, that there shall be paid to the several officers hereinafter named, the several salaries set against the names of such officers, subject to such reduction of the said salaries respectively as the said court of directors, with the sanction of the said board, may at any time think fit: (that is to say)

To the governor-general of India, two hundred and forty thousand sicca rupees.

To each ordinary member of the council of India, ninety-six thousand sicca rupees.

To each governor of the presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, one hundred and twenty thousand sicca rupees.

To each member of any council to be appointed in any presidency sixty thousand sicca rupees.

And the salaries of the said officers respectively, shall commence from their respectively taking upon them the execution of their respective offices, and the said salaries shall be the whole profit or advantage which the said officers shall enjoy during their continuance in such offices respectively; and it shall be, and it is hereby declared to be, a misdemeanor for any such officer to accept for his own use, in the discharge of his office, any present, gift, donation, gratuity, or reward, pecuniary or otherwise whatsoever, or to trade or traffic for his own benefit or for the benefit of any other person or persons whatever; and the said Court of Directors are hereby required to pay to all and singular the officers hereinafter named, who shall be resident in the United Kingdom at the time of their respective appointments, for the purpose of defraying the expences of their equipment and voyage, such sums of money as are set against the names of such officers and persons respectively; (that is to say)

Acceptance of gratuities a misdemeanor.

Passage Money fixed.

To the governor-general, five thousand pounds.

To each member of the council of India, one thousand two hundred pounds.

To each governor of the presidencies of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Agra, two thousand five hundred pounds.

Provided, also, that any governor-general, governor, or member of council appointed by, or by virtue of, this act, who shall at the time of passing this act hold the office of governor-general, governor and member of council respectively, shall receive the same salary and allowances that he would have received if this act had not been passed.

Governor-General and Governors, to forego pension and other salaries from the Crown or Company, while they hold office.

LXXVII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if any governor-general, governor, or ordinary member of the council of India, or any member of the council of any presidency, shall hold or enjoy any pension, salary, or any place, office, or employment of profit under the crown, or any public office of the said company, or any annuity payable out of the civil or military fund of the said company, the salary of his office of governor-general of India, governor, or member of council, shall be reduced by the amount of the pension, salary, annuity, or profits of offices so respectively held or enjoyed by him.

Directors to make regulations for the distribution of patronage in India.

LXXVIII. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors, with the approbation of the said board of commissioners shall and may, from time to time, make regulations for the division and distribution of the patronage and power of nomination of and to the offices, commands, and employments in the said territories, and in all or any of the presidencies thereof, among the said governor-

general in council, governors in council, governors, commander-in-chief, and other commanding officers respectively appointed or to be appointed under this act.

Departure of Governor-General &c. for Europe to be a resignation.

LXXIX. And be it enacted, that the return to Europe, or the departure from India with intent to return to Europe, of any governor-general of India, governor, member of council, or commander-in-chief, shall be deemed in law a resignation and avoidance of his office or employment, and that no act or declaration of any governor-general, or governor, or member of council, other than as aforesaid, excepting a declaration in writing under hand and seal, delivered to the secretary for the public department of the presidency wherein he shall be, in order to its being recorded, shall be deemed or held as a resignation or surrender of the said office; and that the salary and other allowances of any such governor-general or other officer respectively shall cease from the day of such his departure, resignation, or surrender; and that if any such governor-general or member of council of India shall leave the said territories, or if any governor or other officer whatever in the service of the said company, shall leave the presidency to which he belongs on other than the known actual service of the said company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office shall not be paid or payable during his absence to any agent or other person for his use; and in the event of his not returning, as of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased on the day of his leaving the said territories, or the presidency to which he may have belonged: provided that it shall be lawful for the said company to make such payment as is now by law permitted to be made to the representatives of their officers or servants, who have left their stations intending to return there, or shall die during their absence.

Resignation in India to be by deed.

Salary to cease on departure or resignation.

As to representatives of officers dying during absence.

Disobedience of orders and breach of trust by officers or servants of the Company in India, misdemeanors.

LXXX. And be it enacted, that every wilful disobeying, and every wilful omitting, forbearing, or neglecting to execute the orders or instructions of the said Court of Directors, by any governor-general of India, governor, member of council, or commander-in-chief, or any other of the officers or servants of the said company, unless cases of necessity; (the burthen of the proof of which necessity shall be on the person so disobeying or omitting, forbearing, or neglecting to execute such orders or instructions as aforesaid;) and every wilful breach of the trust and duty of any office or employment by any of such governor-general, governor, member of council, or commander-in-chief, or any of the officers or servants of the said company, shall be deemed and taken to be a misdemeanor at law, and shall or may be proceeded against and punished as such by virtue of the act.

Authority for his Majesty's subjects to reside in certain parts of India without licence.

LXXXI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any natural-born subject of his majesty to proceed by sea to any port or place having a custom-house establishment within the said territories, and to reside thereat, or to proceed to and reside in or pass through any part of

such of the said territories as were under the government of the said company on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred, and in any part of the countries ceded by the Naboh of the Carnatic, of the province of Cuttack, and of the settlement of Singapore and Malacca, without any licence whatever, provided that all subjects of his majesty, not natives of the said territories shall on their arrival in any part of the said territories from any port or place not within the said territories, make known in writing their names, places of destination, and object of pursuit in India, to the chief officer of the customs or other officer authorized for that purpose at such port or place aforesaid.

Subjects of his Majesty not to reside in certain parts of India without licence.

LXXXII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any subject of his majesty, except the servants of the said company and others now lawfully authorized to reside in the said territories, to enter the same by land, or to proceed to or reside in any place or places in such parts of the said territories as are not hereinbefore in that behalf mentioned, without licence from said board of commissioners, or the said court of directors, or the said governor-general in council, or governor in council of any of the said presidencies for that purpose first obtained; provided always, that no licence given to any natural-born subject of his majesty to reside in parts of the territories not open to all such subjects shall be determined or revoked unless in accordance with the terms of some express clause of revocation or determination in such licence contained.

The Governor General in Council, with previous consent of Directors, may declare other places open.

LXXXIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said governor-general in council, with the previous consent and approbation of the said court of directors for that purpose obtained, to declare any place or places whatever within the said territories open to all his majesty's natural-born subjects, and it shall be thenceforth lawful for any of his majesty's natural-born subjects to proceed to, or reside in, or pass through any place or places declared open, without any licence whatever.

Laws against illicit residence to be made.

LXXXIV. And be it enacted, that the said governor-general in council shall, and he is hereby required, as soon as conveniently may be, to make laws or regulations providing for the prevention or punishment of the illicit entrance into or residency in the said territories, of persons not authorized to enter or reside therein.

Laws and regulations to be made for the protection of Natives.

LXXXV. And whereas the removal of restriction on the intercourse of Europeans with the said territories will render it necessary to provide against any mischiefs or dangers that may arise therefrom, be it therefore enacted, that the said governor-general in council shall, and he is hereby required, by laws or regulations, to provide with all convenient speed for the protection of the natives of the said territories from insult and outrage in their persons, religions, or opinions.

Lands within the India territories may be purchased.

LXXXVI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any natural-born subjects of his majesty, authorized

to reside in the said territories, to acquire and hold lands, or any right, interest, or profit in or out of lands, for any term of years, in such part or parts of the said territories as he shall be so authorized to reside in; provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be taken to prevent the said governor-general in council from enabling, by any laws or regulation or otherwise, any subjects of his majesty to acquire or hold any lands or rights, interests or profits in or out of lands in any part of the said territories, and for any estates or terms whatever.

No disabilities in respect of religion, colour, or place of birth.

LXXXVII. And be it enacted, that no native of the said territories, nor any natural-born subject of his majesty resident therein, shall, by reason only of religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said company.

Slavery to be mitigated, and abolished as soon as practicable.

LXXXVIII. And be it further enacted, that the said governor-general in council shall, and he is hereby required, forthwith to take into consideration the means of mitigating the state of slavery, and of ameliorating the condition of slaves, and of extinguishing slavery throughout the said territories so soon as such extinction shall be practicable and safe, and from time to time to prepare and transmit to the said court of directors drafts of laws or regulations for the purpose aforesaid, and that in preparing such drafts due regard shall be had to the laws of marriage and the rights and authorities of fathers and heads of families, and that such drafts shall forthwith, after receipt thereof, be taken into consideration by the said court of directors, who shall, with all convenient speed, communicate to the said governor-general in council their instructions on the drafts of the said laws and regulations, but no such laws and regulations shall be promulgated or put in force without the previous consent of the said court, and the said court shall, within fourteen days after the first meeting of parliament in every year, lay before both houses of parliament a report of the drafts of such rules and regulations as shall have been received by them, and of their resolution or proceedings thereon.

Respecting the inconvenient extent of the diocese of Calcutta.

LXXXIX. And whereas the present diocese of the Bishoprick of Calcutta is of too great an extent for the incumbent thereof to perform efficiently all the duties of the office, without endangering his health and life, and it is therefore expedient to diminish the labours of the bishop of the said diocese, and for that purpose to make provision for assigning new limits to the diocese of the said bishop, and for founding and constituting two separate and distinct bishopricks, but nevertheless the bishops thereof to be subordinate and subject to the bishop of Calcutta for the time being, and his successors, as their metropolitan; be it therefore enacted, that in case it shall please his Majesty to erect, found, and constitute two bishopricks, one to be styled the Bishoprick of Madras and

If the King erects Bishopricks of Madras and Bombay, certain

Salaries to be paid to the Bishops.

the other the Bishoprick of Bombay, and from time to time to nominate and appoint bishops to such bishopricks under the style and title of Bishops of Madras and Bombay respectively, there shall be paid from and out of the revenues of the said territories to such bishops respectively the sum of twenty-four thousand sicca rupees by the year.

Such salaries to commence from time of taking office, and to be in lieu of all fees, &c.

XC. And be it enacted, that the said salaries shall commence from the time at which such persons as shall be appointed to the said office of bishop shall take upon them the execution of their respective offices; and that such salaries shall be in lieu of all fees of office, perquisites, emoluments, or advantages whatsoever; and that no fees of offices, perquisites, emoluments, or advantages whatsoever, shall be accepted, received, or taken by such bishops, or either of them, in any manner, or on any account or pretence whatsoever, other than the salaries aforesaid; and that such bishops respectively shall be entitled to such salaries so long as they shall respectively exercise the functions of their several offices in the British territories aforesaid.

Passage money for each such Bishops.

XCI. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors shall, and they are required to pay to the bishops so from time to time to be appointed to the said bishopricks of Madras and Bombay, in case they shall be resident in the United Kingdom at the time of their respective appointments, the sum of five hundred pounds each, for the purpose of defraying the expences of their equipments and voyage.

As to jurisdiction of such Bishops.

XCII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that such bishops shall not have or use any jurisdiction, or exercise any episcopal functions whatsoever, either in the said territories or elsewhere, but only such jurisdiction and functions as shall or may from time to time be limited to them respectively by his Majesty, by his royal letters patent, under the great seal of the said United Kingdom.

The King empowered, by letters patent, to limit jurisdiction and functions.

XCIII. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, from time to time, if he shall think fit by his royal letters patent, under the great seal of the said United Kingdom, to assign limits to the diocese of the bishoprick of Calcutta and to the diocese of the said bishopricks of Madras and Bombay respectively, and from time to time to alter and vary the same limits respectively, as to his Majesty shall seem fit, and to grant to such Bishops respectively, within the limts of their respective diocese, the exercise of episcopal functions, and of such ecclesiastical jurisdiction as his Majesty shall think necessary for the superintendence and good government of the ministers of the United Church of England and Ireland therein.

The Bishop of Calcutta to be Metropolitan in India.

XCIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that the bishop of Calcutta for the time being shall be deemed and taken to be the Metropolitan Bishop in *India*, and as such shall have, enjoy, and exercise all such ecclesiastical jurisdiction and episcopal functions for the purposes aforesaid, as his Majesty shall by his royal letters patent, under

the great seal of the said United Kingdom, think necessary to direct, subject, nevertheless, to the general superintendence and revision of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being; and that the bishops of Madras and Bombay for the time being respectively, shall be subject to the bishop of Calcutta for the time being as such metropolitan, and shall at the time of their respective appointments to such Bishoprick, or at the time of their respective consecrations as Bishops, take an oath of obedience to the said Bishop of Calcutta, in such manner as his Majesty by his said royal letters patent shall be pleased to direct.

Warrants for bills on letters patent appointing Bishops, to be countersigned by the President.

XCV. And be it enacted, that when and as often as it shall please his Majesty to issue any letters patent respecting the bishopricks of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or for the nomination or appointment of any person thereto respectively, the warrant for the bill in every such case shall be countersigned by the president of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of *India*, and by no other persons.

The King may grant certain pensions to the Bishops of Madras or Bombay.

XCVI. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, by warrant under his royal sign manual, countersigned by the chancellor of the exchequer for the time being, to grant to any such bishops of Madras or Bombay respectively, who shall have exercised in the British territories aforesaid for fifteen years the office of such bishop, a pension not exceeding eight hundred pounds *per annum*, to be paid quarterly by the said company.

Respecting salary of a Bishop of Madras or Bombay dying within 6 months after arrival;

XCVII. And be it enacted, that in all cases when it shall happen that the said person nominated and appointed to be bishop to either of the said bishopricks of Madras or Bombay shall depart this life within six calendar months next after the day when he shall have arrived in India, for the purpose of taking upon himself the office of such bishop, there shall be payable out of the territorial revenues from which the salary of such bishop so dying shall be payable, to the legal personal representatives of such bishop, such sum or sums of money as shall, together with the sum or sums paid to or drawn by such bishop in respect of his salary, make up the full amount of one year's salary; and when and so often as it shall happen that any such bishop shall depart this life while in possession of such office, and after the expiration of six calendar months from the time of his arrival in India, for the purpose of taking upon him such office, then and in every such case there shall be payable out of the territorial revenues from which the salary of the said bishop so dying be payable, to his legal personal representatives, over and above what may have been due to him at the time of his death, a sum equal to the full amount of the salary of such bishop for six calendar months.

or after six months holding office in India.

As to residence of Bishop of Madras or Bombay, if translated to Calcutta.

XCVIII. And be it enacted, that if it shall happen that either of the bishops of Madras or Bombay shall be translated to the bishoprick of Calcutta, the period of residence of such person as bishop of Madras or Bombay

shall be accounted for and taken as a residence as bishop of Calcutta; and if any person now as Archdeacon in the said territories shall be appointed bishop of Madras or Bombay, the period of his residence in India as such Archdeacon, shall, for the purposes of this act, be accounted for and taken as a residence of such bishop.

As to consecration of any person under the degree of a Bishop, resident in India, appointed to a Bishoprick.

XCIX. Provided also, and be it enacted, that if any person under the degree of a bishop, shall be appointed to either of the bishopricks of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, who at the time such appointment shall be resident in India, then and in such case it shall and may be lawful for the Archbishop of Canterbury, when and as often as he shall be required so to do by his majesty, by his royal letters patent, under the great seal of the said United Kingdom, to issue a commission under his hand and seal to be directed to the two remaining bishops, authorizing and charging them to perform all such requisite ceremonies of the consecration for the person so to be appointed to the degree and office of a bishop.

Provision for expences of visitations.

C. And be it enacted, that the expences of visitations to be made from time to time by the said bishops of Madras and Bombay, respectively, shall be paid by the said company out of the revenues of the said territories; provided that no greater sum on account of such visitations be at any time issued, than shall from time to time be defined and settled by the court of directors of the said company, with the approbation of the commissioners for the affairs of India.

No Archdeacon in India to have a salary exceeding 3,000 Sa. Rs.

CI. And be it enacted, that no Archdeacon hereafter to be appointed for the Archdeaconry of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, or the Archdeaconry of the presidency of Fort Saint George, or the Archdeaconry of the presidency and island of Bombay, shall receive in respect of his Archdeaconry, any salary exceeding three thousand sicca rupees *per annum*. Provided always, that the whole expence incurred in respect of the said Bishop and archdeacons shall not exceed one hundred and twenty thousand sicca rupees *per annum*.

Two chaplains of the Church of Scotland to be on the establisment of each presidency

CII. And be it enacted, that of the establishment of chaplains maintained by the said company at each of the presidencies of the said territories, two chaplains shall always be ministers of the church of Scotland, and shall have and enjoy from the said company such salary as shall, from time to time, be allotted to the military chaplains at the several presidencies; provided always, that the ministers of the church of Scotland to be appointed chaplains at the said presidencies as aforesaid shall be ordained and inducted by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, according to the forms and solemnities used in the church of Scotland, and shall be subject to the spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction in all things of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, whose judgments shall be subject to dissent, protest, and appeal to the provincial Synod of *Lothian* and *Tweedale*, and to the general assembly of the church of Scotland; provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be

so construed as to prevent the governor-general in council from granting, from time to time, with the sanction of the court of directors and of the commissioners for the affairs of India, to any sect, persuasion, or community of Christians, not being of the united church of England and Ireland, or of the church of Scotland, such sums of money as may be expedient for the purpose of instruction or for the maintenance of places of worship.

The Governor-General in Council annually to make a prospective estimate of the number of vacancies in Indian establishments.

CIII. And whereas it is expedient to provide for the due qualification of persons to be employed in the civil service of the said company in the said territories, be it therefore enacted, that the said governor-general of India in council shall, as soon as may be after the first day of January in every year, make and transmit to the said court of directors, a prospective estimate of the number of persons who, in the opinion of the said governor-general in council, will be necessary, in addition to those already in India, or likely to return from Europe, to supply the expected vacancies in the civil establishments of the respective governments in India, in such one of the subsequent years as shall be fixed in the rules and regulations hereafter mentioned; and it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners to reduce such estimate, so that the reasons for such reduction be given to the said Court of Directors; and in the month of June, in every year, if the said estimate shall have been then received by the said board, and if not then within one month after such estimate shall have been received, the said board of commissioners shall certify to the said court of directors what number of persons shall be nominated as candidates for admission, and what number of students shall be admitted to the college of the said company at Haileybury in the then current year, but so that at least four such candidates, no one of whom shall be under the age of seventeen or above the age of twenty years, be nominated, and no more than one student admitted for every such expected vacancy in the said civil establishments, according to such estimate or reduced estimate as aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for the said court of directors to nominate such a number of candidates for admission to the said college as shall be mentioned in the certificate of the said board; and if the said court of directors shall not, within one month after the receipt of such certificate, nominate the whole number mentioned therein, it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners to nominate so many as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Board to certify what number of persons shall be candidates for admission to Haileybury College, and what number shall be admitted Students.

Additional Students to be admitted to fill up vacancies.

CIV. And be it enacted, that when and so often as any vacancy shall happen in the number of students in the said college, by death, expulsion, or resignation, it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners to add, in respect of every such vacancy, one to the number of students to be admitted, and four to the number of candidates for admission, to be nominated by the said court in the following year.

The candidates for admission to be subjected to an examination and classed.

CV. And be it enacted, that the said candidates for admission to the said college shall be subjected to an examination in such branches of knowledge, and by such examiners, as the said board shall direct, and shall be classed in a list to be prepared by the examiners; and the candidates whose names shall stand highest in such list shall be admitted by the said court as students in the said college, until the number to be admitted for that year, accordin to the certificate of the said board, be supplied.

The Board to frame rules for the government of the college and the examination and qualification of candidates.

CVI. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners, and they are hereby required, forthwith after the passing of this act, to form such rules, regulations, and provisions, for the guidance of the said governor-general in council, in the formation of the estimate hereinbefore mentioned, and for the good government of the said college, as in their judgment shall appear best adapted to secure fit candidates for admission into the same, and for the examination and qualifications of such candidates and of the students of the said college, after they shall have completed their residence there, and for the appointment and remuneration of proper examiners; and all such plans, rules regulations, and provisions respectively, shall be submitted to his majesty in council, for his revision and approbation; and when the same shall have been so revised and approved by his majesty in council, the same shall not afterwards be altered or repealed, except by the said board of commissioners, with the approbation of his majesty in council.

Students to be examined, and classed.

CVII. And be it enacted, that at the expiration of such time as shall be fixed by such rules, regulations, and provisions, made as aforesaid, so many of the said students as shall have a certificate from the said college, of good conduct during the term of their residence therein, shall be subjected to an examination in the studies prosecuted in the said college; and so many of the said students as shall appear duly qualified shall be classed according to merit, in a list to be prepared by the examiners, and shall be nominated to supply the vacancies in the civil establishments in India, and have seniority therein according to their priority in the said list; and if there shall be at the same time vacancies in the establishments of more than one of the said presidencies, the students on the said list shall, according to such priority, have the right of electing to which of the said establishments they will be appointed.

The Students to supply the vacancies in the Service, according to the priority on the list, and to choose their presidencies.

Sanction of appointment of Professors.

CVIII. And be it enacted, that no appointment of any professor or teacher at the said college shall be valid or effectual, until the same shall have been approved by the board of commissioners.

All powers of the Court of Directors to be subject to the control of the Board, Except partronage.

CIX. And be it enacted, that every power, authority, and function, by this or any other act given to and vested in the said Court of Directors, shall be deemed and taken to be subject to such control of the said board of commissioners, as in this act is mentioned, unless there shall be something in the enactment conferring such powers, authorities, or functions inconsistent with such construc-

tion, and except as to any patronage or right of appointing to office vested in or reserved to the said court.

Board of Control prohibited from directing the grant of allowances.

CX. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to enable the said board of commissioners to give, or cause to be given, directions, ordering or authorising the payment of any extraordinary allowance or gratuity, or the increase of any established salary, allowance, or emolument, unless in the cases and subject to the provisions in and subject to which such directions may now be given by the said board, or to increase the sum now payable by the said company, on account of the said board, except only by such salaries or allowances as shall be payable to the officers to be appointed as hereinbefore is mentioned to attend upon the said board, during the winding up of the commercial business of the said company.

The Company to be called the East India Company.

CXI. And be it enacted, that whenever in this act, or in any act hereafter to be passed, the term East India Company is or shall be used, it shall be held to apply to the United company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and that the said United company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies may, in all suits, proceedings, and transactions whatsoever after the passing of this act, be called by the name of the East India Company.

St. Helena vested in the Crown.

CXII. And be it enacted, that the island of Saint Helena, and all forts, factories, public edifices, and hereditaments whatsoever, in the said island, and all stores and property thereon, fit to be used for the service of the government thereof, shall be vested in his majesty, his heirs and successors, and the said island shall be governed by such order as his majesty in council shall from time to time issue in that behalf.

Servants of the Company in China and St. Helena to be eligible to offices in any presidency.

CXIII. And be it further enacted, that every supercargo and other civil servant of the said company, now employed by the said company in the factory at Canton or in the island of Saint Helena, shall be capable of taking and holding any office in any presidency or establishment of the said territories, which he would have been capable of taking and holding, if he had been a civil servant in such presidency, or on such establishment, during the same time as he shall have been in the service of the said company.

Repeal of enactments for keeping a stock of tea.

CXIV. And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this act, all enactments and provisions, directing the said company to provide for keeping a stock of tea, shall be repealed.

King's Court authorized to admit advocates and attorneys without the Company's licence.

CXV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any court of justice, established by his majesty's charter in the said territories, to approve, admit, and control persons, as barristers, advocates, and attorneys in such court without any licence from the said company, anything in any such charter contained to the contrary notwithstanding: provided always, that the being entitled to practise as an advocate in the principal court of Scotland is and shall be

deemed and taken to be a qualification for admission as an advocate in any court in India, equal to that of having been called to the bar in England or Ireland.

Accounts to be annually laid before Parliament.

CXVI. And be it further enacted, that the court of directors of the said company shall, within the first fourteen sitting days next after the first day of May, in every year, lay before both houses of parliament an account made up according to the latest advices, which shall have been received, of the annual produce of the revenues of the said territories in India, distinguishing the same and the respective heads thereof, at each of their several presidencies or settlements, and of all their annual receipts and disbursements at home and abroad, distinguishing the same under the respective heads thereof, together with the latest estimate of the same, and also the amount of their debts, with what rates of interest the state respectively carry, and the annual amount of such interest, the state of their effects and credits at each presidency or settlement, and in England or elsewhere, according to the latest advices which shall have been received thereof, and also a list of their several establishments, and the salaries and allowances payable by the said Court of Directors in respect thereof; and the said Court of Directors under the direction and control of the said board of commissioners, shall forthwith prepare forms of the said accounts and estimate, in such manner as to exhibit a complete and accurate view of the financial affairs of the said company; and if any new or increased salaries, establishments, or pensions, shall have been granted or created within any year, the particulars thereof shall be especially stated and explained at the foot of the account of the said year.

CXVII. And be it enacted, that this act shall commence and take effect from and after the passing thereof, so as to authorize the appointment or prospective or provisional appointment of the governor-general of India, governors, members of council, or other officers, under the provisions herein contained, and so far as hereinbefore in that behalf mentioned, and as to all other matters and things, from and after the twenty-second day of April next.

British India.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE ANGLO-INDIAN GOVERNMENT UNDER THE CHARTER.

(From Macgregor's Commercial Tariffs.)

Charges of maladministration have frequently, sometimes justly, been made against the British authorities in India. Let us, however, compare the acts of the monarchical and republican governments of Europe, with the Indian administration, under a simple court of directors, consisting, generally, of men brought up as merchants, or as the civil, military, or naval servants of the Company, and we must honestly acknowledge that the general conduct of the latter appears in a superior character. At one time the Company's fleets were powerful enough to combat all other fleets except those of England, France, Spain, and Holland; and from the date of the Battle of Trafalgar, the navy of England only continued more powerful until the charters of 1813 and 1833 provided that the East India Company should cease to carry on trade.

It is, at the same time, true that circumstances attendant on, and consequent to, the mere existence of the Company, on being once established at all, as the possessors of territory in India, have been accompanied by acts which nothing but self-preservation could well justify, but which we can only condemn, on the ground that territorial occupation, from the first, was not to be defended. But, however virtuous such abnegation might have been, we could not have expected a spirit of self-denial, which would reject territorial possession, on the part of merchant adventurers, and of the courageous and intelligent officers, and of the hardy seamen and soldiers, who sailed to India, since the days of Elizabeth, from motives than the spirit of bold enterprise, the ambition for glorious achievements, and the prospects of gainful commerce.

Nor, we contend, was it to be desired by those who wished for the progress of man in civilisation, that Europeans should have abstained from settling, or acquiring territory and authority in India; and, notwithstanding all that we may justly deprecate in the progress of Europeans in the East, we do believe that the Hindoos, and their Mahommedan oppressors, have, by the presence of British power in India, avoided calamities, from the intestine wars of their princes and chiefs, which would have been infinitely more destructive and cruel than those that have occurred since the first assumption of power, in Hindostan, by the East India Company.

That there has been left undone much good which might have been practical, we admit. But, considering all the operations of the Company in those vast regions, the government, the institutions, civil and military, which that association has established and maintained, their deeds will ever be, historically, the astonishment, and wonder, and admiration of mankind.

We are, upon principle, opposed to all exclusive privileges. But it is impossible not to acknowledge that, without the power of association, and, for a long time, of exclusive privileges, the Anglo-Indian empire never could have been founded, and, certainly, could not have acquired its permanence and its power.

The charter of 1813 abolished most of these exclusive privileges; and the charter of 1833 terminated the commercial functions of the Company—functions which, though for a very long period almost absolutely necessary, were, however, not profitable. By the charter of 1813 the intercourse with India was opened to ships not less than 350 tons, from certain British ports, where sufficient intercourse should be established, to the then ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. The restrictions as to the tonnage were abolished in 1823. The exclusive trade of the Company to China was continued until 1833. The charter will fully explain the privileges which then ceased; before which period no European could settle in India, nor proceed ten miles into the interior, except with the consent of the Company. The separation of Upper India from Bengal, under the name of the Agra Government, or fourth presidency, was carried into effect contrary to the recommendation of Lord William Bentinck. The Agra Government has since been re-annexed, under the style of the North-West Provinces, to the Presidency of Bengal. *See* "Revenue Statistics, &c. &c. of the North-W st Provinces," (by Colonel Sykes.)

The East India Company, by an extraord.nary combination of political, military, and fiscal administration, has maintained native armies, by native revenues, and commanded chiefly by European officers. The ecclesiastical institutions in India, the colleges of the Company at Addiscombe and Haileybury, the institutions, the colleges, and the schools of the Company in nearly all parts of India, have all been established on foundations of the most creditable liberality, tolerance, and intelligence. The details of these will be found instructive and interesting. The *Press*, also, has, during late years, made meritorious progress.

The following brief view of the executive and administrative authorities under which the Anglo-Indian Empire is possessed, governed, and administered, is necessary, in order that the British power in India, and the means of developing the vast resources of that empire, may be, in a general view, comprehended;—

Whoever enters the two unpretending houses,—the one in an obscure, dirty lane in Westminster, and the other at nearly the extreme end of the City of London,—may well marvel at the acts and deeds of the Anglo-Saxons in Asia. Thousands of private houses, in the kingdom, are far more commodious and superb than the edifice called "the office," where the affairs of India are controlled. And if we enter the dark passages of another "office," where the whole East Indian direction holds its boards and councils, we find the supreme head of that imperial direction sitting, in modest simplicity, within a little, dark, octagon room; and here and there, within the same gloomy edifice, we are, on inquiry, presented to the individual directors, in their respective little, ill-lighted nooks.

Such are the *loci* within which are decided the disposal or annexation of kingdoms and states; and whether monarchs and princes are to be allowed to rule nominally by suffrage; or be conquered, or allowed to retire from power, on a pension. In one of these offices the directors initiate, and in the other the sovereign, by her commissioners, approves of, those who are appointed the governors-general, who, in India, hold

sovereign rule, and whose courts display imperial magnificence and military splendour; the governors of presidencies, the commander-in-chief of a mighty army, and the generals under him. The Crown appoints the judges of the supreme courts at the presidencies, and the bishops who consecrate the places of Christian worship, and who confirm young Christians in Hindostan, ordain ministers, &c. In these offices, also, the deliberations have taken place which have decided on the augmentation of armies and fleets; and the adoption or framing of commercial and fiscal systems; and here, also, have the orders been given which have sent armies to Affghanistan, and the fleets and military forces which have battered the cities, and humbled the power and pride, of Celestial China.

Yet, notwithstanding those great powers, and the still more wonderful success which has attended the exercise of such extensive authority, we have neither heard, nor read of, nor seen individuals in place or power, or as mere merchants, so thoroughly unpretending, and in social life less obtrusive than have been, and are, the East Indian directors in London.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

This court and its chairman constitute an executive body; the members of which are the representatives of the proprietors of the capital stock of the Company—viz. 6,000,000*l.* sterling, divided among about 3600 proprietors.

The administration of Indian affairs will appear involved in all the dangers and misrule of despotism, if we merely consider that the possession and government of India is represented only by a capital of nearly six millions, and that the constituency of that vast empire is vested in 3600 persons, a majority of whom never take any interest in the election of directors. If we reflect also that the constituency, limited as it is, may be still further reduced in numbers by a few rich proprietors, who would aspire to power, purchasing the stock of several small proprietors, in order to constitute eligibility to additional votes in the same rich proprietor; and that there are usually above 200 proprietors who do not possess their stock long enough to possess votes, and about 400, whose stock being under 500*l.*, have no right to vote at all. The actual number of votes is estimated at little, if above, 2000. Women, possessing sufficient stock, have a right to vote, and the very agents of foreign potentates, though aliens, may purchase stock to any amount they can pay for, and vote within the prescribed limits—the maximum number of votes exercised by any individual being four.

The directors are certainly invested with considerable powers; and although those have politically and legally been subjected to restriction, through the Board of Control, by the ministers of the Crown, yet we are bound to say that powers so extensive have, probably, never in the history of the world been, on the whole, more judiciously exercised.

The capital stock of the Company, namely, 6,000,000*l.* sterling, was some time ago stated to have then been divided among 3579 proprietors, 53 of whom had four votes; 54, three; 347, two; 1454, one; and 221 only 500*l.* stock: the latter are not qualified to vote, but may debate on any Indian question; 396 who held stock under 500*l.* were not qualified to vote or speak, and 220 had not held their stock a sufficiently long time to entitle them to vote. A proprietor possessing not less than

1000*l.* has one vote; 3000*l.*, two; 6000*l.*, three; and of 10,000*l.* and upwards, four votes. The stock must be *bona fide* the proprietor's for twelve months to enable him to vote, excepting in cases of bequest, marriage, &c.; this regulation was adopted to prevent collusive transfers of stock. By a recent classification the gentry, bankers, merchants, traders, ship-owners, shopkeepers, &c., held 1836 votes; women, 43; officers in the king's and East India Company's army, 222; the clergy, 86; officers in the royal navy, 28; medical men, 19; nobility, 20. The proprietors meet as a court regularly every quarter, and specially when convened to discuss special business. The powers vested in the court of proprietors are—the election of qualified proprietors as representatives to form a court of directors; to appoint a committee to frame bye-laws for the regulation of the Company; to control the salaries or pensions exceeding 200*l.* a-year, or gratuities above 600*l.*; to confer pecuniary rewards on any oriental statesman, warrior, or others, above the latter named sum, subject, however, to the confirmation of the Board of Control; to demand copies of public documents to be laid before it for discussion and consideration. The chairman of the court of directors is *ex-officio* chairman of the court of proprietors. Debates are conducted much as in Parliament, and all questions are decided by show of hands, division, or ballot. Elections are decided by ballot.

The court of directors consists of twenty four gentlemen, qualified according to an act of Parliament, which provides that each must be a natural born or naturalised subject of Great Britain; possessed of 2000*l.* stock. He cannot be a director of the Bank of England or the South Sea Company; and he shall be liable to be removed if he should promote his own, or the elevation of any other director, by promises of reward, collusive transfer of stock, or payment of travelling expenses, receive any pecuniary or other remuneration whatever, for any appointment in his gift or patronage as a director. Six directors retire annually by rotation, and are re-eligible after twelve months. The proprietors have every four years the power to reject such directors as they deem unfit for that office. The court of directors elect from their own body a chairman and deputy-chairman annually, and who go out by rotation, meet once a week; thirteen form a court, and all questions are decided by ballot, if demanded.

The *Directors*, for their services and responsibilities, have only a salary each of 300*l.* a-year—a most paltry amount! They have, however, patronage, which they might abuse, and turn to their pecuniary advantage. But the efficiency of their appointments free them from this imputation.

When the number of appointments to the offices of cadets, writers, and assistant surgeons for the year are ascertained, the whole are divided into twenty-eight equal parts, of which two are allotted to the chairman and deputy chairman,—to the president of the Board of Control two, and to each director one.

The Court of Directors are divided into three committees, which sit at the India House; viz., 1. The *Committee of Finance and Home Affairs*, eight directors; 2. *Political and Military Affairs of India*, seven directors; 3. *Revenue, Judicial, and Legislative*, seven directors.

All correspondence and papers received from abroad or from parties in the United Kingdom come, in the first instance, to the secretary's office at the East India House. The despatches are referred by the chairs to the officers whose duty it is to prepare answers. The draft is

prepared upon an examination of the documents, and submitted to the chairs; it is then brought before its appropriate committee to be approved or altered, and then laid before the Court of Directors. After it has passed the Court of Directors, the draft is transmitted to the Board of Control, which is empowered to make alterations, but to return it within a limited time, with the reasons assigned for the alterations, if any shall have been made. Previously to the draft being laid before either committee by the chairs, it is usually submitted to the president of the Board of Control, in the shape of what is called a previous communication, between the president and the chairs, in which stage alterations, containing the original views of the president, are made. The draft being returned to the chairman, he lays it, either with or without the alterations, as he may see fit, before the committee. The draft, when approved of by the committee, is submitted to the court, or it may be rejected, altered, or approved. It is then officially sent to the Board of Control, who make such alterations as they judge expedient, and return it to the court, with their reasons for the same. Against these alterations the court may make a representation to the Board of Control, who have frequently modified the alterations. If the board decline to do so, they state the same to the court, and desire the draft may be sent in the form of a despatch out to India, agreeably to the tenor of the act of parliament. In the event of refusal, three judges of the Court of Queen's Bench may finally decide as to the legality of the board's order.

The Secret Committee.—By the act of 1784 and of 1833, the directors are to appoint a *Secret Committee*, which alone are authorised to forward to India all despatches which, in the opinion of the Board of Control, should be secret, and the subject matter of which can only be divulged by permission of the board. The committee consists of three members of the Court of Directors, chosen by the court generally, who usually select the chairman, deputy chairman, and the senior member, who take the oath of secrecy, as prescribed by the act. Their officers are also sworn to secrecy; and no one is employed in transcribing secret despatches without the permission of the board. The board is empowered by law to issue, through the Secret Committee, orders and instructions on all matters relating to war, peace, or negotiations of treaties with the states of India, and the Secret Committee is bound to transmit such order to India without delay. The Secret Committee has no legal power to remonstrate against such orders, provided they relate to the subjects above named. This committee, in communications upon secret despatches with the Board of Control, has often arranged, by mutual understanding, alterations in previous orders or instructions; but with regard to despatches sent down to the Secret Committee in respect to other despatches, the committee is not empowered to make representations thereon to the Board of Control, whose orders are conclusive. The signatures of the three members of this committee are necessary to insure obedience to the orders conveyed by them to the Company's servants, with whom the Board of Control has no direct correspondence.

The president, two secretaries, and assistant-secretary and clerks of the Board of Control are paid by the East India Company, for which the fixed sum of 20,000*l.* per annum is allotted. The establishment at the India House is maintained also at the expense of the Company, and consists of the chairman, deputy chairman, and other directors, and the officers of the following respective departments and committees into which the Court of Directors is divided, for the despatch of business, viz:—

First—Secretary's Department, with secretary and deputy-secretary, and sub-divided into five branches, viz, 1. *Minuting and Corresponding*, with an assistant-secretary and six clerks, and a clerk of the *Buying Department;* two clerks in charge of *Ecclesiastical Registrations*, &c.; a clerk of the *College Department*, and a clerk of *Correspondence relative to vegetable productions of India.* 2. *Accounts' branch*, with an assistant-secretary and twelve clerks. 3. *Pay branch*, with an assistant-secretary and five clerks. 4. *Audit branch*, with an assistant-secretary and six clerks. 5 *Marine branch*, with an assistant-secretary and three clerks, and a *superintendent and assistant* of extra clerk.

Second—The Examiners' Department, with chief and assistant-examiner, and two assistants, fifteen clerks, and registrar and assistant-registrar of book office.

Third—Military Department, with secretary, and assistant-secretary and eight clerks, inspector and sub-inspector of military stores.

Recently an independent department has been established for the collection of statistical information, consisting of a chief, his assistant, and a clerk.

There is, besides, a standing counsel and solicitor, librarian, who is also Sanscrit professor at Oxford, keeper of the Asiatic museum, geographer, examining physician, inspector-surgeon for invalid seamen and soldiers, examiner of veterinary medicines and instruments for India, chaplain and surgeon of Poplar Hospital, clerk of the works, door-keepers, &c. There is a hospital for invalids at Poplar, a depôt for recruits at Warley, in Essex, with a colonel-commandant and second in command, a major, a captain and a paymaster, adjutant captain, lieutenant, and surgeon.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

This department originated with Mr. Pitt, and by act of parliament was styled "The Board of Commissioners for Controlling the Affairs of India;" but, like the *Board of Trade*, it is no board in its administrative functions; and, therefore, its name is a fiction, and it in reality and absolutely is, in conjunction with the chairman and directors of the East India Company, in Leadenhall-street, a department of state, with very extraordinary powers, and the president is, for all intents and purposes, a secretary of state for the affairs of India, with his parliamentary under-secretaries, assistant-secretaries, and departmental clerks. No commission, we believe, ever sits; although, like the Board of Trade, the other three secretaries of state, with some additional members of the government, are *de jure* members of this commission, or committee.

The Board of Control is presumed to over-rule the political government of India, and also the financial expenditure of the civil and military departments of the Company. The political decisions are chiefly communicated to India by the president of the Board of Control, through the three secret directors of the Company. A power which may be both justified and denounced; a power, when exercised with sound judgment, which imparts vigour and practicability to the administration of India; but which, in the absence of political wisdom and energy, may involve evil consequences that may be fatal to the whole Anglo-Indian empire. This board, or rather through it her Majesty's ministers, have the appointment of judges, bishops, and the officers of the royal forces in India; but the Court of Directors name the governor-general and governors, but the nominations require to be approved of by her Majesty's

government. The court usually chooses the royal commander-in-chief in India, and the royal commanders-in-chief at the different presidencies, to command their own armies.

The Board is divided into six departments, viz., Accounts, Revenue, Judicial, Military, Secret and Political, and Foreign and Public.

1. *The Accountant's Department.*—To examine the accounts of the finances at home and abroad; control the correspondence between the Court of Directors and the Indian governments, in the departments of finance, and mints, and coinage; also occasional correspondence in most of the other departments of the Company's affairs requiring calculation, or bearing a financial character.

2. *The Revenue Department.*—Principally revision of despatches proposed to be sent to the several governments of India, reviewing the detailed proceedings of those governments, and of all the subordinate revenue authorities, in connexion with the adjustment of the land assessments, the realisation of the revenue so assessed, and the general operation of the revenue regulations on the condition of the people, and the improvement of the country. Besides the land revenue, the detailed proceedings of the local authorities in the salt, opium, and custom departments, come under periodical revision.

3. *The Judicial Department.*—Examination of all correspondence between the Court of Directors and the local governments, on subjects connected with the administration of civil and criminal justice and police in the interior of India, such as the constitution of the various courts, the state of business in them, the conduct and proceedings of the judges, and all proposals and suggestions which, from time to time, come under discussion, with the view of applying remedies to acknowledged defects.

The royal courts at the three presidencies are not subject to the authority of the Court of Directors, or of the Board of Control; but any correspondence which takes place in relation to the appointment or retirement of the judges of those courts, or to their proceedings (including papers sent home for submission to the king in council, recommendations of pardon, &c.), passes through this department.

4. *The Military Department.*—Attention to any alterations which may be made in the allowances, organisation, or numbers of the Indian army at the three presidencies; to the rules and regulations affecting the different branches of the service; to the general staff, comprehending the adjutant and quartermaster-general's department; the commissariat (both army and ordnance); the pay, building, surveying, and clothing departments; and, in fact, to every branch of Indian administration connected with the Company's army. It also embraces so much of the proceedings, with respect to the king's troops, as relate to the charge of their maintenance in India, recruiting them from this country, and the periodical reliefs of regiments.

5. *The Secret, Political, and Foreign Department.*—Examines all communications from or to the local governments, respecting their relations with the native chiefs or states of India, or with foreign Europeans or Americans. It is divided into the following branches:—

I. The *Secret* department, containing the correspondence between the Indian governments and the secret committee of the Court of Directors. Under the provisions of the act of Parliament, such confidential communications as, in the opinion of the local governments, require secrecy are addressed by them to the secret committee. Any directions,

also to the local governments, relating to war or negotiation, which, in the judgment of the Board of Control, require secrecy, are signed by the secret committee; and the local governments are bound to obey those directions in the same manner as if they were signed by the whole body of directors.

II. The *Political* department, comprising all correspondence not addressed to the secret committee, or sent through that committee to the local governments, respecting the native chiefs or states with whom those governments are in alliance or communication, or whose affairs are under their political superintendence, or who are in the receipt of pecuniary stipends in lieu of territory.

III. The *Foreign* department, including all correspondence relating to communications between the local governments and the several foreign Europeans who have settlements in India or the eastern islands; and embracing, in fact, all the proceedings of the local governments in relation to foreign Europeans or Americans resorting to India.

The proceedings of the local governments, with respect to their residents and political agents, and to any other officers and their respective establishments, through whom communications with native states and chiefs, or with foreigners, may be maintained, are also reported in the several departments in which those officers are respectively employed.

6. The *Public Department.*—The business of this department comprises the examination of all despatches to and from India upon *Commercial* or *Ecclesiastical* subjects, and of those which, being of a miscellaneous character, are distinguished by the general appellation of "Public." The commercial and ecclesiastical despatches, which are considered as forming two branches of correspondence, distinct from the "Public," are united with the latter in the same department, only on account of the convenience of that arrangement, with reference to the distribution of business in the establishment of the Board of Control.

The *Public* correspondence comprises all those despatches which do not belong specifically to any of the branches of correspondence hitherto enumerated. They relate to the education of the natives and of the civil servants; to the appointment of writers, and of the civil service generally, and to their allowances; to the several compassionate funds; to the grant of licenses to reside in India; to the press; to public buildings; to the Indian navy and the marine department; to the affairs of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, Malacca, and St. Helena; and to various miscellaneous subjects. Some of these, being closely connected with the business of other departments, are reported upon in them, although the whole pass through, and are recorded in, the public department.

The *Ecclesiastical* despatches contain every thing relating to the appointment of chaplains, archdeacons, and bishops; to their allowances; to their conduct; to the building and repair of churches, or other places used for public worship; and to all questions respecting the affairs of the churches of England and Scotland in India, or that of Rome, so far as public provision is made for its maintenance.

Any papers treating of ecclesiastical or miscellaneous topics, though they are not despatches to or from India, are likewise recorded and reported upon in this department.

The expense of the Board of Control to the Company is about 30,000*l.* a-year.

CIVIL SERVICE OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

APPOINTMENTS to the civil service of the East India Company are in the gift of the President of the Board of Control and individual members of the Court of Directors, who have the power of nominating students to the college at Haileybury, where officers in this department of the public service must be educated: persons are eligible whose age is not less than *seventeen* or more than *twenty-one* years; provided they have not been dismissed the army or navy, or expelled any place of public instruction.

The parent or guardian of every candidate must address the following letter to the nominating director :—

SIR,—I beg to assure you, on my honour, that my ——, to whom you have been so good as to give a nomination to the college, has not been dismissed from the army or the navy, and that he never has been expelled from any place of education.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Candidates for the college must produce, previous to nomination, an extract from the parish register of birth or baptism, signed by the minister, churchwardens, or elders; and, in addition, the following certificate, signed by parent, guardian, or near relation :—

I do hereby certify, that the foregoing extract from the register of baptisms of the parish of ——, in the county of ——, contains the date of the birth of my ——, who is the bearer of this, and presented for a nomination as a student at the East India College, by —— ——, Esq.; and I do further declare that I received the said presentation for my —— gratuitously, and that no money or other valuable consideration has been or is to be paid, either directly or indirectly, for the same, and that I will not pay or cause to be paid, either now or hereafter, by myself, by my ——, or by the hands of any other person, any pecuniary or valuable consideration whatsoever, to any person or persons who have interested themselves in procuring the said presentation for my ——, from the director above-mentioned.*

Witness my hand, this —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord——.

In the event of no register existing, a declaration of such circumstance is to be made before a magistrate, in the following form, viz :—

I, —— ——, presented as a student for the East India College, by ——, do declare that I have caused search to be made for a parish register, whereby to ascertain my age, but am unable to produce the same, there being none to be found; and, further, I declare, that from the information of my parents (and other relations), which information I verily believe to be true, that I was born in the parish of ——, in the county of ——, on ——, in the year ——, and that I am not at this time under the age of sixteen, or above twenty-one years.

Witness my hand, this —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord——.

* It is declared, by a resolution of the Court of Directors, held on the 9th of August, 1809, that "Any person who shall be nominated to the service of the Company in consequence of purchase, or agreement to purchase, or of any corrupt pretence whatever, either direct or indirect, by himself or by any other person, with or without his privity, shall be rejected from the service of the Company, and ordered back to England, if he shall have proceeded to India before a discovery of such a corrupt practice be made: and if such situation shall have been so corruptly procured by himself, or with his privity, he shall be rendered incapable of holding that, or any other situation whatever, in the said service. Provided always, that if a fair disclosure of any corrupt transaction or practice of the nature before described, wherein any director has been concerned, shall be voluntarily made by the party or parties engaged in the same with such director, the appointment thereby procured shall be confirmed by the court." Persons concerned in procuring appointments surreptitiously, or in disposing of, or receiving the same under such circumstances, are liable to a criminal prosecution for a misdemeanour, under the 49th Geo. III. cap. 126.

The parent, guardian, or near relation must then add his certificate as to the truth of the declaration, which must be similar to that ordered to be annexed to the extract from the parish register.

The above certificate and declaration are to be annexed to the petition to be written by the candidate, who must sign a declaration thereon, that he has read these printed instructions. The same declaration is to be signed by the parent, guardian, or near relation of the candidates respectively.

Qualifications for Admission in the College.—Candidates will be interrogated in an open committee as to their character, connexions, and qualifications. The nature of the interrogation may be known on application to the clerk of the college department, at the India House.

Each candidate shall produce testimonials of good moral conduct, from the superior of the institution where educated, or his private instructor, having reference to the two years immediately preceding his presentation for admission.

Each candidate shall be examined in the Four Gospels of the Greek Testament, of which he must possess a competent knowledge, and also be able to render into English some portion of one of the following Greek authors :—Homer, Herodotus, Xenophon, Thucydides, Sophocles, or Euripides ; and of one of the following Latin authors :—Livy, Terence, Cicero, Tacitus, Virgil, or Horace ; and this part of the examination will include questions in ancient history, geography, and philosophy. Each candidate shall also be examined in English history and geography, the common rules of arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, the first four books of Euclid, and the first part of Paley's "Evidences of Christianity." Superior attainments in one of the above departments of literature or science shall, at the discretion of the examiners, be considered to compensate for comparative deficiency in other qualifications.

The examinations are held at the East India House, half-yearly, in the months of January and July.

The East India College at Haileybury has its visitor, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of London for the time being ; its principal ; its professors, namely, European department—classics, mathematics, history and political economy, law ; Oriental department—Hindi, Hindoostani, and Maharatti ; Arabic and Persian, Sanscrit and Teloogoo.

The terms of admission for students are one hundred guineas per annum each ; a moiety to be paid at the commencement of each term, besides the expense of books and stationery. Students to provide themselves with a table-spoon, tea-spoon, knife and silver fork, half a dozen towels, tea-equipage, and a looking-glass ; also, with not less than two pair of sheets, two pillow-cases, and two breakfast cloths. Ten guineas to be paid on leaving college by each student, for the use of the library.

The course of study pursued at this college embraces the Latin and Greek classics, ancient and modern history, political economy, jurisprudence, and the Hindi, Hindoostani, Mahratti, Arabic, Persian, Sanscrit, and Teloogoo languages.

All time, not exceeding two years *bonâ fide*, spent in the college in the regular course of education, after a student has attained the age of seventeen years, is considered as time passed in India, and reckons in his qualification for certain places and emoluments.

A student publicly expelled will not be admitted into the Company's civil or military service in India, or into the Company's Military Seminary.

The college terms are as follows :—the first commences January 19, and ends June 30; and the second commences September 10, and ends December 15, in each year.

The students are to provide themselves with proper academical habits.

Appointment to the Service.—No person can be appointed to the civil service whose age is less than eighteen or more than twenty-three years, nor until he has resided four terms, at least, in the college, and obtained a certificate of having conformed to the statutes and regulations.

On a student's appointment, he will be required to attend at the secretary's office, East India House, to enter into covenant, giving a bond for 1000*l.* jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same; namely, that he will faithfully and honestly, to the best of his skill, do and perform all matters and things lawfully committed to his charge; obey orders, keep accounts, not divulge secrets, or be guilty of malpractices, nor leave India without notice, and to subscribe to the civil fund, and the annuity fund. A legal instrument is also to be entered into by some one person (to be approved by the Court of Directors) binding himself to pay the sum of 3000*l.*, as liquidated damages, to the Company, for breach of a covenant to be entered into, that the student's nomination has not been in any way bought, or sold, or exchanged for anything convertible into a pecuniary benefit.

Rank.—The rank of a student's leaving the college is determined by the certificate of the principal, granted with reference to the industry, proficiency, and general good behaviour. Such rank to take effect only in the event of the student's proceeding to India within six months from the date of the said certificate.

A civil servant, on arriving at the presidency to which he is appointed, should immediately report himself in the proper quarter, as his residence in India is calculated from the date of his so doing; and this is most important with respect to furlough regulations, and a variety of other privileges.

Under the royal warrant of precedence, civil servants are divided into six classes, viz. civilians of thirty-five years' standing form the first class, of twenty years' standing the second class, of twelve years' standing the third class, of eight years' standing the fourth class, of four years' standing the fifth class, and under four years' standing the sixth class.

Emoluments.—On first reaching India a civilian is allowed about 30*l.* per month, till, having passed the necessary examination in one or more of the Oriental languages (which must be within twelve months of his arrival), he is attached to the service, the emoluments of which vary from 500*l.* to about 10,000*l.* per annum. The members of council receive 9600*l.* each per annum in Bengal, and 6000*l.* per annum at Madras and Bombay. Civil servants must have three years' actual residence in India to hold a situation of over 1500*l.* per annum, nine years' residence to hold a situation of over 3000*l.* per annum, and twelve years' residence to hold a situation of over 4000*l.* per annum. No civil servant can receive a greater salary than 5220*l.* per annum, unless he be a governor or member of council.

Sick Leave.—A civil servant absent from his station on sick leave is entitled to retain his office for two years, and to the salary of such office, subject to a deduction of one-sixth for the first, and one-fourth for the second year, where it exceeds 2400*l.* per annum. If it does not exceed that sum, the deduction is one-eighth for the first, and one-sixth for the second year; and where it is as low as 600*l.* per annum, no deduction is

made for the first, and only one-eighth for the second year. If absent more than two years, a civil servant can only draw, if a senior merchant, 400*l.*, and if below that rank, 300*l.* per annum. Under this regulation no second leave is granted to a servant who has been absent two years, till three years have elapsed from the date of his return. These regulations refer to civil servants proceeding to China, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, St. Helena, or to any place within the limits of the East India Company's charter.

*Furlough**—It is provided by regulation as follows :—That after an actual residence in India of ten years or upwards, a covenanted civil servant shall be entitled to return once to Europe, on leave for three years, and to receive for that period 500*l.* per annum, provided in no case a greater number come home under this regulation, annually, than seventeen from Bengal, nine from Madras and Bombay; and that the preference shall be given first to those servants producing medical certificates, that a visit to Europe is indispensably necessary for the restoration of health, and then to servants in their order of seniority.

That civil servants compelled by illness to return to Europe previous to completion of ten years, shall receive 2000 rupees as passage-money, and for a period not exceeding three years, 250*l.* per annum; but servants having received this shall not, in the event of again returning to Europe, after a residence of ten years or upwards, be entitled to any allowance, except it be occasioned by illness, and then only to the difference between what they have before drawn in the shape of absentee allowance and 500*l.* per annum for three years.

That if the absence of a civil servant returning to Europe upon private affairs (previous to a residence of ten years) shall exceed one year, the excess shall be deducted from the period during which the furlough allowance when it is granted to him would otherwise be enjoyed.

That servants proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, &c., for health, and from the same cause thence to Europe, shall be entitled to the benefit of the foregoing regulations: and that in all cases, the allowances which are to be paid quarterly in Europe, commence from the date of leaving India, and terminate at the expiration of three years, or the time of arrival in India, whichever may first happen.

Assay masters, and deputy assay masters, compelled by ill-health to return to Europe, receive 191*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* and 118*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* respectively, for three years, when it is to cease.

That any servant in receipt of absentee allowance from a civil fund, shall not be entitled during the same period to the allowances prescribed by these regulations beyond such amount as may bring the total of his annual receipts from both sources to the sum above limited.

Civil servants returning to England must, immediately on arrival, report themselves, with address, by letter to the secretary at the India House, forwarding at the same time the certificates received in India; and they are required to rejoin the service at the expiration of leave, unless an extension has been obtained six months previous to its expiration, which is only granted in cases of sickness, or where a further residence in Europe is indispensably necessary.

That when a civil servant has obtained an extension of leave, he must, at the expiration thereof, obtain permission either to return to duty or reside a further time in Europe; failing in which, he is liable to be struck off.

* The furlough regulations are under revision.

That the Act 33 Geo. 3, cap. 52, sec. 70, as it respects civil servants, applies only to cases of sickness or infirmity, and that no civil servant be considered eligible to return to the service after five years' absence under that enactment, who has failed to obtain, agreeably to the foregoing regulations, an extension of leave under the circumstances referred to in the Act.

Abstract of Act 33 Geo. 3, c. 52, s. 70, precluding the Return to their Duty of Civil and Military Servants after an Absence of Five Years.

"That no person who shall have held any civil or military station whatever in India, being under the rank of a member of council, or commander-in-chief, having departed from India by leave, and not returned within the space of five years next after such departure, shall be entitled to any rank or restoration of office, or be capable of again serving in India in the Company's service, unless it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the Court of Directors, that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or unless such person be permitted to return with his rank to India, by a vote or resolution passed by way of ballot, by three parts in four of the proprietors assembled in general court, specially convened for that purpose, whereof eight days' previous notice of the time and purpose of such meeting shall be given in the *London Gazette*, or unless, in the case of any military officer, it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the said Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or even inevitable accident."

Retirement.—A civil servant retiring from the service has no claim to a pension, but government guarantees him the benefits of the annuity fund of his presidency, to which he is bound by covenant to subscribe. This fund secures to him, in his turn, a pension of 1000*l.* after twenty-two years' actual residence in India; and if compelled by illness to retire previous to the completion of such term, he is entitled to 500*l.* per annum after fifteen, and 250*l.* per annum after ten years' actual residence. If he retires before the expiration of ten years' residence, he receives a bonus of 500*l.* Assay masters and deputy assay masters who are permitted to retire after twenty years' service, including three years for a furlough, the former upon 300*l.* per annum, the latter upon 191*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum, and if compelled by ill-health, duly certified, to quit India at an earlier period, the retiring allowance after ten years' service for an assay master 200*l.* per annum, and deputy assay master 150*l.* per annum.

MILITARY SERVICE OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Cavalry, Infantry, Engineers, and Artillery.

Appointments to the military service of the East India Company are made by the President of the Board of Control and individual members of the Court of Directors, either "direct" (that is, proceeding to India at once), or through the military seminary at Addiscombe. Neither "direct" appointments nor nominations to Addiscombe can be legally purchased; and where they have been obtained by corrupt means, the parties are liable to penal consequences.

No person who has been dismissed the army or navy, the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, or who has been obliged to retire from any public institution for immoral or ungentlemanly conduct, will be appointed a cadet, either direct to India or to Addiscombe. Cadets appointed to Bengal must subscribe to the Military Orphan Asylum and Military Widow's Fund; and those to Madras and Bombay to the military fund at their respective presidencies.

Con litions of Admission to the Service.—Every candidate must produce the annexed documents :—

First,—A letter, in the following form, filled up and signed by the person who procures either the cadetship or the nomination to Addiscombe, from the director, for the party to be appointed :—

Gentlemen,—I do hereby declare, upon my honour, that I received (the cadetship * * * or the nomination of a cadet for the military seminary, as the case may be) from [the director's name] gratuitously and expressly for Mr. [the cadet's name], and to whom I have given it gratuitously, being well acquainted with his character, family, and connexions.

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

To the Hon. Court of Directors of the East India Company.

[The person recommending to sign at full length, and to insert his address.]

*** In case the appointment is a "direct" one, insert here the presidency, and also whether for infantry or cavalry.

Second,—A certificate of birth, in the following form :—

Extract from the Register Book of the Parish of in the County of

Resident Clergyman's or Sessions' Clerk's Signature }

Churchwardens' or Elders' Signatures }

The above extract must be signed by the resident clergyman, and countersigned by the churchwardens ; or if in Scotland by the sessions' clerk and two elders ; and if there is no register of birth or baptism to be found, the cadet himself must then make a declaration of that circumstance, and of the date of his birth, before a magistrate.

Third,—The annexed certificate from parent, guardian, or next of kin :—

I do hereby certify that the foregoing extract from the registrar of births and baptisms of the parish of in the county of contains the date of the of my , who is the bearer of this, and nominated (a cadet on the establishment, or on the military seminary establishment, as the case may be) by , Esq. ; and I do further declare, &c., &c., &c., as in form ; adding after the words "*above-mentioned*," and I do declare I am fully aware that if it should be discovered hereafter that the said appointment has been obtained by purchase, or by any other unlawful means, he will be subject to dismission from the East India Company's service, and rendered ineligible to hold any situation in the Company's service again.

Witness my hand, this day of , in the year of our Lord

Fourth,—The following certificate to be signed by two practising surgeons :—

I have this day carefully examined Mr. , and certify that his eyesight and hearing are perfect ; that he is without deformity, and has the perfect use of all his limbs ; that he has no appearance of any constitutional disposition or tendency to disease ; and that he does not appear to have any mental or bodily defect whatever to disqualify him for military service.

Embarkation.—When a cadet is ready to embark, he must apply to the Clerk at the India House for passing Cadets, &c., for a certificate of his having passed, which certificate will direct him to the secretary's office, where he will obtain the certificate of his appointment. He will then hold himself in readiness to embark, either previous to the ship's departure from Gravesend, or at the last port from whence she shall take her departure from England.

Those cadets who shall fail to apply at the cadet department for their orders within three months from the date of their being passed and sworn before the committee, or shall not actually proceed under such orders, are considered as having forfeited their appointments, unless special circumstances shall justify the court's departure from this regulation.

Cavalry and Infantry.—Candidates for these branches of the service for the most part proceed "direct."

Qualification.—They must be *sixteen* and under *twenty-two* years of age, unless they have held a commission in her majesty's service, or in the militia or fencibles when embodied,* and called into actual service, or have been in the company of cadets of the royal artillery, when they are eligible, if not more than *twenty-five* years of age; provided always that they produce the certificates already noticed, and also their commissions, together with a certificate from the War Office or commanding officer under whom they have served, to the effect that they have joined and done duty with a regiment for the full term of one year and upwards, and they have neither been dismissed, nor have they resigned in consequence of any misconduct.

Rank.—Cadets rank according to the seniority of the directors nominating them, from the date of the sailing of the ship in which they leave Gravesend or any outport at which they may embark, as it appears from Lloyd's List; and all "direct" cadets appointed or sworn in between the 10th of March and 10th of June, or between 10th of September and 10th of December (or the days which may be fixed on for the public examination of the seminary cadets), rank after the seminary cadets who may pass their examinations, provided the latter sail for their respective destinations within *three* months after passing examinations.

Engineers and Artillery.—Candidates for the scientific branches of the service must be educated at the military seminary.† Those cadets who are most distinguished are selected for the engineers, according to the vacancies in that branch of the service; and those immediately following in order of succession are promoted to the corps of horse and foot artillery. Those for whom there is no room in the engineers, but who are reported to have attained to a high degree of qualification, receive honorary certificates, and their names are announced to the governments in India, and published in general orders to the army, as meriting particular notice. They have the privilege of choosing the presidency in India in which they shall be stationed. The cadets not appointed to engineers or artillery are, when reported qualified, posted to the infantry, and rank together, according to the rank which they obtained at the seminary.

Cadets may pass through the seminary as rapidly as their qualifications will enable them after a year's residence, provided that they are of the age of *sixteen* years on or before the day of final examination. Their stay at the institution is limited to four terms.

Rank.—Cadets educated at this institution take rank in the army above all other cadets who are appointed from the commencement of three months previously to the date of the seminary cadets being reported qualified; and the time passed at the institution after *sixteen*, counts as so much time passed in India, in calculating the period of service for retiring pensions on full pay.

* A commission in the militia regiments of the Channel Islands is not considered a sufficient qualification.

† "Direct" artillery appointments are sometimes made when the exigencies of the service require a large augmentation of officers.

MILITARY SEMINARY AT ADDISCOMBE.

This institution for military students is under the following inspection and training :—

A public examiner and inspector ; a lieutenant-governor; a chaplain ; surgeon ; staff-captain ; two orderly officers ;* public examiner, Oriental department ; professors and masters of mathematics and classics, fortification and artillery, military drawing, military surveying, landscape drawing. Oriental languages, chemistry and geology, practical mechanics, &c., French, sword exercises ; clerk for passing cadets and assistant-surgeons ; purveyor and steward, &c., &c.

Seminary.—Conditions for Admission.—No candidate can be admitted under *fourteen*, or above *eighteen* years.

Independent of the documents already noticed as necessary for admission to the service, each candidate for the seminary must produce a certificate of having had the small-pox, or been vaccinated, and of good conduct, from the master under whom he last studied. He must also deliver the names of two persons residing in London, or its vicinity, who engage to receive him if dismissed the seminary, or be removed from sickness, or any other cause.

Qualifications.—The candidate will be required to write down a sentence from dictation, and if found deficient in hand-writing or orthography, his reception will be deferred for such length of time as the head master shall report necessary. No candidate will be admitted who cannot construe "Cæsar's Commentaries," and who does not possess a correct knowledge of all the rules of arithmetic usually taught in schools, especially the rule of three, compound proportion, practice, interest, vulgar and decimal fractions, and the extraction of the square root.

These tests are all that are absolutely requisite, but it will be of advantage to a cadet, if, before admission, he is well acquainted with the following portions of Cape's "Course of Mathematics," in the order in which they are given, viz :—

The remainder of arithmetic, omitting pages 76, 77. The use of logarithms. The first three sections in geometry, and the theory of proportion. First part of algebra, omitting the propositions of the greatest common measure and the least common multiple. Fourth and fifth sections in geometry and geometrical problems. It is very desirable that a cadet, on joining, should be able to draw in pencil, and shade with Indian ink.

Every cadet is considered a *probationary* pupil for the first six months ; at the end of which period the public examiner will report on the probability of his passing for the artillery or infantry within four terms, and, should this appear improbable, he will be returned to his friends.

Payments, &c.—The parents or guardians of the cadet are required to pay 50*l.* per term for board, lodging, and education, and an entrance subscription of 2*l.* 2*s.* to the public library ; which payments include every charge except for uniform, clothes, books, and pocket-money, as hereafter specified. The payment of the fixed charges for each term is to be made in advance ; and the payment for clothes, pocket-money, and

* These officers are entitled to ten shillings a day, quarters, and commons. They must be unmarried, and under the regimental rank of captain. Officers on furlough are eligible.

books for the preceding term is to be made previous to the cadet's return to the seminary.

A cadet entering in a term, must pay for the whole term, which will count as one of the four terms of his residence; and no return of any portion of the advance will be made in the event of a cadet's quitting the seminary.

Equipments.—Previous to the cadet's admission, his parents or guardians shall furnish him with the following articles, viz: Nine shirts, three night-shirts, eight pairs of cotton stockings, six pairs of worsted ditto, six towels, six night-caps, eight pocket-handkerchiefs, one pair of white trousers (to be repaired, or, if necessary, to be renewed, at the vacation), two combs and a brush, a tooth-brush, a Bible and Prayer-book, a case of mathematical instruments of an approved pattern, to be seen at Messrs. Troughton and Simms, 136, Fleet-street; Mr. Jones's, 62, Charing-cross; Mr. Gilbert, 148, Fenchurch-street; and at Messrs. Reeves and Sons, 150, Cheapside.

Such articles of uniform dress* as may be considered necessary are provided at the cost of the cadet, and the amount of pocket-money issued to him is also to be defrayed by parents or guardians.†

The following class-books will be provided at the public expense, the mutilation or destruction of which to be chargeable to the cadets, viz:—"Hindustani Dictionary," "Latin ditto," Woodhouse's "Spherical Trigonometry," Inman's "Nautical Astronomy," Inman's "Nautical Tables."

The cadet, on first joining, will be supplied with the following books, at the cost of parents or guardians, viz:—Cape's "Mathematics," Straith's "Treatise on Fortification," Shakspear's "Hindustani Grammar," First Volume "Hindu Selections," Fielding's "Perspective," "French Grammar," "French Dictionary," De la Voye's "French Instructions," "Cæsar's Commentaries," Daniell's "Chemical Philosophy." Any other books required by the seminary to be paid for by the cadets.

Prohibition.—The cadet must not join the seminary with a greater sum in his possession than one guinea; and a further supply during the term, on any pretence whatever, may subject him to dismission. Provision being made for furnishing him with every requisite, he cannot really want a supply of money to be placed at his disposal while at the seminary; and if his friends do, notwithstanding, think proper to furnish him with money, they put it in his power to commit irregularities, which must always retard his studies, and may eventually lead to his removal from the institution.

Vacations.—Midsummer commences about the middle of June, and ends July 31; Christmas about the middle of December, and ends January 31.

At the close of every vacation, the cadet must apply at the cadet department, East India House, for an order for re-admission, and all sums then due must be paid up. He is only re-admitted upon returning with the same number of books and instruments which he took home, with his linen put into proper repair, and he himself in a fit state of health to renew his studies.

* Viz.:—Jackets, waistcoats, stocks, foraging caps, trousers, shoes, gloves, together with a proportionate share of the expense of any other periodical supplies, and the repairs of the same. The average cost is 6*l.* 6*s.* per term.

† Viz.:—2*s.* 6*d.* a-week, with 1*s.* additional to censors, and 2*s.* 6*d.* additional to corporals.

Extract from the standing regulations of the seminary, Sec. 1., Clause 1.

"No professor, master, or other person in the institution, shall receive from the cadet, or the parents or friends of any cadet, any pecuniary present or consideration, on any pretence whatever."

By a resolution of the Court of Directors, all cadets at the Military Seminary, and all subsequent nominations thereto, are deemed for general service until brought forward for public examination.

CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Chaplains are appointed to the East India Company's service by the chairman and deputy-chairman and individual directors of the Court of Directors, subject to the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Bishop of London. They must enter into a bond, with covenant for 500*l.* jointly with two sureties, the expenses of which amount to 14*l.* 5*s.*, and are required to subscribe to the Military funds of the presidency to which they are attached. Chaplains are subject to military orders, and form part of the military staff.

Qualifications.—Candidates must not exceed forty years of age, and must show that they have been two years in orders, by producing their letters as deacons and priests. They must also produce the following testimonial, signed by three beneficed clergymen :—

"We, whose names are hereunder written, declare and testify, from our personal knowledge of the life and behaviour of ——— ———, for the space of three years last past, that he hath during that time lived piously, soberly, and honestly, nor hath he at any time (as far as we know or believe) written, taught, or held any thing contrary to the doctrine or discipline of the Church of England.—In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands, the day of ."

The Bishop of London requires a testimonial, in a form differing somewhat from the above, which form may be obtained upon application to his lordship's secretary.

The following certificate, signed by two practising surgeons, is also required :—

"We have this day carefully examined the Rev. , and certify that his eyesight and hearing are perfect; that he has no appearance of any constitutional disposition or tendency to disease; and that he does not appear to have any mental or bodily defect whatever, to disqualify him for the duties of his profession in India."

After obtaining the counter-signature of the Bishop of London to the certificate of appointment, chaplains must again attend at the India House on any subsequent Wednesday, at half-past one o'clock, for the purpose of being sworn, on which occasion they must appear in canonicals. When sworn, the sum of 150*l.* is paid to them to defray the expense of passage and outfit; but they must proceed to their destination within six months; failing which, without leave obtained, the appointment lapses.

Chaplains of the Church of Scotland must be ministers of the Establishment, ordained and inducted by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, and are subject to the spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction in all things of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, whose judgments shall be subject to dissent, protest, and appeal to the provincial synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and to the general assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Emoluments.—Chaplains are paid per month as follows:-

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.
	rs.	rs.	rs.
Senior Presidency Chaplain...	1,201 8 8	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
Junior do. do. ...	1,126 2 0	980 0 0	990 0 0
Chaplains...	800 9 0	700 0 0	670 0 0
Assistant Chaplains	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
			8 Juniors. 400 0 0

The chaplains of the Church of Scotland receive the same pay as the other chaplains and assistant chaplains of the presidencies to which they may be attached.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Assistant Surgeons.—These officers are appointed by the President of the Board of Control and individual members of the Court of Directors, and such appointments cannot legally be purchased. They are required to subscribe to the military, or medical, and medical retiring fund, at their respective presidencies.

Qualification, Age.—A candidate must not be under twenty-two years; in proof of which he must produce an extract from the register, and also the other certificates and documents.

Qualification in Surgery.—On receiving a nomination, he will be furnished with a letter to the College of Surgeons, and their certificate will be a satisfactory testimonial of qualification; but should he possess a diploma from the College of Surgeons of London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, or the University or Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, either will be deemed sufficient without further examination.

Qualification in Physic.—He must also pass an examination, by the Company's examining physician, in the practice of physic; in which will be included as much anatomy and physiology as is necessary for the treatment of internal diseases, as well as the art of prescribing and compounding medicines. He must produce proof of having attended, at least, two courses of lectures on the practice of physic, and a certificate of having attended diligently the practice of the physicians at some general hospital in London, or in the country, for six months, provided the provincial hospital contain, at least, on an average, one hundred in-patients. No attendance on the practice of a physician at any dispensary will be admitted.

Embarkation.—The assistant-surgeon is required to apply to the cadet office for orders of embarkation, and actually proceed under such orders within three months from the date of being passed and sworn. He must pay *5l.* for the certificate of appointment.

Rank.—The rank of assistant-surgeons is determined in the same manner as is that of persons proceeding to India as "direct" cadets.

Veterinary Surgeons.—These officers are appointed by the Court of Directors, and receive *90l.* for a passage to India.

Qualifications.—They must be under *twenty years* of age, and produce a diploma from the Veterinary College of London, and a certificate from the professor, of general fitness.

REGULATIONS AFFECTING THE MILITARY SERVICE IN INDIA.

Leave of Absence.—Officers having leave on medical certificate to China, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, St. Helena, or places within the limits of the East India Company's charter, are entitled to draw their pay and allowances.

Officers employed in the civil departments, and drawing a civil allowance, are entitled, in common with officers holding staff situations in the military department, to draw the military pay and allowances of their rank, within the limits of the charter, while absent for two years, on leave under medical certificate, and likewise one-half of the difference between such allowances and the civil or staff pay of the offices to which they stand appointed.

Chaplains proceeding on leave within the limits of the charter for benefit of health, are, in respect to proportion of allowances to be drawn during absence, the conditions and period for which such allowances are to be drawn, and the allowances to be drawn in case of their not returning within two years, subject to the same rules as civil servants proceeding on sick leave.

Furlough.—Officers must be ten years in India before they can be entitled (except in cases of certified sickness) to be absent on furlough. The furlough is granted by the commander-in-chief at each presidency, with the approbation of the respective governments.

Officers who have not served ten years, visiting England on urgent private affairs, may be allowed a furlough for one year without pay.

A chaplain (appointed previous to the 1st of September, 1836,) after seven years' residence, is allowed furlough and 292*l.* per annum. Should he return from sickness, prior to such a period, he is allowed only 191*l.* 12*s.* per annum. If appointed subsequent to that date, after seven years, 191*l.* 12*s.* per annum; and if compelled by ill-health to return prior to that period, only 127*l.* 15*s.* per annum.

No officer on furlough can receive pay for more than two years and a half from the period of his quitting India until he returns, excepting colonels of regiments, and these of the rank of lieutenant-colonel regimentally, when promoted to that of major-general; the latter are then allowed to draw the pay of their brevet rank beyond the above period.

A conductor of stores is allowed furlough pay only in case of sickness.

Officers visiting England on furlough must report their arrival by letter to the secretary at the India House, stating the name of the ship in which they came, and their address, forwarding at the same time the certificates they received in India.

The period of furlough is three years, reckoning from its date to the day of the return of the officer to his presidency; and officers are required to rejoin at the expiration of three years, unless they have obtained an extension of leave six months before the expiration of that period. No furlough is extended except in cases of sickness, certified in the manner hereafter-mentioned; or where a further residence in Europe is indispensably necessary.

All officers soliciting extended leave must, if in London or its vicinity,

NOTE.—The whole of the furlough regulations, both civil and military, being in progress of revision, the text applies only to existing regulations.

appear before the Company's examining physician, who will report on the state of such officer's health. And if resident in the country, must transmit with the letter of application a certificate in the following form, signed by at least two eminent medical practitioners. When the officer is abroad, in any part of Europe, it must have also the attestation of a magistrate, that the parties certifying are "eminent physicians."

"I hereby certify, that I have carefully examined (state the nature of the case, as well as the name of the party), and I declare, upon my honour, that, according to the best of my judgment and belief, ——— ——— is at present unfit for military duty, and that it is absolutely necessary for the recovery of his health, that he should remain at least longer in this country.

Officers having obtained an extension of furlough to a given period must, at its expiration, apply for permission, either to return to duty or to reside a further time in England.

In every case in which an officer has had his furlough extended beyond the prescribed period, on the ground of ill-health, and shall apply to return to duty, he shall produce a certificate from the examining physician that his health is completely re-established.

No officer who has failed to obtain an extension of furlough will be considered eligible to return to the service after five years' absence, under the act of 33 Geo. 3, cap. 52, sec 70; but the provisions of this act have been modified as respects some officers, by the 53 Geo. 3, cap. 155, sec. 84, as follows:— "Whereas inconvenience to the military service of the East India Company has been found to arise in certain cases from the provisions of the act 33 Geo. 3. cap. 52, sec. 70; be it therefore enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Court of Directors, with the approbation of the said Board of Commissioners, to permit any military officer, being of the rank of a general officer or colonel commanding a regiment, or being a lieutenant-colonel commandant of a regiment, who, having departed from India with such leave as aforesaid, shall not have returned to India within five years from the time of such departure, to have his rank and to be capable of again serving in India, although such absence may not have been occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or any inevitable accident; any thing in said act contained to the contrary notwithstanding."

Every officer upon leaving India will receive a printed copy of the general order on this subject, so that a plea of ignorance cannot be admitted. Officers, therefore, who shall not in due time apply, so as to effect their return within the period of three years from the commencement of furlough, will subject themselves to the loss of the service, unless they shall be permitted by the court to remain a further time in Europe.

Returning to India.—Whenever a detachment of Company's recruits, to the extent of thirty men, are embarked on any one ship, they may be placed in charge of the senior Company's officer, not exceeding the rank of field officer, who shall have obtained permission to return to his duty on the ship, within at least seven days of the period fixed for embarkation: the officer is to proceed with the men from the depôt; and, as a remuneration for this service, is to be granted the passage money of his rank, payable to the commander of the ship.

*Retiring from Service.**—Officers who have served less than three years in India, and lost their health, are entitled to an allowance from Lord Clive's Fund, if proper objects of that bounty, as follows, viz.:—Second lieutenant, cornet, or ensign, 2*s.* a-day; and a lieutenant, 2*s.* 6*d.* a-day; provided they are not possessed of, or entitled to, real or personal property to the extent, if an ensign, of 750*l*, if a lieutenant, of 1000*l*.

Officers compelled to quit the service by wounds received in action, or by ill-health contracted on duty after three years' service, may retire on the half-pay of their rank, viz.:—Second lieutenant, cornet, or ensign, 3*s.* a-day; lieutenant, and assistant-surgeon, 4*s.* a-day.

A subaltern officer or assistant-surgeon having served six years, may retire on 3*s.* a-day, if his health prevent his continuing in India. A lieutenant having served thirteen, or a second lieutenant, cornet, or ensign, nine years (including a furlough), may retire on the half-pay of his rank, in case his health shall not permit him to serve in India.

Regimental captains, majors, and lieutenant-colonels, who have not served sufficiently long to entitle them to retire on full pay, and whose health renders it impossible to serve in India, may retire on half-pay, viz:—Captains, 7*s.* a-day; majors, 9*s.* 6*d.* a-day; and lieutenant-colonels, 11*s.* a-day.

All officers who have actually served twenty-five years, including a furlough, may retire on the full pay of their rank. Officers may also retire on the following pensions, without reference to rank, if they have served for the undermentioned periods, including a furlough, viz:—After twenty-three years, 191*l.*, 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum; after twenty-seven years, 292*l.* per annum; after thirty-one years, 365*l.* per annum; after thirty-five years 456*l* 5*s.* per annum.

Surgeons who have served as follows, including a furlough, may retire on the annexed annual pensions, viz:—After twenty years, 191*l.*; after twenty-four years, 250*l.*; after twenty-eight years, 300*l.*; after thirty-two years, 365*l.*; after thirty-five years, 500*l.*; after thirty-eight years. 700*l.*

When officers on furlough retire upon the pay or half-pay of their rank, they are only entitled to claim the benefit of the rank held by them at the expiration of one year from the date of landing in the United Kingdom.

A veterinary surgeon may retire after the following service, including a furlough, viz.:—After twenty years, 7*s.*; after thirteen years, 5*s* 6*d.*; and, after six years 3*s.* a-day. In the two last cases, provided his health shall not permit him to continue in India.

A chaplain (appointed previous to the 1st of September, 1836) may retire after eighteen years' service, including furlough, on 365*l* per annum; after ten years, if compelled by ill-health, on 200*l.* 15*s.* per annum; after seven years, on 173*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per annum If appointed subsequently to that date, according to the following scale, viz:—After an actual residence in India of fifteen years, on 292*l.* per annum; after ten years, if compelled by ill-health, on 173*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per annum; after seven years, on 127*l.* 15*s.* per annum.

* In these regulations, where a prescribed time is mentioned, "including a furlough," it does not mean that the party must have absolutely served the entire time, whether he has taken his furlough or not. Thus an officer who is entitled to retire on full pay after an actual service of twenty-five years "including a furlough," should he not have taken such furlough, is entitled to the same privilege after an actual service of twenty-two years.

Officers retiring from the service will be considered to have retired from the date of their application for leave to retire; or from the expiration of two years and a half from their quitting India, whichever shall happen first.

Lord Clive's Fund.—Every petitioning officer and soldier must produce a certificate from his commanding officer of being incapable of further service in India, together with an approbation by the governor and council of the presidency where he shall have served.

Every commissioned officer must previously make oath that he is not possessed of, or entitled to, property, if a colonel, to the value of 4000*l.*; a lieutenant-colonel, 3000*l.*: a major, 2500*l.*; a captain, 2000*l.*; a lieutenant, 1000*l.*; an ensign, 750*l.* Officers' widows must produce proof, on affidavit, that their husbands did not die possessed of property as above. Petitioners residing in England may be admitted, if the court shall adjudge them to be proper objects.

All commissioned, staff, or warrant-officers, to receive as follows, viz.:—

	per annum. £	s.	d.
Colonels and mem. of Medical Board	228	2	6
Lieut.-colonels and super. surgeons	182	10	0
Majors (chaplains 15 years' service).	136	17	6
Captains (chaplains 7 years' service) and surgeons	91	5	0
Chaplains under 7 years' service	63	17	6

	per annum. £	s.	d.
Lieutenants and assistant-surgeons.	45	12	6
Ensigns	36	10	0
Conductors of ordnance	36	10	0
Their widows one-half the above, to continue during widowhood.			

Serjeants of artillery to have ninepence, and those that have lost a limb, one shilling per day. Gunners of the artillery, sixpence, and those that have lost a limb, ninepence per day. All other non-commissioned officers and bombardiers to have fourpence three farthings per day.

Officers and privates to be entitled from the period of their landing in England.

Pensioners neglecting to claim the pension for three half-years will be considered as dead, and no arrears for a larger period than two years back from the date of application for admission or re-admission will be allowed, either to claimants or to pensioners after admission.

MARINE.

Indian Navy.—Appointments to the marine service of the East India Company are made by the president of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors.

Nominees must not be under *fifteen*, or above *eighteen* years of age, unless they shall have served on board a steam-vessel, or under an engineer in a factory or foundry, from the completion of their *eighteenth* year up to the time of being nominated; and in such case they must not exceed *nineteen* years.

No person who has been dismissed the army or navy, or obliged to quit school for immoral conduct, will be appointed.

Nominees must produce such certificates of having undergone an examination in arithmetic and the elementary branches of nautical education, as will satisfy the Court of Directors that they are qualified to enter upon the service; also one from a respectable engineer, that they have acquired such a knowledge of marine engineering as to afford promise of efficient service on board a steam-vessel; and a certificate from two practising surgeons, that they have no mental or bodily defect that may disqualify them for the service.

Volunteers are required to proceed to India within three months after appointment, or their appointment will be forfeited. They must subscribe to the Indian Navy Fund.

Rank is determined as in the case of "direct" cadets.

Leave of Absence.—A certain proportion of the officers (to be determined by Government) are allowed furlough for three years, with the pay only of their rank; but no officer under the rank of captain, who has not actually served ten years, can be allowed furlough, unless in cases of ill-health.

The regulations for drawing pay on furlough and retirement by the officers are, as far as circumstances will admit, the same as those for the military officers.

Retirement—Every officer who has actually served twenty-two years or upwards in India, is permitted to retire from the service with the following pay, viz.:—A captain 360*l.*; commander, 290*l*; lieutenant, 190*l.*; purser, 190*l.* Every officer retiring, from ill-health, after ten years' service, and before he has completed that of twenty-two years, is granted the following retiring allowance, viz.:—A captain, 200*l.*; commander 170*l*; lieutenant, 125*l.*; purser, 125*l.*

ADMINISTRATION OF THE GENERAL AND RESIDENTIAL GOVERNMENTS IN INDIA.

British India is divided into the presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. The governor at each presidency is assisted and partly controlled by a council of two of the Company's senior civil servants, and usually the commander-in-chief of the army. The supreme government is vested in the Governor-General of India, and the same council as that for Bengal. The Governor-general, under certain limits, is invested with extraordinary power, and exercises some of the most important rights of sovereignty, such as declaring war, making peace, framing treaties, to a certain extent forgiving criminals, and enacting laws.

The governor-general's council consists of five councillors, the first three ordinary councillors are to be chosen from those who have been, or are, servants of the Company, and to be appointed by the directors; the fourth to be appointed by the directors also, subject to the approbation of the king, but not from among East India Company's servants, and with power to sit and vote in council only at meetings for making laws and regulations. The commander-in-chief is not necessarily a member, but if appointed is extraordinary, and has precedence after the governor-general.

On all questions of state policy, the governor-general, independent of his council, possesses extraordinary powers, and administers accordingly.

If the council are dissentient, the members record their objections, which are submitted to the governor-general; and if he should still persist in his original opinion, the discussion is adjourned for forty-eight hours, when the governor-general may proceed to execute his measures: first assigning his reasons for dissenting from the council. The whole of the documents relative to the difference between the governor-general and the council, are then transmitted to the Court of Directors and Board of Control; and the court have the power, should they deem fit, of appointing new members of council to succeed the dissentient ones, or of recalling the governor-general.

The governor-general, when assembling the council of India, at a subordinate presidency, sits as president, the governor of such presidency

being at such council an extraordinary member. The governors of Madras and Bombay are independent of local control, but for the sake of unity in foreign transactions, on matters of general and internal policy, or in expending money, they are subject to the authority of the governor-general.

Regulations for the good government of the British possessions in India are passed by the governor-general in council; they immediately become effective, but are transmitted home, and subject to the revision of the Court of Directors and Board of Control; heretofore ordinances for the government of the presidency capitals were not valid until published for fourteen days; and then when registered by the supreme (Royal) court, put in force, subject to a further ordeal at home: but these checks excepted, and which may be said to have been, to a great extent, removed by the new charter, the governor-general in council can make laws for the regulation of even her Majesty's supreme courts. Under this supreme and legislative government, the executive is generally administered in Bengal by the respective departments of Revenue; Customs, salt and opium; Trade; Military; and Medical;—at Madras three: Revenue; Military; Medical; and at Bombay by one, viz.: the *Secretariate Establishment*, with its subdivisions into *Political and Secret Department; Military, Marine, and Steam Department; Territorial and Finance Department; Judicial Department; General and Ecclesiastical Department; Persian Department, &c. &c.* There are at Bombay, *Customs and Opium, and Mint Sections*, with revenue commissioners, collectors, &c., under the *Finance Department*, and also the *Police*, and some other *Subsidiary Departments*. These boards, or departments, make reports to government; they also receive from their subordinates suggestions, either for their own information or for transmission to the governor-general in council; so that the local knowledge of the inferior officers is brought under the knowledge of the supreme or presidential governments. The first duty of the government in India is that of recording every transaction, whether as chief departments or as boards; regular habits of business are therefore systematised with the checks of supervision. All minutes of proceedings are laid before the government monthly, and then transmitted to London. The objection to this is delay; but the Court of Directors, in their letter to the Board of Control, 27th of August, 1829, observes that the government of India may in one word be described as a *Government of Checks*. The court thus judiciously remark:—

"Now, whatever may be the advantage of checks, it must always be purchased at the expense of delay, and the amount of delay will generally be in proportion to the number and efficiency of checks. The correspondence between the Court of Directors and the governments of India, is conducted with a comprehensiveness and in a detail quite unexampled; every, the minutest, proceedings of the local governments, including the whole correspondence respecting it which passes between them and their subordinate functionaries, is placed on record, and complete copies of the Indian records are sent annually to England for the use of the home authorities. The despatches from India are indexes to those records, or what a table of contents is to a book, not merely communicating on matters of high interest, or soliciting instructions on important measures in contemplation, but containing summary narratives of all the proceedings of the respective governments, with particular references to the correspondence and consultations thereon, whether in

the political, revenue, judicial, military, financial, ecclesiastical, or miscellaneous departments. In the ordinary course of Indian administration much must always be left to the discretion of local governments; and unless upon questions of general policy and personal cases, it rarely occurs that instructions from hence can reach India before the time for acting upon them is gone by. This is a necessary consequence of the great distance between the two countries, the rapid succession of events in India, which are seldom long foreseen, even by those who are on the spot, and the importance of the ruling authorities there acting with promptitude and decision, and adopting their measures, on their own responsibility, to the varying exigencies of the hour. These circumstances unavoidably regulate, but do not exclude, the controlling authority of the Court of Directors. Without defeating the intentions of Parliament, they point out the best and indeed the only mode in which these intentions can be practically fulfilled. Although, with the exceptions above adverted to, a specific line of conduct cannot often be prescribed to the Indian governments, yet it seems to indicate any other rather than a state of irresponsibility, that the proceedings of those governments are reported with fidelity, examined with care, and commented upon with freedom, by the home authorities; nor can the judgments passed by the court be deemed useless whilst, though they have immediate reference to past transaction they serve ultimately as rules for the future guidance of their servants abroad. The knowledge, on the part of the local governments, that their proceedings will always undergo this revision, operates as a salutary check upon its conduct in India, and the practice of replying to letters from thence paragraph by paragraph is a security against habitual remissness or accidental oversight on the part of the court, or their servants at home. From a perusal of the Indian records, the court also obtain an insight into the conduct and qualifications of their servants, which enables them to judge of their respective merits, and to make a proper selection of members of council. The duties of territorial secretary, in one branch, correspond in a great measure with those of the chancellor of the exchequer in this country; he manages the whole financial business of the government, in concert with the accountant-general; but the secretary is the chief officer of the government in that department; moreover, he has the management of the territorial revenue, and the revenue derived from salt and opium, and he conducts the correspondence of government with the three boards of revenue in the upper, lower, and central provinces respectively.

"In relation to the board of revenue, he is merely the ministerial officer of the government; he is not a responsible officer, and has no direct power over the board of revenue.

"If any increase of charge were proposed by any of the board of revenue, or by any person acting under them, that proposal for increase is submitted to the territorial secretary before it is acquiesced in and sanctioned by government—he is the person always addressed. The boards of revenue have the power of writing directly to the governor-general in council; but that is a mere matter of form, for such letter goes equally through the office of the territorial secretary, and is submitted by him to the governor-general in council.

"The territorial secretary offers his opinion upon the admissibility of any new charge proposed. He has no right or power to do so, but he is generally called upon to do so. The secretaries are in the habit of giving in papers called memoranda. As the governor-general, or members of council, lay minutes before the council board, so the secretaries,

whenever they have any suggestion to make, submit what are called memoranda.

"One of the members of the council is nominally President of the Board of Revenue; he performs no duties.

"The duties of the territorial and judicial departments as regard the judicial department are quite distinct departments. There are two secretaries; the judicial secretary is quite independent of the territorial; he conducts the correspondence of the government with the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut; they are the chief criminal and civil courts.

"The police is under his direction, at least all the correspondence of government on the subject of the police is conducted by him. Like the territorial secretary, he is not a substantive officer, only a ministerial functionary of the government. He writes always in the name of the government; his letters always begin with words to this effect—'I am directed by the governor-general in council to inform you;' and this holds good with regard to all other secretaries.

"The business of a collector in the lower provinces is the receipt of revenue; the conduct of public sales, in the event of any defalcation on the part of any landed proprietor who is responsible for any portion of the revenue.

"There being a permanent settlement of the land revenue in those provinces, he has not much to do directly with the collection of the revenue; but he has a great number of other duties, as the management of wards' estates (minors' estates); for the Board of Revenue is also a court of wards.

"He exercises judicial functions in what are called summary suits, arising from disputes between landlord and tenant, between zemindar and ryot. That is, in disputes connected with the administration of the revenue.

"With reference to the extent in which he decides suits.—The suits are summary suits; they are not conducted with the formality of regular suits; they are instituted originally in the courts of law, and are referred by the judge to the collector for decision; they are of a particular description; they are not conducted with the formality of regular law suits; there is a particular process laid down by the regulations for them.

"It is indirectly in the nature of a reference; it is a claim of the zemindar on the ryot for rent, which the ryot disputes or denies; and it is referred to the collector, as a summary suit, under particular regulations.

"All the instances in which he exercises judicial power are referred to him by the court, as far as regards the summary suits referred to; but there are also investigations which partake largely of judicial inquiries, which he conducts independently of the courts; as, for instance, where landholders in coparceny have petitioned to have their estates divided, and to become separately responsible to government. Such divisions are called butwarahs.

"The revenue collected remains in the custody of a native treasurer, who gives heavy security, and who is to a great degree independent of the collector. Security is given to the government through the collector; but the board of revenue see that it is sufficient, and the collector is also responsible."

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN INDIA.

The civil law is administered according to the religious code of the party, whether Hindoo or Mahomedan. A commission has been issued to examine into the variety of the civil laws existing in the various provinces, and to endeavour to codify them into a general system. The criminal law in India is the Mahomedan code, in which mutilations of the limbs and flagellations to death are not unfrequently ordained; these are commuted by us for imprisonment, &c., and it will be seen in the section on gaols how crime has been diminished in India. There are in the Company's courts three grades of *European* judges—the district, the provincial, and the judges of the Sudder Court, (there are also magistrates, who exercise civil jurisdiction under special appointments, and the registrars try, and decide causes referred to them by the judge of the district). The native judges are divided in two classes, 1st *Moonsiffs*, of whom there are several stationed in the interior of every district; and 2ndly, *Sudder Aumeems*, established at the same station with the European judge. Native judges of any sect can try causes as far as 1000 rupees, and the amount may be increased at the recommendation of the European judge to 5000 rupees; this permission has been granted in very many cases, and the decisions have been extremely satisfactory. An appeal lies from the district native judges to the district European judge, from the latter to the high court of Sudder Adawlut at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, and from thence to the queen in council in England, but not for a less sum than 10,000 rupees, or 1000*l.* sterling.

In the Bengal presidency, for instance, there is first a high court of appeal termed the "Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut," or chief civil and criminal court. The functions of this court are cognizance of civil, criminal, and police matters; the remission or mitigation of punishment when the sentence of the law officers is unduly severe, co-revision previous to the execution of any sentence of death, transportation, or perpetual imprisonment, abitration where the provinical judges differ from their law officers; revisions of the proceedings of any of the courts, with power to suspend provincial judges; it may direct suits for property exceeding 5000*l.* in value, to be originally tried before it; it may admit second or special appeals from the inferior courts, and its construction of the government regulations is final. The chief justice has 6000*l.* a year, and the three puisne judges 5000*l.* each.

The second degree of courts are the provincial courts of appeal, with a chief and puisne judge to each. They have no criminal jurisdiction; try suits exceeding 5000 rupees in value, if the plantiff desire their decision (he may prefer it before the Zillah judge, if the value do not exceed 10,000 rupees); appeals lie from the Zillah courts, and are final unless in cases of special appeal.

For the Bengal presidency there are numerous commissioners of circuit, who combine revenue with judicial functions. They hold sessions of goal delivery at least twice in each year at the different Zillah and city stations. The direction and control of the magistrates, revenue officers, and police are vested in them. The salary of each commissioner is, or was, 4000*l.* a-year.

The Zillah Courts of Bengal have a judge, magistrate, and registrar; in some less extensive, the duties of judge and magistrate are conjoined, or the duties of magistrate and registrar.

These courts have cognizance of affrays, thefts, burglaries, &c., when not of an aggravated character, and power to the extent of two years' imprisonment; commit persons charged with heinous offences for trial before the commissioners of circuit; try original suits to the value of about 20,000 rupees; decide appeals from registrars (*i. e.* causes not exceeding 500 rupees in value), Sudder Aumeems (native judges) and Moonsiffs; and by a regulation of 1832 (for the expedition of criminal justice), three Zillah judges may be invested with power by the governor-general to hold sessions and gaol delivery.

These courts have authority over the police, and the judges are enjoined to visit the gaols at least once a week.

Another and extensive set of Zillah and city courts have been established, with native judges of every class, caste, or persuasion, found qualified for the duties enjoined them, to whom liberal salaries have been granted; and by a more recent regulation, native assessors sit on the bench with the European judges.

The courts of judicature similar to the foregoing in the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and in the North-West Provinces, are modified by local usages; in some parts there are punchayets (native juries) of arbitration and of civil and criminal procedure; in others, native assessors in civil and criminal matters.

In the administration of civil justice the objects of the East India government have been that it should be pure in its source, speedy in execution, and inexpensive in practice; in criminal justice the objects have been to prevent crime, and to promote the reformation of the criminal.

Laws and Regulations.—In pursuance of the direction, and by virtue of the powers given by the 47th section of the Act of the 3rd and 4th William IV., chap 85, the Court of Directors of the East India Company, with the approbation of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, ordain as follow:—

1. "Copies of all laws and regulations shall be communicated to the several functionaries appointed to carry them into effect, and shall be preserved in all courts of justice, and there be open to the inspection of all persons.

2. "All laws and regulations shall be translated into the several native languages most commonly spoken, and printed and sold at a low price.

3. "The governments of the several presidencies will make such a distribution of copies of the laws and regulations so to be sold as may bring them most conveniently within the reach of all persons, and will notify in a public manner where such copies may be procured.

4. "The governments will likewise, on the passing of any law and regulation, publish the title of it, and an abstract of its contents, in the gazettes and such other newspapers as are most generally circulated.

"*Authentification of Laws and Regulations.*—1. The original copy of all laws and regulations shall be signed by the members of the legislative council by whom they shall be passed, and such copy shall be preserved in the archives of the government of India.

2. "Such copies only of the several laws and regulations hereafter passed as shall be printed at the government press shall be admitted as evidence in courts of justice. Such copies so printed shall bear in the title-page fac-similes of the signatures of the members of council by whom the several laws and regulations may have been respectively passed."

There is a supreme court at each presidency, with a chief and two

puisne judges at Calcutta, and a chief and one puisne judge at each of the other presidencies. A master in equity, registrar, and attorneys and barristers admitted to practise, at the discretion of the judges. At Calcutta there is a Hindoo and a Mahomedan law officer attached to the supreme court. The jurisdiction of this court extends over the presidency, with certain exceptions, and the courts claim jurisdiction in certain cases beyond the presidency; such claims have, however, been viewed with jealousy. The salaries of the judges of the supreme court are, *Bengal*, chief, 8000*l.*; Puisne, 6000*l*; *Madras*, chief, 60,000 rupees; Puisne, 50,000 rupees; *Bombay*, chief, 60,000 rupees; puisne, 50,000 rupees. Trial by jury in criminal matters, not in civil; natives are eligible as petty and grand jurors; proceedings are in English, with the aid of interpreters, and in general the civil laws of England are applied.

There are at Calcutta and Bombay courts of requests, for the recovery of small debts, the recorders of which are Europeans.

The police in Bengal are divided into stations with a native officer, native registrar, petty officer, and from twenty to thirty policemen well armed. In each district there are numerous stations, making altogether in lower Bengal above 500, and in the upper, or western provinces, above 400. Every village has also its own watchman, armed and paid by the village, and as there are above 160,000 villages in lower Bengal, there is, therefore, a force of about 160,000 men added to the government establishment. In some parts of Central India, each village has a petty officer, whose duty it is to apprehend thieves, or when he traces them to a village, to intrust the arrest to the police of that village.

The head officer at each station receives criminal charges, holds inquests, forwards accused persons with their prosecutors and witnesses to the Zillah magistrate, uses every exertion for the apprehension of criminals and the preservation of the peace in his district, and regularly reports all proceedings to the European magistrate from whom he receives orders. The village police, with the village corporation officers, that is, the barber, schoolmaster, accountant, waterman, measurer, &c., land agents, zemindars, &c., are all required to give immediate information of crime committed within their muncipalities, and to aid in the apprehension of offenders. There is a mounted police and a river police, both commanded by native officers.

The police officers are furnished with brief, clear instructions. The best of the native laws have been retained, and a practical and generally equitable system constitutes the police law and practice. The general system of police in India is thus detailed in the evidence before parliament:—

"The lowest police officer is the village watcher. There are several in the village who perform the lower offices. They are under the control of the head of the village; the head of the village is under the control of the Tehsildar, who is a native collector of revenue; the Tehsildar is under the magistrate, who is the collector. The village watchers are remunerated by a small quantity of grain from the produce of the village, and from certain fees from the inhabitants; and the head of the village has also similar allowances, to a greater extent. The Tehsildar is a stipendiary officer of the government, employed in the collection of the revenue. There are police officers appointed to towns, called Aumeems of police, who have a jurisdiction also beyond those towns; and there are officers called Cutwals, a kind of high constables, resident chiefly in market towns. There are, in some districts, paid police; and there were

formerly various classes of native peons, under different denominations, many of whom have of late years been dismissed as unnecessary."

CIVIL AND MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS IN INDIA.

Bengal and Agra Civil Establishment.

The supreme council of India consists of the governor-general of India, who is also governor of the presidency of Fort William; the commander-in-chief of the army, when not governor-general, is an extraordinary member; the first, second, third, and fourth ordinary members; with a provincial member to fill a vacancy.

The governors of the other presidencies, when the supreme council shall assemble within their territory, are also extraordinary members.

Secretaries to the Government of India.—The home department, finance department, foreign department, and military department, have each a secretary, and under-secretary.

For the North-Western Provinces there is a lieutenant-governor, secretary, and assistant-secretary.

For the government of Bengal there is a secretary and two under-secretaries.

On the personal staff of the governor-general there is a private secretary, military secretary, surgeon, five aides-de-camp, two extra aides-de-camp, and several honorary aides-de-camp.

Civil Servants in Bengal and Agra.—The following abbreviations are used in the annexed lists:—Coll., collector; com., commissioner; jud., judge; mag., magistrate: agt., agent; sup., superintendent; sec., secretary; prin., principal; dep., deputy; sen., senior; asst., assistant; spl., special; jt., joint; sub., subordinate; hd., head; ex., extra; adl., additional; civ., civil; ses., sessions; rev., revenue; circ., circuit; f., furlough.

First Class.—Salt agt., Hidgelee; civil auditor; civ. and sess. jud. Agra; adl. jud., Tirhoot; export warehousekeeper; com. rev. and circ. Allahabad; accountant-general; coll. Nuddeah; member of sudder board rev. pres.; jud. sudder dewanny and nizamut adawlut pres.; civ. and sess. jud., Hoogley; civ. and sess. jud. Patna; jud. sudder dewanny and nizamut adawlut, Agra; jud. sudder dewanny and nizamut adawlut pres.

Second Class.—Mag. and coll., Azimghur; temp. jud. sudder dewanny and nizamut adawlut pres.; civ. and sess. jud. Meerut; civ. and sess. jud. Seharunpore; mag. and coll. Allyghur; sudder board of rev. Agra; civ. and sess. jud., Nudder; com. rev. and circ. Bhaugulpore; salt agent; sect. to govt. Tumlook; spl. com. Cuttack; civ. and sess. jud. Furruckabad; sess. jud. Tirhoot; civ. and sess. jud. Rajeshye; mag. and coll. Boolundshehur; com. rev. and circ. Rohilcund; civ. and sess. jud. Dacca; sec. to govt.; sec. sudder board pres.; sup. police, Lower Prov.; com. rev. and circ. Jessore; jud. sudder dewanny, &c., Agra; sec. to govt.; com. rev. Dacca; com. rev. and circ. Meerut; civ and sess. jud. E. Burdwan; temp. jud. sudder dewanny and nizamut adawlut pres.; civ. and sess. jud Dinagepore; mag. and coll. Panneeput; sec. govt.; resident, Indore; coll. Calcutta; coll. and sess. jud. Sarun; reg. sudder dewanny and nizamut adawlut pres.; coll. and sess. jud. Ghazeepore; com. rev. and circ. Moorshedabad; board of customs, salt and opium; civ. and sess. jud. Delhi; coll. and sess. jud. Banda; sudder board rev. pres.; coll. and sess. jud.; com. Kumaon, Futtehpore; mem. of council; com. rev. and circ. Delhi; mem. of

council; com. rev. and circ. Kuttack; sp. com. Moorshedabad; civ. and sess. jud. Benares; opium agt. Behar; civ. and sess. jud. Mirzapore; sup. stamps, Calcutta, and dep. sec. board, salt and opium; salt agt. Jessore; sup. Abkaree rev.; coll. customs, Allahabad, chief mag. Calcutta; coll. and sess. jud Gorruckpore; civ. and sess. Purneah; com. rev. and circ. Patna.

Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund.—Under the regulations of this fund, to which the subscribers must contribute *four per cent.* of salary, and every other public emolument, except compensation for travelling expenses; nine members of the civil service, who have not been dismissed, but have served twenty-five, and actually resided twenty-two years in India, are entitled to retire upon an annuity of 1000*l.* per annum, payable to the date of decease, provided they actually resign the service, and that in each case the contribution of the party amount to *one-half the value* of such annuity on his life, or that he pays over to the institution, when retiring, a sum equal to the deficiency. If the deficiency be not paid, the individual is only entitled to an annuity diminished in proportion. The senior members on the gradation list have, in each year, the option of accepting or refusing the retirement; and when a person who has served the requisite period resigns the service before the option of an annuity devolves upon him, he is still entitled to the same when his turn has arrived.

Civil servants who have not completed the full period of twenty-two years' residence, and twenty-five years' service in India, but are compelled to retire from illness, are entitled, out of the unclaimed annuities of any year, and before any other appropriation is made, to receive as follows, viz:—If they have not completed ten years' residence, a donation of 500*l.* If they have completed a residence of ten, but not more than fifteen years, an annuity of 250*l.* per annum, on payment, subscriptions included, of a sum amounting to one-half the value thereof. If they have completed fifteen years, an annuity of 500*l.* per annum, on the same terms.

Bengal Civil Fund.—This fund provides for the widows and children of members who die without leaving sufficient provision for their families, provided they contribute as follows, viz.:—If salary and other public allowances do not exceed 1000 Company's rupees per mensem, 10 Company's rupees per mensem; if exceeding 1000 Company's rupees, and not above 2000 Company's rupees, 20 Company's rupees; if exceeding 2000 Company's rupees, and not above 3000 Company's rupees, 30 Company's rupees; if exceeding 3000 Company's rupees, and not above 4000 Company's rupees, 40 Company's rupees; if exceeding 4000 Company's rupees, 50 Company's rupees, per mensem. When the annual income of the fund is less than its expenditure, the deficiency is made up, by assessing all subscribers in proportion to their allowances.

If a subscriber who has served twenty-two years in India retires from the service, or having served ten years in India retires from ill-health, and has contributed by previous payments, including interest, or by a further donation, the sum of 25,000 Company's rupees, he entitles his family to the benefits of the institution; but the family of a member who has been dismissed the service has no interest in the fund. When a subscriber discontinues his subscription for one entire year, he is considered to have withdrawn altogether. No family can receive more from this fund than 600*l.* per annum.

Widows.—A widow whose income, however derived, does not exceed 100*l.* per annum, is entitled to as much as will make her income 400*l.* per annum. When her income, pension included, exceeds 400*l.* per annum, to a pension reduced as much as her income exceeds the latter sum; and when the income, exclusive of pension, exceeds 400*l.* per annum, the pension ceases altogether. For every ten pounds sterling per annum allowed in England, the recipients of this fund are entitled to be paid ten rupees per mensem while resident in India. If a widow marries, her pension ceases during coverture, but may be renewed on again becoming a widow, subject to the preceding conditions.

Children. — Children are entitled as follows, viz.:—Till five years of age, to an annual payment of 30*l.*; from five to eight, of 60*l.*; from eight to eleven, of 80*l.*; and after eleven, of 100. While the child remains in India, 30 Company's rupees per mensem are considered equal to 30*l.* per annum; 40 Company's rupees to 60*l.*; 50. Company's rupees to 80*l.*; and 60 Company's rupees to 100*l.* The payments to female children cease on marriage, and to males on attaining the age of twenty-one years, or being settled in any profession or employment, whichever first happens; or sooner, should they, whether male or female, obtain, by bequest or otherwise, sufficient to afford the payments already specified; but where the amount is insufficient for such purpose, the fund is to provide the deficiency.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Supreme Court of Judicature.—Chief justice, first puisne justice, and second puisne justice.

The East India Company's law officers are the advocate-general, the standing counsel, and solicitor.

Officers of the Court—Sheriff; deputy sheriff; master in equity, accountant-general, and examiner; taxing officer; clerk of the crown, prothonotary, and clerk of the papers; registrar ecclesiastical side; coroner; receiver, recordkeeper, and sworn clerk; attorney for paupers; sealer and clerk to second puisne justice; clerk to grand jury; chief interpreter and translator; clerk to chief justice; clerk to first puisne justice crier, keeper, and apparitor; about sixteen advocates being barristers, and numerous attorneys.

A commissary, registrar, and marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court. Advocates and attorneys of the Supreme Court are advocates and proctors in this court.

Insolvent Debtors' Court.—The judges of the Supreme Court preside. with an examiner and common assignee, chief clerk, and special assignee.

Police Office.—Chief magistrate, and superintendent of police.

The civil servants of the Company, dispersed all over India, are, alphabetically, agents, auditors, collectors of revenue, commissioners, judges, magistrates, superintendents, secretaries, clerks. These are divided into first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth classes, and they have also their gradations of principal, head-deputy, assistants, special, joint, subordinate, extra, additional; and also, with respect to land, the terms of sessional, council, sudder dewanny, nizamut adawlut.

Bengal Ecclesiastical Church of England Establishment.—The Lord Bishop or Metropolitan of India, the archdeacon, and about twenty chaplains, and thirty-six assistant chaplains, dispersed in various states in India. There are also ministers of the Church of Scotland at Calcutta.

Madras Civil Establishment.—The civil administration of this presidency consists of the governor, with his council of first, second, and a provisional member. The chief secretary, who is also secretary in revenue and product department, secretary of civil department, secretary and deputy secretary of military department; private and military secretary, and three aides-de-camp to the governor, with six classes of revenue and other civil officers, dispersed over the presideney.

There is a civil annuity fund regulated on the same principle as at Calcutta.

Madras Law Department.—Chief and puisne justices of the supreme court are the advocate-general, solicitor, sheriff, and deputy sheriff, master in equity, accountant-general, prothonotary, and registrar, deputy ditto, clerk of the crown, clerk to the grand jury and examiner, coroner, counsel and attorney for paupers, sealer, French, Portuguese, American, and Dutch interpreters, clerk to chief justice, and advocates, attorneys, notaries, &c.; commissary of vice-admiralty court, with registrar and marshal; insolvent debtors' court, in which the judges of supreme court preside, with examiner, common assignee, and clerk. The police is under the superintendence of a chief magistrate.

Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment—Bishop of Madras, archdeacon and registrar, with about twelve chaplains, and eighteen assistant chaplains. There are two ministers of the Church of Scotland.

Bombay Civil Establishment.—Governor, chief, and first and second ordinary members of council, and provisional members to fill vacancies. Chief secretary, who is secretary in secret and political departments, secretary of judicial and general departments, secretary of revenue and finance, and secretary of military and naval departments, with private and military secretary, surgeon, and two aides-de camp of the governor. There are also six classes of civil servants.

The civil annuity fund is regulated as at Bengal and Madras.

The law department consists of the supreme court, with chief justice and puisne judge, advocate-general, solicitor, sheriff, and deputy, master in equity, accountant-general, prothonotary, and registrar, ecclesiastical registrar, clerk of the crown, clerk of small causes, attorney for paupers, sealer, coroner, chief interpreter, crier, advocates, solicitor, &c. In the insolvent debtors' court, the judges of the supreme court preside, having an examiner and common assignee and clerk. The Police is under a chief magistrate and superintendent. The Ecclesiastical Establishment is under a bishop, archdeacon, and registrar, with about twelve chaplains, and about sixteen assistant chaplains. There are two ministers of the Church of Scotland.

ACTS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA,

PASSED IN THE YEAR 1850-51.

ACT No. XLIII. OF 1850.

An Act for the Regulation of Registered Joint Stock Companies.

[1st *January*, 1851.]

For the regulation of Joint Stock Companies registered under this Act, it is enacted as follows :

I. Every unincorporated Company of partners, associated under a deed containing a provision that the shares in the stock or business of the said Company are transferable without the consent of all the partners, and also every Company established for some literary, scientific, or charitable purpose, which does not carry on any business for the pecuniary benefit of any of the Proprietors or Shareholders, shall be entitled to registration under this Act.

II. The Supreme Courts of Judicature at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay may, on such petition as is hereinafter mentioned of any persons desiring to register the Company to which they belong, order the registration of such Company ; and thereupon such Company shall be duly registered in the said Court, and deemed a registered Company within the meaning of this Act.

III. Every petition for the registration of any Company under this Act shall be filed in the Court to which it is presented, with the deed, or a copy of the deed of partnership of the Company, and a list of the Directors and Shareholders of the Company, severally verified by affidavit of the Secretary, or Manager, or principal or other servant of the Company, intended to be a Registered Officer of the Company within the Presidency in which the petitioners shall apply for registration ; and such petition shall set forth the following particulars, that is to say :

First.—The names and additions of all those who are at that time partners of the Company, and their usual places of residence; and, when any Company, which has carried on its business before registration, shall be admitted to the privileges of this Act, a separate memorial of the names and additions and last known place of abode of all persons who, within three years next before the presentation of the petition, were partners thereof.

Second.—The style under which the Company is to carry on its business.

Third.—The names of the principal places, within the Presidency in which they seek to be registered, where the business is to be carried on.

Fourth.—The amount of capital stock and of any proposed addition thereto, and if consisting of money how much is paid up, and if other than money, the nature of such capital stock, and in all cases how invested, and if separate provision is made for working capital, the amount thereof, and how much of it is paid up.

Fifth.—The number of shares into which the capital stock has been, or is to be, divided.

IV. Before the registration of any Company, which has carried on its business before registration under a deed of partnership, not containing any provision for registration of the Company under this Act, the Directors shall call a special meeting of the Shareholders for the purpose of resolving that the Company shall be registered under this Act, to be held at a place and time to be mentioned in the notice of meeting; and such notice, beside being given to the partners in the manner provided in the deed of partnership for notice of special meetings, shall be published in the *Government Gazette*, and in at least one other newspaper circulating within the Presidency; and the time of holding such meeting shall be not sooner than three months and not later than four months after the first of such publications.

V. Three-fourths in number of the Shareholders assembled, either personally or by their lawfully constituted attornies, at such meeting, owning at least three-fourths of the whole number of shares owned by all the Shareholders so present, may resolve that the Company shall be registered under this Act, and such resolution so carried shall be binding on the whole Company.

VI. The petition for registration in such case shall contain, beside the other particulars herein mentioned, statements of the notice and publication thereof, of the holding of the meeting, and of the several numbers of Shareholders and shares held by them collectively, who were present at the meeting, and who voted in favor of the resolution respectively, and shall state that the petition is presented upon such resolution.

VII. No Company shall be disqualified for registration by reason of any outstanding loan to any Director, or by reason of any Director being a surety, or under any other pecuniary engagement to the Company: but any Director having such loan or being such surety or under such engagement shall, by the fact of the registration of the Company, cease to be a Director, unless the loan or other engagement be such as is authorised by this Act.

VIII. Every registered Company shall be subject to the following regulations, notwithstanding any provisions in their deed of partnership varying therefrom; and the Supreme Court, in which the Company shall be registered, shall have authority, on the petition of any Shareholder, to enforce the same, and from time to time, to make any order or orders

in respect of any breach or neglect thereof as to such Court shall seem meet.

First.—Every registered Company shall hold one or more ordinary general meetings of the Company in every year, at such times and places as are appointed by the deed of partnership, or in default thereof, as the Supreme Court, in which such Company is registered, shall in the order for registration appoint, subject to variation by any subsequent order or orders of such Court.

Second.—Every registered Company shall, from time to time, hold an extraordinary general meeting, whenever seven Shareholders, or any greater number may require it, by notice in writing under their hands to be delivered to a Registered Officer of the Company, or, if he cannot be found, to any other servant of the Company, at one of their usual places of business.

Third.—No registered Company shall purchase its own shares or make any loan of money or securities for money to any person or persons, on the security of a share or shares in the partnership or business; and every such purchase or loan shall be a breach of trust within the meaning of all laws now in force, or hereafter to be in force, relating to breaches of trust by agents or trustees misappropriating money or property.

Fourth.—No registered Company shall make any loan of money or securities for money to any Director or Registered Officer of such Company, or to any member of a Local Committee at any Branch or Agency, except only in the case of Banking Companies, to such limited amount, and on such securities as shall be sanctioned by the deed, or, from time to time, by a general meeting of the Shareholders of such Banking Company; and every such transaction, except as aforesaid, shall be a like breach of trust. And the particulars of every loan made to any Director or Registered Officer of such Company shall be reported to the next general meeting of Shareholders, with a statement and specification of the several securities on which such loans were advanced.

Fifth.—No Director or Member of a Local Committee at any Branch or Agency, or Registered Officer shall become a security or guarantee for any person in any loan or other transaction with the Company, nor shall he, in any way, incur liability to the Company, uncovered by such security as is sanctioned by the deed of partnership.

Sixth.—The accounts of every registered Company shall be audited half yearly or oftener, by two or more Auditors, chosen at a general meeting of the Shareholders, none of the Auditors being a Director or Registered Officer at the time.

Seventh.—A Copy of the Auditor's report (if any) and balance sheet, and a separate profit and loss account, and a capital account shewing the amount of the capital, and how invested, and the estimated value thereof, verified by affidavit of the same being made to the best of their knowledge and belief, as often as the accounts are audited, shall be filed in the Court, in which the company is registered, and a written or printed copy of the said report, balance sheet, and accounts, shall be delivered to every Shareholder who shall demand it, or sent by the General Post Office to the place where he may, from time to time, require delivery thereof.

IX. The Court in which the Company is registered may, on the petition of any Shareholder, enforce the performance by the Directors of any of their duties under this Act, or of the deed of partnership, which it may appear just to enforce in a summary manner, after due notice given

to such Directors; and disobedience to any order of the Court in this behalf shall be deemed a contempt of Court, and shall be punishable accordingly.

X. Within one week before or after the first day of January and first day of July, in every year after the registry of the said Company, a memorial shall be filed in the Court in which such Company is registered, setting forth, in alphabetical order, the names of all the partners, with their several additions, places of abode, and the number of shares belonging to each, and the names of the Directors of the Company, and also the names of the servants of the Company to be deemed the Registered Officers, within the Presidency in which such Court is situated; and, as often as a change in the Direction or of any Registered Officers shall take place by death, resignation, disqualification, or otherwise, a memorial of such change shall be forthwith filed in the Supreme Court.

XI. When any share is held by two or more persons, the name, addition, and place of abode of every such person shall be separately entered in every such memorial, and each of such persons shall be considered as jointly and separately liable for the engagements of the Company on account of such share; unless when such share belongs to any other Registered Company, in which case the name of such Company shall be entered in the memorial instead of the names of the partners thereof.

XII. The several memorials shall be signed by two or more of the Directors of the Company, and verified by affidavit of one of them before the Master of the Supreme Court or a Commissioner by the said Court appointed.

XIII. An office copy of any such registered deed, or copy thereof filed as aforesaid, or memorial or of any part thereof, issued under the seal of the Court, shall be received in evidence before all Courts, as proof of the contents thereof, and no proof shall be required that the persons by whom any such memorial purports to be verified were Directors of the Company.

XIV. The Keeper of the Records of the Supreme Court shall allow all persons, at reasonable times, to inspect any such deed, copy, or memorial, and shall furnish office copies of any such deed, copy, or memorial, or any part thereof, under the seal of the Court, to all persons applying for the same.

XV. Such fees shall be paid for registering every such deed and memorial, and for allowing inspection and furnishing copies thereof, or of any part thereof, as the Judges of the Supreme Court, with the approval of the Governor or Governor in Council, from time to time, shall establish.

XVI. Subject to the provisions of the deed of partnership, every Shareholder in any such Registered Company may sell and transfer all or any of his shares therein by a deed according to the form in the Schedule annexed to this Act, or to the like effect, and the same, when duly executed, shall be delivered to a Registered Officer, who shall make an entry thereof in a book to be called the Register of Transfers, and shall endorse such entry on the deed of transfer, and deliver an acknowledgment of the receipt thereof to the purchaser, for which entry and endorsement the Company shall be entitled to have a fee not exceeding One Rupee; and until such transfer is so entered and endorsed the purchaser of the share shall not be entitled to receive any share of the profits of the business, or to vote in respect of such share.

XVII. No Shareholder shall be entitled to transfer any share until he has paid all calls at that time due on every share held by him

XVIII. On the transfer of any share in a Registered Company being executed, and notified in the manner required by the Deed of the Company and this Act, the party making or the party accepting such transfer may require a memorial thereof to be made forthwith, and filed with the memorial of the names of Shareholders of the Company; and in case such memorial shall not be made and filed within one month after such requisition, the Supreme Court shall on the petition of either of the said parties, and on notice being given to the Directors of the Company, order such memorial to be made and filed, in case the Court shall be satisfied of the validity of such transfer; and every such memorial of transfer shall be taken thenceforth as part of the last general memorial.

XIX. No transfer shall be deemed complete, nor shall any Shareholder be discharged from any liability by the transfer of any share, untill the memorial of such transfer shall have been filed as aforesaid, or until the purchaser has been substituted as a partner instead of the seller in one of the general half-yearly memorials, in respect of the share or shares so transferred; and no person shall be liable as a Shareholder, by reason merely of having accepted such transfer, until such memorial of the transfer shall be filed, or until he is entered as a partner in one of the general half yearly memorials.

XX. The Supreme Court in which any Company is registered may, on petition and on notice being given to the Directors, and to every other person to whom it shall appear to the Court that notice ought to be given, order any memorial filed under this Act to be corrected, in case of any material error of omission or otherwise, either in the lists of Shareholders or any other respect whatever.

XXI. The Directors may close the Register of Transfers for a time, not exceeding fourteen days before the payment of any dividend, and may fix a day for closing the same, of which seven days' notice shall be given in the *Government Gazette*.

XXII. The Company shall not be bound to see to the execution of any trust, whether express, implied, or constructive, to which any share is subject; and the receipt of the person in whose name any share stands in the books of the Company, or in the case of a minor, idiot, or lunatic, the receipt of the guardian or committee, or where the share stands in more than one name, the receipt of the person, whose name stands first, shall be a sufficient discharge to the Company for any dividend or other sum of money payable on account of such share, whether or not the Company had notice of any such trust; and the Company shall not be bound to see to the application of any money paid on such receipt.

XXIII. Every such Registered Company shall sue and be sued by the registered name of the Company, as if it were an incorporated Company, and in no other manner; and service of any writ, order, or other process or notice on a Registered Officer of the said company, at one of their usual places of business, or, if he cannot be found, in such manner as the supreme Court in which such Company is registered shall order and direct, shall be good service on such Company.

XXIV. In any indictment or information for any theft or embezzlement of the monies or goods of any such Registered Company, or for any other offence committed against them or their property, or with intent to defraud or injure them, and in any proceeding in which it may be necessary to name them, they may be described by the registered name of the Company.

XXV. In any suit brought or proceeded with in the name of any

such Registered Company, the plaintiffs shall be liable to be nonsuited, unless it is proved on their part, that the suit is brought or proceeded with by direction of one or more of the partners appointed at a general meeting to be Directors of the Company, or by the direction of some person or persons having authority from the Directors to bring suits on behalf of the Company; and such proof may be given either by filing a warrant to sue, signed by such Director or person, and supported by affidavit, or in such other manner as shall be consistent with the practice of the Court.

XXVI. No such suit, indictment, information, or other proceeding shall abate or be prejudiced by any change of the persons constituting the partnership, or of the Directors, or of the person having such authority.

XXVII. No suit by or against the Company shall be in any wise effected by the defendant or plaintiff therein being or having been a Shareholder of the Company: but any such Shareholder, either alone or jointly with any other person or persons as against the Company, or the Company as against any such Shareholder, either alone or jointly with any other person or persons, shall have the same right of action, remedy, and execution, in respect of any claim whatever, as the Shareholder or Company would have had, if the Shareholder had been a stranger.

XXVIII. All unpaid Capital, or money due on account of the Capital Stock of the Company, shall be deemed a debt due to the Company, and shall be recoverable as such by the description of money due by the defendant, on account of a share in the business of the Company.

XXIX. A Registered Company, which shall commit any act which is hereby deemed an act of forfeiture, shall be liable to the jurisdiction of the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors, and a petition to the said Court in the case of such Company shall be prosecuted in the same manner as petitions in the case of Insolvent Debtors: and in case of an adjudication of forfeiture the law and practice of the said Court, with such alterations of the practice as, from time to time, shall seem to the Court necessary, shall be extended to the case of such Company, as in the case of an adjudication of insolvency in the case of an Insolvent Debtor.

XXX. An adjudication of forfeiture against any such Company shall not be deemed an act of insolvency of the individual members of such Company.

XXXI. An adjudication of forfeiture against such Company shall convey to the Assignee or Assignees appointed, the whole of the real and personal property of the said Company, and all debts, causes of suit, and possibilities of interest, with the like power to sue either at Law or in Equity, as fully and effectually as an adjudication of insolvency against any individual could convey the same by any of the laws now in force or hereafter to be in force affecting Insolvents.

XXXII. Whenever an adjudication of forfeiture shall have issued against any such Company, the Assignee or Assignees from time to time may compromise any debts or claims belonging to the said Company, and may grant discharges to the parties to such compromises.

XXXIII. Whenever the Director of any Registered Company shall be unable to meet the engagements of the Company, they shall at a special meeting of the Directors, convened for that purpose, and by such a number and majority of them as would be sufficient for any ordinary business of the Company, declare such inability by a resolution, which

being signed by the Directors by whose votes it has been carried, shall be forthwith published in the *Government Gazette* of the Presidency; and for two calendar months after the publication of such resolution, but not later, such resolution shall be deemed an act of forfeiture of their privileges for the sole purpose, nevertheless, of supporting a petition to the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors in case a petition shall be filed within two months after the date of the publication thereof as aforesaid, but not afterwards.

XXXIV. Any Registered Company which shall not, within two months after judgment and the issue of a writ of execution thereof, satisfy such judgment, shall be deemed to have committed an act of forfeiture, and thereupon the execution creditor, or any creditor to whom such Company shall be indebted to the amount of Company's Rupees Five Hundred, or any two creditors to whom such Company shall be indebted to the amount of Company's Rupees Seven Hundred, or any three or more creditors to whom such Company shall be indebted to the amount of Company's Rupees One Thousand, may present a petition to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at the Presidency within which such Company is registered, stating the amount due to such creditor or creditors, and the registry and act of forfeiture of such Company, and praying such Court would proceed as if such Company or the Shareholders thereof had petitioned such Court for relief under the laws in force for Relief of Insolvent Debtors; whereupon the Court shall enquire into the truth of such petition, and if such Court shall be satisfied thereof, such Court shall adjudge the same to be true, and that such Company has committed an act of forfeiture, and proceed thereon pursuant to the provisions of the Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in India, and of this Act.

XXXV. Upon the filing of any petition to the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the case of any Registered Company, whether by a Shareholder or by a Creditor, the Court shall make the like vesting order for the purpose of vesting all the real and personal estate of the Company in the Official Assignee, and such other orders auxiliary thereto as the Court might make in case of an individual insolvent debtor, and all the powers and authorities of the said Court, and all the laws relating to insolvent debtors shall, so far as the circumstances of the case admit, be extended to all such Registered Companies.

XXXVI. Whenever there shall be an adjudication of forfeiture against any Registered Company, the Directors of such Company at the time of filing the petition shall be subject to the orders of the said Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, and it shall be their duty individually or collectively to prepare such balance sheet and other accounts as the Court may deem necessary, and to assist the Official Assignee in the examination of and closing all the affairs of the Company; and every Director and person who shall at any time have been a Director of the Company shall be liable to be examined upon oath, and to make full and true discovery of the estate and effects, past and present, and business, affairs, and interests of the Company, either orally or upon written interrogatories, as the Court may order.

XXXVII. Upon the adjudication of forfeiture against any Registered Company, the claims of any creditor of the Company against the Shareholders shall not be enforced otherwise than under this Act, except in respect of any special contract, or any debt or liability contracted by any Shareholder in his individual capacity, otherwise than by taking a share in the business of the Company.

Company as the Official Assignee can make an approximate estimate of the amount of the debts and other claims against the Company, or of any certain portion thereof, the said Court, on the application of the Official Assignee, shall order such sum to be raised by contribution of the Shareholders as may appear to the said Court necessary for the satisfaction of such debts and claims; and may from time to time order such further sum to be raised in like manner as may appear necessary: and upon obtaining such order the Official Assignee shall assess the said sum ratably amongst the Shareholders, according to the number of shares held by them respectively, and immediately proceed to collect the same; and monthly or oftener shall report defaulters to the said Court, together with the amounts at which they were assessed respectively, and thereupon the said Court, if satisfied that the said assessment is just, shall order the payment of such assessment within such time and upon such notice or demand by advertisements or otherwise, as the Court may see fit; and nonpayment thereof within the time ordered by the Court shall be an act of insolvency of the defaulting Shareholders; and the said Assignee, or any person being a creditor of the said Company to the amount of Company's Rupees Five Hundred, or any two creditors to whom such Company shall be indebted to the amount of Company's Rupees Seven Hundred, or any three or more creditors to whom such Company shall be indebted to the amount of Company's Rupees One Thousand, may present a petition to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors of the Presidency within which the said Company is registered, stating such act of insolvency, and praying that such defaulting Shareholder may be adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency, and upon such petition being duly verified, the Court shall be empowered to adjudge that such defaulting Shareholder has committed an act of insolvency, and the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the Presidency in which the defaulter is resident, may proceed thereon according to the provisions of the Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in India.

XXXIX. The Shareholders of untransferred shares whose names are in the last general memorial, including those (if any) who have been subsequently returned as Shareholders of the Company, shall be liable and be called upon in the first instance to satisfy the debts of the Company; but in case it shall appear to the said Court that full satisfaction cannot, within such time as may appear reasonable to the Court, be otherwise obtained, such other persons as at any time within three years next before the adjudication of forfeiture shall have been returned in any memorial as Shareholders of the Company shall be liable to contribute to such amount collectively as the Court may order; and, upon every order for contribution from former Shareholders, the Official Assignee shall proceed as hereinbefore prescribed in the case of present Shareholders.

XL. In fixing the sum to be raised from time to time by assessment of the Shareholders it shall be in the discretion of the Court to make such allowance for unrealized assets of the said Company, as the Court may deem just.

XLI. No such assessment shall be deemed erroneous or set aside merely by reason of its being in excess of other assessments ratably considered, if the same be needed for satisfaction of any creditor of the said Company, and any such assessment may be reduced, when expedient, by order of the Court.

XLII. . If on realizing the assets of the Company a balance shall remain, after payment of the debts and other claims against the Company, the said Court may order the repayment out of such balance, first, of such sums or ratable parts thereof, as have been paid by any Shareholders not liable in the first instance to satisfy the debts of the Company; and secondly, of such sums or ratable parts thereof as have been paid by any other Shareholders in excess of their ratable liability, according to the number of their shares, regard being had to the number of other assessed Shareholders; and lastly, if such a balance shall not thereby be exhausted, the said Court may order the distribution of the remainder thereof among the Shareholders by the Official Assignee upon a scheme or plan to be submitted to and approved by the said Court, or may order the same to be paid to the Accountant General of the said Court to the credit of the said Company, to abide such proceedings as any parties interested therein may take at Law or in Equity: and any order of the said Court for the disbursement of money shall be a sufficient authority to the said Official Assignee to protect him against all claims in respect of such disbursement by any Shareholder or Creditor.

XLIII. If any Registered Company which carried on its business before registration shall incur an adjudication of forfeiture before it has been registered for three years, such persons as are not registered Shareholders but were Co-partners or Shareholders thereof at any time before the registration of the Company, but within three years before the filing of the petition for relief, shall be liable to contribute to the debts of the Company, in like manner as if they were on the first memorial of the Shareholders of the Company.

XLIV. Whenever it shall appear to the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors that the aid of a Court of Equity will be necessary for closing the affairs of any Registered Company, against which an adjudication of forfeiture has been made, the said Court may order the Official or other Assignees to take proceedings in the Supreme Court in Equity, by bill, or by petition for the like relief as might be had by bill, and the said Supreme Court shall have power on such petition to make such original and subsequent orders as upon a bill filed, and such orders shall have the same effect and be executed in the same manner as decretal orders.

XLV. The said Supreme Court may likewise on petition of any Shareholder having any claim against any other Shareholder, in respect of the affairs of the Company, make such order as it may deem just for settling such claim between such Shareholders.

XLVI. Whenever any Shareholder in a Registered Company, which shall have been adjudged to have incurred forfeiture, shall be adjudged an insolvent, either on his own petition, or under the provisions aforesaid or otherwise, the Assignee or Assignees of such Registered Company, shall be entitled, from time to time, to rank as a creditor on the estate of such insolvent, for such ratable contributions, as the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors shall, from time to time, appoint to be paid by such insolvent Shareholder.

XLVII. After the affairs of any such Registered Company against which there has been an adjudication of forfeiture are closed under this Act, the Company shall forfeit all its privileges under this Act, and the partnership shall be dissolved.

XXXVIII. As soon after an adjudication of forfeiture against any

SCHEDULE.

I———— of———— in consideration of———— paid to me by ———— of———— do hereby transfer to the said———— the share (or shares) numbered———— in the business called The———— to hold unto the said———— his [or her] Executors, Administrators and Assigns, subject to the Conditions of the Partnership Deed of the———— Company, registered in the Supreme Court of Judicature at———, and the other Conditions in which I held the same : And I the said———— do hereby agree to take the said share (or shares) subject to the same Conditions : As witness our hands and Seals, the———— day of———— in the year————

Witness

A. B. L. S.

C. D. L. S.

Act No. III. of 1851.

An Act to amend Regulation X. 1819 and Act XXIX. 1838, for preventing the unlawful manufacture and transportation of Salt.

[11*th April*, 1851]

Whereas the Laws in force for prevention of the unlawful manufacture and transportation of Salt in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa are defective ; It is enacted as follows :

I. Any Salt Agent or Superintendent of Salt Chokies, and also any Assistant to a Salt Agent or Superintendent, or head Officer of any Sale Chokee or Aurung, to whom information shall be given that salt is unlawfully manufactured in any warehouse, dwelling house or other enclosed place within his jurisdiction, may act upon such information in the same manner as in Act XXIX. 1838 he is authorized to act, upon information given him of salt exceeding one maund in quantity being in store in a house, warehouse, or other place ; and all freshly manufactured contraband salt found by such Officer shall be liable to seizure, together with the implements of manufacture, and the provisions of Section II to X of Act XXIX. 1838, as to the receipt of information and the manner of search and seizure, and of Section XXIII. of the same Act, as to the penalty for false and malicious information, shall be applicable to information given, and search and seizure made under this Act.

II. In modification of Section XIV. Act XXIX. 1838, any person who shall be found conveying salt, exceeding in quantity five seers, of eighty tolahs to the seer, without protective document, within the tract of country in Bengal, or Orissa wherein the transportation of salt, unless so protected, is prohibited, and also all persons found in gangs or com-

panies carrying salt so unprotected, which in the whole quantity exceeds ten such seers, shall be subjected to the penalties prescribed by Regulation X. 1819, of the Bengal Code, and Act XXIX. 1838, for the illegal possession and transportation of salt.

Act. No. IV. of 1851.

An Act for the appointment of uncovenanted Deputy Magistrates, and for defining the duties of Deputy and Assistant Magistrates in Bombay.

[*25th April*, 1851.]

Whereas the administration of justice will be improved by extending the provisions of Act XV. 1843, to the Presidency of Bombay, and by more exactly defining the powers of Assistant Magistrates; It is enacted as follows:

I. So much of Act XIV. 1835, as empowers the Governor of Bombay in Council to confer on any Assistant Magistrate, by a special order, any of the powers of a Magistrate, is repealed.

II. The Governor of Bombay in Council may appoint to any Zillah or District one or more unconvenanted Deputy Magistrates, with the powers hereinafter specified.

III. Every person appointed to the office of Deputy Magistrate under this Act, shall before entering upon the execution of the duties of his office, make and subscribe before one of the Courts of Record established in the said Presidency, (or in the Zillah to which he is appointed) a declaration to the same effect as the oath required by Law to be taken by Magistrates, which declaration shall be deemed to be made under Act XXI. 1837.

IV. A Deputy Magistrate appointed under this Act, or an Assistant Magistrate, may be employed as a judicial officer, or as an officer of Police, or both, at the discretion of the Governor of Bombay, in Council. As a judicial officer he shall exercise the powers of a covenanted Assistant under Section III. Regulation XII. 1827, Regulation IV. 1830, Regulation VIII. 1831, of the Bombay Code, and Act XXV. 1839, or the full powers of a Magistrate, when specially authorized by the Governor of Bombay in Council; and, in such cases, he shall be subject to such authority in regard to appeals from his decisions and judicial orders as is provided under the above mentioned Regulations for the decisions and orders of a covenanted Assistant or of a Magistrate respectively. As an Officer of Police, he shall be in all respects subordinate to the Magistrate under whom he is placed; he shall exercise such executive powers only as the Governor of Bombay in Council, or the Magistrate, with the sanction of the Governor of Bombay in Council, commits to him, and shall obey all lawful orders so issued, and perform all duties so assigned to him by the said Magistrate, who shall be at all times competent, subject to such orders as he receives from time to time from the Governor of Bombay in Council; to extend, limit, or resume the executive powers committed to such Assistant or Deputy.

V. Nothing in this Act contained shall be held to disqualify any uncovenanted Officer in the Revenue and Judical Departments from holding, at the same time with any other office, the office of Deputy Magistrate.

VI. A Deputy Magistrate appointed under this Act shall not be

dismissed from office for misconduct, without the sanction of the Governor of Bombay in Council. Whenever there is reason to believe, that a Deputy Magistrate is disqualified, by neglect, incapacity, corruption or other misbehaviour, for continuance in office, a report shall be made by the Magistrate, for the consideration and orders of the Governor of Bombay in Council, who shall be competent to suspend such Deputy Magistrate, and order a further enquiry into his behaviour, or order his immediate dismissal, as appears just and proper.

Act No. V. of 1851.

For relief of certain sufferers by the Insolvency of Sir Thomas Turton, Baronet.

[*6th June* 1851.]

Whereas, under an Act of Parliament passed in the fortieth year of the Reign of King George the Third, entitled "an Act for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the British Territories in India, and the better Administration of Justice within the same," Sir Thomas Edward Mitchell Turton, Baronet, as Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Court at Fort William in Bengal, was empowered to administer to the Estates of all British Subjects dying intestate within the said Presidency of Fort William in default of any claim made and established on behalf of any next of kin or Creditor to the deceased; And whereas the said Sir Thomas, on or about the 25th day of February 1848, resigned the Office of Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, then being insolvent, and unable to pay several large sums of money due to the owners of sundry Estates to which he had administered or had assumed to administer under the power vested in him by the said Act, and also other sums of money due to the owners of sundry Estates of which he had taken charge as such Registrar, although on account of the small value thereof or otherwise, on Letters of Administration of the last mentioned Estates were granted to him, and also other sums of money belonging either to suitors of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, or other persons for whose benefit a trust was created in the said Sir Thomas, by reason of his holding the office of Registrar of the said Court, on its Ecclesiastical, Equity, and Admiralty sides, or as Curator under Act XIX. 1841, or as Official Trustee under Act XVII. 1843;

And whereas, in order to know the deficiency of the said Sir Thomas in respect of the said several particulars of charge, certain Commissioners were appointed by an order under the seal of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, bearing date the 8th March 1848, to enquire and report thereon to the Court;

And whereas the said Commissioners made their report to the said Court, bearing date the 25th January 1849, and now filed of record in the said Court, whereby they reported fully on the several matters committed to them as aforesaid, setting forth in the body of the said Report, and also in certain Schedules thereunto annexed marked (A,) (B,) (C,) (D,) (E,) and (F,) respectively the names and titles of the several Estates, suitors and other persons to whom upon the account taken by them, money or securities for money appeared to be due by the said Sir Thomas.

And whereas, it is deemed expedient that the said sufferers by the insolvency of the said Sir Thomas Edward Mitchell Turton be reimbursed their several losses out of the accumulated produce of certain unclaimed Estates, now in the custody and management of the Administrator General, due provision being made for securing the interests of the rightful claimants thereunto, if any shall hereafter appear; It is enacted as follows:

I. The net proceeds of all Estates to which the Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court has administered in the right or under colour of his office under the said Act of Parliament, and which from the official books and accounts of the said Registrar appear to have been in the custody or control of the said Registrar ready to be distributed before the first day of January 1836, and to have been since that time unclaimed and now to continue unclaimed in the custody or control of the Administrator General in Bengal in right of his office under Act. VII. 1849, and also from time to time the net proceeds of all Estates to which the said Registrar or the said Administrator General under the said Act. VII. 1849 has administered, or to which the said Administrator General shall hereafter administer, and which shall in like manner appear to have continued for fifteen years in his custody or control unclaimed shall be transferred and paid, as the same respectively accrue, to the Sub-Treasurer of the East India Company at Fort William in Bengal, and be carried to the account and credit of the East India Company for the general purposes of Government, and the receipt of the said Sub-Treasurer shall be a full indemnity and discharge to the said Administrator General for any such payment.

II. If any claim shall be hereafter made to any part of the net proceeds of any Estate so transferred and paid to the account and credit of the East India Company, and established to the satisfaction of the Administrator General and Accountant to the Government of Bengal for the time being, the said Accountant shall direct the Sub-Treasurer to repay, and the Sub-treasurer shall thereupon repay the principal sum so paid or represented by the Securities so transferred, or so much thereof as shall appear to be due to the claimant out of the monies of the East India Company in his custody. If the claim is not established to the satisfaction of the said Administrator General and Accountant, the claimant may apply by petition to the said Supreme Court against the East India Company and Administrator General, for the time being; and, after taking evidence either orally or on affidavit in a summary way as the Court shall think fit, the Court shall make such orders on the petition as justice requires, which shall be binding on all parties to the suit.

III. The Accountant to the Government of Bengal is authorized and required from time to time to direct the Sub-Treasurer to pay, and the Sub-Treasurer shall thereupon pay, out of the monies of the East India Company in his custody, such sums as will be sufficient to pay off and discharge to such persons as shall appear to be entitled thereunto, as the lawful representatives of the Intestates and others named in the Schedules (A,) (B,) (C,) (D,) annexed to the said report, and also to the suitors and other persons entitled to the Equity Deposits and Trust monies in the suits and under the trusts named in the Schedules (E) and (F) annexed to the said report, and other deposits and trust monies (if any) paid or entrusted to the said Sir Thomas by order of the said Court, and to the net proceeds of the estate of Ramnarain Coondo, of which the said Sir Thomas was Curator under Act XIX. 1841, the

several principal sums of money which, upon the final adjustment of the accounts of their several claims and estates, shall appear to have been due to them respectively from the said Sir Thomas on the 25th day of February, 1848, and to be then still due and unsatisfied; and also the balance due by the said Sir Thomas to Government in respect of Court fees received by him as Registrar of the said Court, but not accounted for by him to Government.

Act No. VI. of 1851.

Respecting certain land in Bombay called Foras Land.

[*6th June*, 1851.]

Whereas the East India Company are legally entitled to the freehold reversion of the several lands heretofore paying a render called Foras, the outline whereof is delineated in a plan deposited in the office of the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and authenticated by the signatures of the Right Honorable the Governor and Members of the Council of Bombay and numbered 1, subject to certain tenancies therein at will, or from year to year; and whereas it is considered expedient as of grace and favor that the rights of the said East India Company in all of the lands included in the said plan, save those marked upon the said plan as to be taken, or as having already been taken for public roads, tanks and other public purposes, the outline of which land so to be or having been taken is also delineated in another plan numbered 2, also deposited and authenticated as aforesaid, should be extinguished save as hereinafter mentioned; It is enacted as follows:

I. The lands comprised in the said plan No. 2 shall, from and after the first day of July, in the year 1851, be vested in the said Company free from all rights therein of all other persons, for the purpose of constructing public roads, tanks and other public purposes.

II. From and after the said first day of July, the rights of the said Company in all of the said lands mentioned in the said plan No. 1, except those mentioned in the said plan No. 2, shall be extinguished in favor of the persons who shall then hold the same respectively as the immediate rentpayers to the said Company, saving the rents now severally payable in respect of such lands, which shall continue payable, and recoverable by distress or by any means by which land revenue in Bombay is or shall be recoverable under any Act or Regulation, and saving also all rights of forfeiture and escheat, in respect of want of heirs or representatives, or of felonies committed, or otherwise in respect of attainder.

III. As between such rentpayers and other persons, such extinguishment shall ensure for the benefit of the persons beneficially entitled to the lands thereby affected and not of any mere Trustee or other person in whom the legal estate only is or may be vested.

IV. Nothing herein contained shall exempt such lands from being liable to any future general taxes on land in Bombay, or from being subject to Act XXVIII. 1839 and Act XVII. 1850.

V. After the said first day of July as soon as shall be convenient, the Governor of Bombay in Council shall appoint fit persons, not exceeding five in number, to be Commissioners under this Act, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned (with such salaries or remuneration as to the said Governor in Council shall seem fit); any three or four of whom met together, (two being Officers of Government), may do any act which by

this Act the Commissioners are empowered to do; and in case of the death, resignation, removal, or absence of any such Commissioner, the Governor in Council shall appoint another in his room.

VI. A duplicate of the said plans, authenticated by one of the Secretaries to the Government of Bombay, shall be lodged with the said Commissioners and shall form a record of their office.

VII. From and after the said first day of July the said Commissioners shall proceed to estimate the value of the several portions of land and the improvements thereon comprised in the said plan No. 2, and of the expences which will be incurred in executing this Act, and to assess the amount of such estimate in such way and in such proportions as to them shall seem right to and upon the lands mentioned in the said plan No. 1, and the fund to be raised by such assessment shall be denominated the "Foras Land Assessment Fund"; and for the purpose of framing such estimate and making such assessment the said Commissioners may summon as witnesses any Persons whomsoever, whether interested or not in the said lands, and examine them on oath or otherwise as they may see fit, or proceed upon a mere estimate, according to the best of their judgment, without evidence.

VIII. Any person summoned as a witness, and refusing or without lawful excuse neglecting to appear and give evidence according to the terms of the summons may, on proof thereof, be fined by any Magistrate of Police for every default a sum not exceeding ten Rupees, to be paid to the said Commissioners for the said Foras Land Assessment Fund, and may be committed to prison in default of payment.

IX. The said estimate and assessment when completed shall be signed by the said Commissioners and form a record of their office.

X. After the completion of the said estimate the said Commissioners shall make out and sign certificates which shall, by numbers, or in such other way as to the said Commissioners may seem more convenient, refer to the several portions of land mentioned in the said plan No. 2. and shall shew the estimated value of the land and improvements thereon to which the same refer, which certificate shall give to the holders thereof a right to demand payment of the sums for which the same are in the body of the same expressed to be granted, from and out of the said "Foras Land Assessment Fund", after the said Commissioners shall, by public advertisement in the Bombay Government Gazette, have advertised that they are ready to redeem the said certificates.

XI. The persons who shall have been the rentpayers to the said Company on the said first day of July of any land mentioned in the said plan No. 2, or their representatives or assigns shall be entitled to be the first holders of the certificates relating to the same lands.

XII. When the said certificates shall have been completed, the said Commissioners shall distribute the certificates to the persons entitled thereto; or, if it shall appear to them doubtful to whom any certificate should be delivered, may deposit it with the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Judicature established at Bombay by Royal Charter, which Court may adjudicate upon the right to every certificate so deposited, and may direct how such right shall be tried.

XIII. The delivery to any person by the Commissioners of any certificate shall not confer upon him any right to retain the same as against any person having a better title thereunto, who shall be at liberty to sue for and recover the same, and all benefits thereto belonging, in the said Supreme Court, by such proceeding as the said Court shall direct.

XIV. When the said assessment shall have been completed, the

Commissioners shall give notice thereof in the Government Gazette, and after the expiration of three weeks next following the publication of such notice shall proceed to collect the assessments, and if necessary to levy them by distress and sale of any goods found on the said lands, or by sale of the lands assessed; and the said Commissioners shall keep accounts of the sums received for assessment, and pay the same from time to time into the Bank of Bombay.

XV. The said Commissioners, subject to the approval of the Governor of Bombay in Council, may employ such Surveyors, Accountants and Clerks as to them shall seem fit, and incur such other charges and make such disbursements from the said Foras Land Assessment Fund as may be necessary for executing the provisions of this Act.

XVI. The Commissioners may receive any portion of the assessment from any person, but any receipt granted by them for the same shall not affect the title to any lands in respect whereof the same shall have been paid; and, when the said Foras Land Assessment Fund, or such portion thereof as to the said Commissioners shall seem adequate, shall have been recovered, the said Commissioners shall redeem the certificates on demand by the holders thereof.

XVII. When, on the sale of any land or goods for satisfaction of any assessment, more money shall be raised than is required to pay the amount to be levied, the Commissioners shall pa the overplus to such person or persons as shall appear to them to hav been entitled to the land or goods sold; or, if they are doubtful to whom they should pay the same, may pay such overplus to the Accountant General of the said Supreme Court, and any persons claiming to be entitled thereto may sue for and recover the same by such proceeding in the said Supreme Court as the said Court shall direct.

XVIII. The Commissioners shall not be liable for the amount so paid to any person, in case another person having better title thereunto shall afterwards appear, but the same may be recovered from the party who received the same or his representatives at the suit of the person entitled thereunto.

XIX. The said certificates shall be transferrable by endorsement.

XX. The said Commissioners, at any time after the said first day of July may grant a warrant to any person or persons to take and deliver to the Officers of the Bombay Government any of the lands mentioned in the said plan No. 2, which warrant shall confer on such person or persons the same powers and rights which the Sheriff has for executing a writ of possession issued by the said Supreme Court.

XXI. The said Commissioners, with the consent of the Governor of Bombay in Council, to be signified in writing upon the said plan No. 2, under the hand of one of the Secretaries to the Government of Bombay, at any time before the completion of the assessment, may after the plan No. 2 lodged with the said Commissioner and corresponding alterations shall be made in the plan No. 1 lodged with the said Commissioners, and the Governor of Bombay in Council shall thereupon cause the like alterations to be made in the plans deposited in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of Bombay; and, if any such alterations shall be so made, the plans so altered shall to all intents and purposes of this Act be considered as the plans referred to by this Act. Provided always that, if any difference shall at any time appear between the plans deposited with the Commissioners and the plans deposited in the office of the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, the latter shall be deemed the original and authentic plans referred to by this Act.

XXII. No action at law or other proceeding shall be brought in any Court whatever against any Commissioner under this Act for any thing done or omitted to be done by him as a Commissioner thereunder; and a certificate in writing under the hand of one of the Secretaries to the Governmentof Bombay shall be evidence that any such act or deed of commission or omission complained of was done by the Commissioners in execution of their powers as such Commissioners under this Act.

XXIII. On the close of the business of the said Commission the records thereof shall become and be made a record of the Bombay Government.

XXIV. If, at the closing of the said Commission, there should appear to be any unappropriated balance of the said Foras Land Assessment Fund, the same shall be paid to the Municipal Fund of Bombay; and, if the said Foras Land Assessment Fund should prove insufficient to answer the charges upon it, the deficient amount shall be paid from the said Municipal Fund, upon an order or orders to be signed by the said Commissioners, countersigned by one of the Secretaries to the Government of Bombay.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Containing the form which may be adopted for the Estimate mentioned in this Act.

No. in Plan.	Quantity in Square Yards.	Value including Improvements.

Assessment.

No. in Plan.	Quantity in Square Yards.	Amount of Assessment.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Containing the form which may be used for summonses for witnesses.

Commission under the Foras Land Act.

You are required to attend the Commissioners on at o'clock the day of to give evidence under the provisions of Act No. VI. 1851.

(Signed) _____

_____

Commissioners.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Containing the form which may be used for Certificates.

Foras Land Act VI. 1851.

This is to certify that the holder of this Certificate is a Claimant on the Foras Land Assessment Fund in respect of land taken for public purposes under Act VI. 1851, for the sum of Rupees .

(Signed) _____

_____

Commissioners.

ACT No. VII OF 1851.

To amend the law of the Bombay Presidency relating to execution of Decrees.

[13*th June*, 1851.]

Whereas it is necessary to amend the Law of the Bombay Presidency, relating to execution of Decrees; It is enacted as follows:

I. Clause 2nd, Section LXI., Regulation IV. and Clause 3rd, Section VII., Regulation XXIX. 1827, of the Bombay Code, are repealed.

II. Decrees in Civil Suits, whether original or in appeal, shall be made to the Court in which the Decree was originally passed.

ACT No. VIII. of 1851.

An Act for enabling Government to levy Tolls on public Roads and Bridges.

[4*th July* 1851.]

Whereas it is expedient to enable Government to levy Tolls upon Roads and Bridges; It is enacted as follows:

I. Acts II. 1837 and VIII. 1838 are repealed, but not so as to revive any Regulation or Act thereby repealed.

II. The Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces of Bengal, the Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George in Council, and the Governor of the Presidency of Bombay in Council, may cause such rates of Toll, not exceeding the rates mentioned in the Schedule annexed to this Act, as they respectively think fit, to be levied upon any road or bridge which has been, or shall hereafter be made or repaired at the expense of the Government; and may place the collection of such Tolls under the management of such persons as may appear to them proper; and all persons employed in the management and collection of such Tolls shall be liable to the same responsibilities, as would belong to them, if employed in the collection of the Land Revenue.

III. In case of non-payment of any such Toll on demand, the Officers appointed to collect the same may seize any of the carriages or animals on which it is chargeable, or any part of their burden of sufficient value to defray the Toll; and, if any Toll remains undischarged for twenty-four hours, with the cost arising from such seizure, the case shall be

brought before the Officer appointed to superintend the collection of the said Toll, who may sell the property seized for discharge of the Toll, and all expenses occasioned by such nonpayment, seizure, and sale, and cause any balance that may remain to be returned, on demand, to the owner of the property; and the said Officer, on receipt of the property, shall forthwith issue a notice that, at noon of the next day, exclusive of Sunday, or any close holiday, he will sell the property by auction. Provided that if, at any time before the sale has actually begun, the person whose property has been seized shall tender the amount of all the expences incurred, and of double the Toll payable by him, the said Officer shall forthwith release the property seized.

IV. No Tolls shall be paid for the passage of Troops and Military Stores and Equipages on their march, or of Police Officers on duty, or of any person or property in their custody; but no other exemption from payment of the Tolls levied under this Act shall be allowed.

V. All Police Officers shall be bound to assist the Toll Collectors, when required, in the execution of this Act; and, for that purpose, shall have the same power which they have in the exercise of their common Police duties.

VI. Every person, other than the persons appointed to collect the Tolls under this Act, who shall levy or demand any Toll on any public road or bridge, or for passing through any bazar situated thereon, and also every person who shall unlawfully and extortionately demand, or take any other, or higher Toll than the lawful Toll, or under colour of this Act seize or sell any property, knowing such seizure or sale to be unlawful, or in any manner unlawfully extort money, or any valuable thing from any person under colour of this Act shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six Calendar months, or to fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, any part of which fine may be awarded by the Magistrate to the person aggrieved: but this remedy shall not be deemed to bar, or affect his right to have redress by suit in the Civil Court of the Zillah.

VII. A Table of the Tolls authorized to be taken at any Toll-gate or Station shall be put up in a conspicuous place near such gate or station legibly written or printed in English words and figures, and also in those of the Vernacular language of the district to which shall be annexed written or printed in like manner, a statement of the penalties for refusing to pay the Tolls and for taking any unlawful Toll.

VIII. The Tolls, levied under this Act, shall be deemed public revenue; but the net proceeds thereof shall be applied wholly to the construction, repair and maintenance of roads and bridges, within the Presidency in which they are levied.

Schedule.

On every four wheeled Carriage on Springs, ...	2 Rupees
On every two wheeled Carriage on Springs (except Native Hackeries,)	1 Rupee.
On every Native Hackery on Springs,.....	2 Annas.
On every four wheeled Carriage without Springs,.....	6 Annas.
On every two wheeled Carriage without Springs, ...	4 Annas.
On every Cart and Hackery not on Springs, and having wheels of less diameter than three feet six inches and tyres less in breadth than three inches, ...	8 Annas.

On every Cart and Hackery not on Springs and not having wheels of less diameter than three feet six inches, and tyres less in breadth than three inches,	2 Annas.
Buffaloes or Bullocks per head,	6 Pie.
On every Elephant,	1 Rupee.
On every Camel,	4 Annas.
On every Horse,	1 Anna.
On every Tattoo,	6 Pie.
On every score of Sheep or Goats,	2 Annas.
On every herd of Swine per hundred,	4 Annas.
On every Mule,	3 Pie
On every Ass,	2 Pie
On every Palanquin or Tonjon with Bearers,	1 Rupee.
On every Palna or small Native Palanquin with Bearers,	4 Annas.
On every Native Dooly with Bearers,	2 Annas.
On every person carrying a load for hire,	2 Pie.

N. B. Animals drawing any Vehicle for which toll can be demanded are not to be also charged with toll.

Act No. IX. of 1851.

An Act for the prevention of Gambling in Bombay.

[11*th July*, 1851.

Whereas the vice of Gambling has of late years much increased, and many gaming houses have been established within the Town and Island of Bombay, for suppression of which the laws now in force are inadequate; It is enacted as follows :

I. So much of Article II. of Title Fifth of a Rule, Ordinance and Regulation passed by the Governor of Bombay in Council on the 11th day of April 1827, and registered in the Supreme Court of Bombay on the 22nd day of June 1827, as provides that the Court of Petty Sessions shall exercise jurisdiction over common gamblers who shall not give a satisfactory account of any other means of livelihood, is repealed.

II. Every person who, within the Town and Island of Bombay, shall keep a common gaming house, or any room, or other place used for the purposes of a common gaming house, or who shall have the care or management thereof, or shall in any manner conduct the business of any such common gaming house, either as Banker, Shroff, Croupier or otherwise, shall, on conviction before the Court of Petty Sessions, be punishable by fine not exceeding One Thousand Rupees, or, in the discretion of the said Court, may be imprisoned with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding six Calendar months.

III. And, whereas it may be doubted, whether or not certain houses or rooms alleged or reputed to be opened for the use of the subscribers only, or not open to all persons desirous of using the same, are to be deemed common gaming houses, it is declared and enacted that, in default of other evidence proving any house, room, or place to be used as a common gaming house, it shall be enough, in support of the allegation in any information or indictment that any house, room, or place is a common gaming house, to prove that such house, room, or place is kept or used for playing therein at cards, dice, or any unlawful game, and that a bank is kept there by one or more of the players exclusively of the others, or that the chances of any game played therein are not alike favorable to all the players, including, among the players, the banker or other person

by whom the game is managed, or against whom the other players stake, play or bet; and every such house, room, or place shall be deemed a common gaming house.

IV. Every person who shall be found in any such common gaming house playing or gaming with cards, dice, counters, money, or other instruments of gaming, or who shall be found there present during such playing or gaming, or for the purpose of gaming, or who shall be found gaming with cards, dice, counters, money, or other instruments of gaming in any street or public place or thoroughfare within the said town and island, whether playing for any money, wager, stake, or otherwise, shall be punishable, on conviction before the Court of Petty Sessions, by fine not exceeding Five Hundred Rupees; or in the discretion of the said Court, may be imprisoned with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding three Calendar months.

V. Any Magistrate of Police, upon information laid before him on oath that there is reason to suspect any house, room, or place within the said town and island to be used as a common gaming house, may, by his warrant, give authority to any Constable of Police in the town and island of Bombay to enter, with such assistance as may be found necessary, by night or by day, and by force if necessary, any such house, room, or other place, and to take into custody all persons whom he finds therein, whether or not then actually gaming; and to seize all instruments of gaming, and all monies and securities for money found therein, and to search all parts of the house, room, or place which he shall have so entered, when he has reason to believe that any instruments of gaming are concealed; and to search also the persons of those whom he so takes into custody, and to seize and take possession of all cards, dice, counters, and other instruments of gaming which he shall find upon such search.

VI. When any cards, dice, gaming table or cloth, or other instruments of gaming are found in any house, room, or place of which information has been given on oath to a Magistrate of Police, that it is suspected of being used as a common gaming house, or about the person of any of those who are found therein, it shall be evidence, until the contrary is made to appear, that such house, room, or place is used as a common gaming house, and that the persons found therein were there present for the purpose of gaming, although no play was actually seen by the Constable or any of his Assistants.

VII. On conviction of any person for keeping or being present for the purpose of gaming in any common gaming house, all the instruments of gaming found therein shall be destroyed by order of the Court of Petty Sessions, which shall also order all, or any of the securities for money, and other articles seized, not being instruments of gaming, to be sold and converted into money, and the proceeds thereof, with all monies seized therein, to be forfeited, or in its discretion may order any part thereof to be returned to the parties appearing to have been severally thereunto entitled.

VIII. Any Officer of Police may arrest without warrant all persons whom he may see in the act of gaming in any street or public place or thoroughfare in the said town or island, and seize all cards, dice, counters, and instruments of gaming which he finds in their possession, which, on conviction of any of the parties, shall be destroyed by order of the Court.

IX. It shall not be necessary, in order to convict any person of keep-

ing a common gaming house, or of being concerned in the management of any common gaming house or gaming table, to prove that any person found playing at any game was playing for any money, wager, or stake.

X. Any person who shall have been concerned in any unlawful gaming, and who shall be examined as a witness before the said Court of Petty Sessions on the trial of any person or persons for a breach of any of the provisions of this Act, and who upon such examination shall make true and faithful discovery to the best of his or her knowledge of all things as to which he or she shall be examined, and who shall thereupon receive from the said Court a certificate in writing to that effect, shall be freed from all prosecutions under this Act for any thing done before that time in respect of such unlawful gaming.

XI. Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Act contained shall be held to apply to any game of mere skill played at Hotels or Taverns, licensed by the Collector of Land Revenue, and the Senior Magistrate of Police under Act XVIII. 1840, or in any place of public resort licensed by the Court of Petty Sessions under Act XIV. 1842.

XII. Every person who shall by any fraud or unlawful device or ill practice in playing at or with cards, dice, or other game, or in bearing a part in the stakes, wagers or adventures, or in betting on the sides or hands, of them that do play, or in wagering on the event of any game, sport, pastime, or exercise, win from any oth person for himself, or any other or others any sum of money or valuable thing, shall be deemed guilty of obtaining such money or valuable thing from such other person by a false pretence, with intent to cheat or defraud such person of the same, and being convicted thereof shall be punished accordingly.

XIII. No conviction or other proceeding before the said Court of Petty Sessions under this Act shall be quashed, or set aside or adjudged void or insufficient for want of form, or be removed by Certiorari into Her Majesty's Supreme Court.

XIV. All fines imposed under this Act shall be recovered under Act II. 1839.

XV. The Court of Petty Sessions shall on conviction have power to direct any portion, not exceeding one-fourth of any fine which shall be levied under the provisions of this Act, or any part of the monies or proceeds of articles seized in any common gaming house and ordered to be forfeited, to be paid to an informer, and the balance of such fines and monies or the whole thereof, as the case may be, shall be applied to the use of the Municipal Fund under Act XI. 1851.

Act. No. X. of 1851.

To amend Act XX. 1841 for the administration of personal Estate of deceased persons.

[*18th July*, 1851.]

For amendment and extension of the power to grant Certificates of Administration of the personal Estate of deceased persons under Act XX. 1841, It is enacted as follows:

I. In the case of disputes among persons, claiming to be jointly entitled to be proprietors of any public Securities of the East India Company, as the representatives of any deceased person, the District or Zillah Judge, whenever sufficient cause shall be shewn to him, and on the request of any such claimant, may grant a Certificate of Administration of the personal Estate of the deceased, so far as concerns the said Securities, according to Act XX. 1841, to such person as shall be from time to time appointed by the Governor of Bengal, and Governors of Madras and Bombay in Council respectively, to act as trustee under this Act; and shall specify in such Certificate the several persons appearing to him to be such proprietors, and their several shares; and the said Trustee, by virtue of such Certificate, shall be entitled to receive and give discharges for the interest accruing due on such Securities; and shall account for, and pay the sum, to the several persons specified in the Certificate to be thereunto entitled, according to the shares therein set forth; and shall be empowered to act in all other respects concerning the said Securities as Agent for such persons; and shall be entitled to the same rate of Commission upon all such transactions as is allowed to the Government Agent for the time being on the like transactions, as Agent of the public creditors of the East India Company, by any regulations from time to time made by the Governor General of India in Council: Provided nevertheless that the right of any other person to recover the whole or any part of the monies so paid, by regular suit against all or any of the persons to whom the same have been paid, shall not be affected by this Act.

II. If any such disputes, among persons claiming to be proprietors of public Securities of the East India Company, are not ended within two years from the date of the Certificate of Administration granted by any District or Zillah Judge, the said Trustee may apportion the principal sum of the said Securities rateably among the parties appearing from the aforesaid Certificate to be proprietors thereof, and may apply for and receive new Securities from the proper Officer appointed to issue the same, in the respective names of the several parties certified to be entitled thereto; provided that such new Securities shall be issued only according to the rules in use for the regulation and issue of such public Securities; and the receipt of the said Trustee for such new Securities, by endorsement on the old Securities or otherwise, shall be a legal discharge to the East India Company against the disputing parties claiming to be entitled to the several amounts for which such Securities shall be issued: Provided always that, if the amount of any Securities in dispute or any part thereof, shall not be sufficient to admit to their rateable division according to the Rules applicable to the issue of such Securities, the said Trustee may sell, and dispose of the disputed Securities, or such part as shall be necessary under this provision, and apportion the proceeds thereof among the parties entitled to receive the same.

III. Every such Certificate, granted to the Trustee appointed under this Act, shall be taken to supersede and annul any previous Certificate given of a half or any other share in the said personal Estate, so far as concerns the said Securities.

IV. As regards Residents in Foreign States, out of the jurisdiction of British Courts of Justice, a Certificate of Administration to personal Estates granted by the British Representative accredited to the State, or as regards the Residents in any district to which Act XX. 1841 does not extend, such Certificate granted by the British Officer in that district,

holding the highest executive authority, shall have the same effect, as regards public Securities of the East India Company, as a Certificate granted to a native subject of Her Majesty under the provisions of Act XX. 1844, as amended by this Act.

V. This Act shall be construed with and as part of Act XX. 1841.

Act No XV. of 1851.

An Act for the better suppression of frauds in respect of cotton in Bombay.

[*The* 21*st Nov.*, 1851.]

For the better suppression of fraudulent practices in the Cotton Trade in Bombay, It is enacted as follows :

I. Any person who, in the Islands of Bombay or Colaba, shall fraudulently mix Cotton of a good and bad description or quality in one bale, usually termed false packing, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour.

II. Any person who, in the Islands of Bombay or Colaba, shall fraudulently deteriorate Cotton by exposing it by night to heavy dews, or by putting with it uncleaned Cotton, commonly called Kuppas, or by means of dirt, stones, earth, water, or any other substance, or liquid, or who shall in any other way fraudulently deteriorate it with the view of making it heavier, and packing it in that state, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour.

III. Any person who, in the Islands of Bombay or Colaba, shall fraudulently sell or offer for sale under false sample, or otherwise, any Cotton mixed or adulterated, as in the first and second Sections of this Act mentioned, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour.

IV. Any person who, in the Islands of Bombay or Colaba, shall knowingly and wilfully have in his possession any such mixed or adulterated Cotton as aforesaid, with a view to any fraudulent sale or disposition thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour.

V. Any person committing a misdemeanour against this Act shall be tried summarily for the same before the Court of Petty Sessions at Bombay, and on conviction shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rupees One Thousand, or imprisonment, with or without hard labour, not exceeding twelve months, and at the discretion of such Court to both fine and imprisonment : Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Chairman of the said Court to commit, or hold to bail, any person charged with any misdemeanour under this Act to take his trial in the Supreme Court.

VI. All Cotton in the Islands of Bombay or Colaba which shall be fraudulently mixed, as mentioned in the first Section of this Act, or which shall be fraudulently deteriorated as mentioned in the Second Section of this Act, shall be liable to confiscation.

VII. The said Court of Petty Sessions, upon credible information on oath of any Cotton liable to confiscation under this Act being in Bombay or Colaba, may order the seizure thereof, and the Chairman of such Court may issue a warrant for searching for, and seizing the same, and upon the same being proved to the satisfaction of the said Court to be liable to confiscation, may order the confiscation thereof, whereupon the same shall be confiscated, and the said Court of Petty Sessions shall cause an intimation of every such confiscation to be forthwith given to the Col-

lector of Customs at Bombay, who shall forthwith cause a valuation of the confiscated Cotton to be made, and furnish the same to the said Court of Petty Sessions, who shall thereupon make over the confiscated Cotton, with the valuation thereof, to the Bombay Government, and the said Government shall keep the said confiscated cotton, and shall from time to time export the same to Europe, to be there disposed of as adulterated or deteriorated Cotton.

VIII. All fines levied and recovered under this Act shall be paid into the General Treasury at Bombay.

IX. The said Court of Petty Sessions as to any fine paid to such Court, or Cotton confiscated by its order under this Act, and the Supreme Court as to any fine on conviction in such Court, respectively, may award the whole or any part of the fines recovered, and any portion of the valuation by the said Collector of Customs of confiscated Cotton, not exceeding two-thirds of the amount of such valuation, to be paid to the informer or informers, whose information shall have led to the conviction of the offender, or confiscation of the Cotton respectively, and may grant such informer or informers an order on the General Treasury at Bombay for the amount so awarded.

X. Nothing in this Act shall affect the Civil rights of any parties defrauded by any offender against this Act, but they may sue for the same as if this Act had not been passed.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 459.

Fort William, Home Department, Legislative, the 22nd May, 1851.

The President of the Council of India in Council is pleased to direct that the following Letters Patent, which have been issued by Her Majesty under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, be published for general information.

By order of the President in Council,
FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. Whereas His late Majesty King George the Third by his Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date at Westminster the Twenty-sixth day of March, in the Fourteenth year of His Reign, did of his special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion for Himself, his Heirs and Successors, grant, direct, ordain, and appoint that there should be within the Factory of Fort William at Calcutta in Bengal a Court of Record which should be called the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal. And he did thereby create, direct and constitute the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal to be a Court of Record with such powers and authorities as are in and by the said Letters Patent mentioned and contained. And by the said Letters Patent his said Majesty did reserve to Himself his Heirs and Successors all amerciaments, fines, ransoms and forfeitures to be set and imposed by the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal or otherwise incurred. Now Know Ye that we have of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have given and granted, and by these Presents for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do give, grant, and confirm unto the East India Company and their Successors, all such amerciaments, fines, ransoms, forfeitures, penalties or parts of penalties and sums of money whatsoever as have heretofore been ordered, charged, adjudged, set, imposed or awarded upon or against any person or persons whomsoever in or by the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, or in or by any Court of Justice, or in person at Fort William aforesaid having lawful authority to order, charge, adjudge, set, impose or award the same; and all such amerciaments, fines, ransoms, forfeitures, penalties, or parts of penalties or sums of money whatsoever which hereafter during all the residue of the term of the continuance of the said East India Company's Governments, shall be ordered, judged, set, imposed or awarded upon or against any person or persons whomsoever in or by the said Supreme Court of Judicature, or by any Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery or General Court of Quarter Sessions; or by any of the Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, or Gaol Delivery for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal aforesaid, or any of them or by any other Court of Justice, or by any other person or persons there, having lawful authority to order, charge, adjudge, set, impose or award the same, for or by reason of any offences, misdemeanours, de-

faults, contempts, neglects, or forfeitures whatsoever. To have, hold, receive, levy, sue for, recover and enjoy the same to the said East India Company in as large and ample manner to all intents and purposes as we our Heirs or Successors could or might have had, held, received, levied, sued for, recovered and enjoyed the same if these Presents had not been made, without any account or other matter or thing to be rendered or paid for the same unto Us, our Heirs or Successors. Provided always nevertheless that it shall and may be lawful, and we hereby authorize and empower the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal aforesaid to make such satisfaction to Prosecutors of Irformation or Indictments as to the said Court shall seem reasonable and fit, out of any fine or fines, to be set or imposed upon any person or persons who shall be convicted upon such proceedings respectively. And we will that such fines shall be paid according to such order to be given by the said Court.

And we do hereby for Us, our Heirs and Successors, give and grant unto the said East India Company full power and authority to sue for, recover and levy all and every the said amerciaments, fines, ransoms, forfeitures, penalties or parts of penalties and sums of money by any action or actions, or by such other suits, actions, ways, means, and proceedings as may be lawfully had and prosecuted in the said Supreme Court of Judicature in their Corporate name, or by any other lawful ways or means either in the name of Us, our Heirs or Successors, or of the said East India Company or their Successors, and to collect, take, seize and levy the said amerciaments, fines, ransoms, forfeitures, penalties or parts of penalties and sums of money in and by these presents granted or mentioned to be granted from time to time by the proper Officers and Ministers of the said East India Company and their Successors to the only proper use and behoof of them and their Successors, without any Writ, Warrant, or other process out of the Exchequer of Us, our Heirs or Successors, or by any other Court or Courts of Us, our Heirs or Successors whatsoever and wheresoever to be had and obtained in that behalf, any usage or custom to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding, subject nevertheless to such orders as shall be made, for the satisfaction of Prosecutors as hereinbefore directed.

And we do hereby for Us, our Heirs and Successors, direct, authorize and command the Chief Justice and other Justices of the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal aforesaid, and of any other Court of Justice, or other person or persons there having lawful authority to order, charge, adjudge, set, impose or award fines, amerciaments, ransoms, forfeitures, penalties, or sums of money whatsoever for or by reason of any offences, misdemeanours, defaults, contempts, neglects, or forfeitures whatsoever. And all Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery now and for the time being, all Sheriffs, and other Officers and Ministers, and all others therein concerned respectively by virtue of these our Letters Patent, to cause to be paid over to the said East India Company from time to time all such amerciaments, fines, ransoms, forfeitures, penalties, parts of penalties, and sums of money as shall be set or imposed upon, or be forfeited or accrue due by or from any person or persons as aforesaid, and the same shall be paid or satisfied by such person or persons accordingly, or otherwise shall and may be recovered and levied by any of the ways and means before mentioned, subject nevertheless to such Orders as shall be made for the satisfaction of Prosecutors as hereinbefore directed,

and we do by these presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, declare and grant that such payments so to be made shall be as full and sufficient a discharge to all intents and purposes to the said Chief Justice and other Justices of the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal and of the Justices of any other Court of Justice there, Justice of the Peace, Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, and the said respective Officers and Ministers and all and every other person and persons as if such payments had been made to Us, our Heirs and Successors at the receipt of our or their Exchequer.

And we hereby further will and direct, that the Commissioners of the said Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery and the Justices of any other Court of Justice there, and the Justice of the Peace in their Courts of General and Quarter Sessions shall by themselves or by the proper Officer of the same Court in every Term next after the holding of the said Courts respectively deliver up to the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal aforesaid upon Oath and Estreat Roll of all amerciaments, fines, ransoms, forfeitures, penalties, and sums of money which shall have been set, imposed, lost, or forfeited by any person or persons whomsoever at or by or before the said Courts or any of them, or by or before any of the said Commissioners or Justices of the Peace during the time of the holding any of the said Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery or Quarter Session. t any period subsequent to the time when the next preceding Court. aforesaid were last holden respectively.

And it is our further will and pleasure and we do hereby further will and direct that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal to mitigate or discharge all amerciaments, fines, ransoms, and forfeitures heretofore set or imposed or hereafter to be set and imposed by the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William aforesaid, or by any other Court of Justice or other person or persons there having lawful authority to order, charge, adjudge, set, impose, or award fines, amerciaments, ransoms, forfeitures, penalties or sums of money by reason of any offences, misdemeanours, defaults, contempts, neglects or forfeitures whatsoever, as our Court of Exchequer in England or the Chancellor or Barons thereof may or can lawfully do in England. With power also for the said Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal aforesaid by any Order to cause a share or proportion of any fine imposed on any person or persons for any delinquency or misdemeanour prosecuted to judgment to be paid over to the Prosecutor towards defraying his expences occasioned thereby, as such Governor in Council shall think fit and expedient.

In witness whereof, &c.

SUPREME GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The Most Noble

THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE, K. T.,

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, AND GOVERNOR OF FORT WILLIAM,

took his seat 12*th January* 1848.

General Sir William Maynard Gomm, K.C.B....Extraordinary member,
took his seat 6*th Dec.* 1850.

Major Gen. Sir J. H. Littler, G.C.B.....1st Ordinary member,
took his seat 21*st Feb.* 1848. [*Dep. Gov. of Bengal.*]

Sir Frederick Currie, Bt.....2d do.
took his seat 12*th March* 1849.

John Lowis .....3d do.
took his seat 1*st Dec.* 1848.

.....4th do.

PROVISIONAL MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Major General Sir W. R. Gilbert, G. C. B.,
appointed 3*d April* 1850.

The Governors of the other presidencies, when the Supreme Council shall assemble within their territories ..... } Extraordinary Members.

SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

F. J. Halliday.....*Secretary.*
W. Grey.....*Under Secretary.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Sir H. M. Elliot, K.C.B.....*Secretary.*
E. C. Bayley .....*Under Secretary.*

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

J. A. Dorin.....*Secretary.*
W. Grey.....*Under Secretary.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Stuart, C.B.....*Secretary.*
Major R. Wyllie.....*Depy. Secy.*

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

F. F. Courtenay .....*Private Secretary*
Major J. Ramsay, H.M.S ..... } *Military Secy. and first A.D.C.*
Capt. J. Metcalfe, 3d N. I. .....
Capt. C. V. Bowie, Artillery .....
Capt. Sir E. Fitz G. Campbell, Bart. H.M.S.....
Capt. A. Bagot, 15th N. I..... } *Aides-de-Camp.*
Assistant Surgeon A. Grant.....*Surgeon.*

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Capt. E. R. W. W. Yates, H. M.'s 82nd Foot.....*Mily. Secretary.*
Capt. J. Halkett, Coldstream Guards.....
Ensign *the Hon.* E. W. Douglas, 17th Bo. N. I..... } *Aides-de-Camp.*
Capt. G. G. C. Stapylton, H. M.'s 98th Foot .....
Capt. *Lord* Frederick J. FitzRoy, Gr. Guards.....*Extra A. D. C.*
Major C. J. Otter, H. M.'s 61st Foot.....*Persian Intr.*
Staff Surgeon W. Carson, M. D. H. M. S.....*Surgeon.*

Government of Bengal.

Calcutta.

Major General Sir H. Littler, G.C.B. .....DEPUTY GOVERNOR
J. P. Grant Esq .....*Secretary*
J. W. Dalrymple, Esq ..... *Under Secretary*
W. S. Seton Karr, Esq..... ..... *ditto.*
W. Grey, Esq..... *Private Secretary to the Deputy Governor*
Capt. W. Mitchell, H. M.'s 80th Regt...*A. D. C. and Military Secretary*

North-Western Provinces.

Agra.

Hon. James Thomason (12th December, 1843).....LIEUT. GOVERNOR
J. Thornton, Esq .....*Secretary*
—— *Asst. ditto*

Board of Administration for Affairs of the Punjab.

Sir H. M. Lawrence, K.C.B.....*President*

Members.	*Commissioners.*
J. L. M. Lawrence	D. F. McLeod
R. Montgomery	E. Thornton
—	M. P. Edgeworth
P. Melvill, Secretary	G. Barnes
Maj. H. P. Burn, 1st N. I. depy. do.	Capt. D. Ross, 51st N. I.
	Maj. P. Goldney, 4th N. I.

Capt. Neville Chamberlain...*Superintendent of Police.*

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Established 1774.

1848...Hon. Sir Lawrence Peel ..... chief justice.
1848...Hon. Sir Arthur William Buller, Knt.....puisne justice
— ...Hon. Sir James William Colvile, Knt..... do.

Honorable Company's Law Officers.

1842...Chas. Rob. Mitchell Jackson.....advocate general.
1840...Chas. Robert Prinsep.....standing counsel.
1850...Alex. Grant.....solicitor.

Officers.

J. J. Mackenzie..... ...	sheriff.
F. C. Sandes	deputy sheriff.
W. Macpherson	master in equity, account. gen. and examiner.
Maurice Fitzgerald Sandes	administrator general and receiver.
G. Higgins	taxing officer.
H. Holroyd	clerk of the crown, prothonotary and clerk of the papers.
R. O'Dowda	sworn clerk.
Charles G. Strettell	attorney for paupers.
H. Piddington	coroner.

J. Curnin	clerk to Chief Justice.
	clerk to Sir A. W. Buller.
St. J. Carruthers	clerk to Sir J. W. Colvile.
C Owen	clerk to grand jury.
W. D. S. Smith	chief interp. and translator.
E. Hilder	crier, keeper, and apparitor.

Advocates.

Longueville T. Clarke	T. C. Morton	P. H. Edlin
Theodore Dickens	G. Taylor	T. Cowie
W. Theobald	C. G. B. Skinner	A. F. T. Peterson
W. A. Montriou	W. Ritchie.	J. D. Bell
— Corbett.		

Attornies.

Chas. G. Strettell†	H. P. Marshall†	E. Panioty
John Templeton†	P. J. Baul†	G. O. Beeby
Wm Anley†	W. H L. Frith	W. Thompson
Wm. N. Hedger†	H. Smelt	H. Swinhoe
Popkin Homfray†	W. F. Gillanders	F. J. Bett
Philip Peard†	W. H Owen	F. T. Biddle
Rob. Molloy	F. C. Sandes.	J. H. Adams.
J S. Judge†	E B Ryan†	W. H. Smoult
W. H. Duff	W. T. Denman	T. D. K. Watts
R. Graham	H. Remfry	G. J. Wight
A. B McIntosh	G. F. Vrignon	F. W. G. Hudson.
A. D. Kemp†	J. G. Waller	R. Robertson
W. J. Judge	W. G. Campion†	F. Barrow
R T. Allan	J. A. Burkinyoung†	J A. Camel
W. D. H. Ochme	W. H. Abbott, jun.	E. A. Daw
R. M. Thomas	W. H. Poe	A. M. Gasper
Alex. Grant†	R. J. Lyons	
W. Bedell	J. Newmarch	

VICE ADMIRALTY COURT.

Established in 1808.

Commissary.....The Hon'ble the Chief Justice

Officers.

Register.....W. Macpherson | *Marshal*.....J. King.

All the advocates and attornies of the Supreme Court are also advocates and proctors in this court.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT

One of the Judges presides.

P. O'Hanlon	*Examiner and Common Assignee.*
G. Higgins	*Chief Clerk*
J. Cochrane	*Special Assignee.*

INDIAN LAW COMMISSION.

...President.

John Lowis.....Member.

...Secretary.

† Public Notaries

Merchants, Agents, &c.

Agabeg Brothers, No. 42, Armenian Street.
Allan, Deffell and Co., No. 140, Clive Street.
Apcar and Co., No., 29, Radah Bazar
Ashburner and Co, No. 6, Old Court House Street.
Boyle, Brothers and Co., No. 17, Strand.
Baddo and Co., No. 1, Clive Street
Cantor, Chas. and Co., No. 8, New China Bazar Street.
Carlislies, Nephews and Co., No. 4, Lyon's Range.
Chapman, Griffiths and Co., Strand, (Fairly Place.)
Chundermohun Chaterjee and Co., No. 6, Council House Street.
Church, Jas. Junior and Co.
Colin, J. H., No. 5, Writers' Buildings.
Colvin, Ainslie, Cowle and Co, Colvin's Ghaut.
Coopers, Currie and Co., No. 3½, Coilah Ghaut Street.
Cowell, E. M. and Co., No. 2, New China Bazar Street.
Crooke, Henry, No. 42, Clive Street.
Crooke, J. and Massey, No. 3, Clive Street.
Crump, Schorn and Co., No. 50, Cossitollah.
Cullen, Muir and Co., No. 3, New China Bazar Street.
Da[illegible]ssan, M., No. 57, Doomtollah.
DeSouza, T. and Co., No. 4½, Mission Row.
Donald Macdonald, Writer's Buildings.
Dove, J. M., Strand.
Durrschmidt and Sand, No. 1, New China Bazar Street.
Eglinton and Co., No. 4, Hastings' Street.
Field and Co., (American), Strand corner of Clive Street Ghaut.
Foster, Rogers and Co., (American) No. 1, Grant's Lane, Cossitollah.
Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., No. 2, Clive Street.
Gisborne and Co., No. 15, Clive Street.
Gladstone, Wyllie and Co., No. 2, Clive Street.
Gordon, Stuart and Co., Corner Church Lane and Hare Street.
Gouger and Co., No. 26, Tank Sq.
Grant, T. R. and Co., Mangoe Lane.
Greenway, Brothers, No. 110, Rada Bazar.
Gunter, Greenaway and Co., No. 5, Bankshall Street.
Haworth, Hardman and Co., in Tinquidation.
Henderson, Wallace and Co., No. 4, Clive Street Ghaut.
Huber, J. & Co., No. 3, Daretto's Lane.
Huschke, Wattenbach & Co., No. 4, Fairlie Place.
Jameson and Co., No. 14, Old Court House Street.
Jardine, Skinner and Co, Strand.
Kelsalls, Hoare and Co., No. 15, Loll Ba[illegible].
Kohn Julius and Co., No. 64, Clive Street.
Langlois and Co., No. 58, Jackson's Ghaut Street.
Leach, Kettlewell and Co., Clive St.
Lyall, James & Co, 44, Clive St.
Mackenzie and Co., No. 4, Pollock Street.
Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., Tank Sq.
Mackey, D. C. and Co, No. 7, Jackson's Ghaut Street.
Mackillop, Stewart and Co., Old Court House Street.
Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Strand.
Macvicar, Smith and Co., Fairlie Place.
Malcolm and Co., No. 2, Lyon's Range.
Martin, Pillans and Co., New China Bazar Street.
Mayer, F. and Co., No. 17, Strand.
McDonald, D. & Co., No 3, Lyon's Range.
Mendes & Co., No. 2, Mission Row.
Moral, J., No. 5, Waterloo Street.
Oliva, L. B. & Co., No. 7, Mangoe Lane, (Italian).
Onraet, F., No. 25, New China Bazar
Pearce, William and Co., No. 66, Clive Street.
Peel, Bellairs and Co., No. 67, Clive Street.

Potter and Co., No 3, Mission Row.
Purrier and Co., No. 2, Fairlie Place.
Robinson, Balfour and Co., No. 2, Mission Row.
Rustomjee Cowasjee and Co., Hummum Lane.
Schone, C. E., No. 1½, Fairlie Place.
Schramm LeBlond, No. 8, Pollock Street.
Scott, Thomas, No. 15, Writer's Buildings.
Smith, Huffnagle and Co., No. 20, Mangoe Lane.
Smith, Cowell and Co., No. 138, Clive Street.
Smyth, B. and Co., No. 8, New China Bazar Street.
Stewart, H. T. and Co., No. 3, Garstin's Place.
Stewart, R. and Co., Clive Street Lane.
Storm, W., No. 2, Hastings' Street.
Terraneau, H. C. B., Strand.
Thurburn, Mathewson and Co., Commercial Buildings.
Tiron, T., No. 19, Dhoomtollah.
Tulloh, Adam and Co., Tank Square
Watson, Borradaile and Co., No. 3, Fairlie Place.
Waston and Co., No. 47, Clive St.
Waston, J. and R., No. 13, Govt. Place, East Side.
Wienholt, Brothers, No. 3, Coilah Ghaut Street.
Williamson, Brothers, No. 3, Lyon's Range.
Willis, A. and Co. (American), No. 1¾, Mission Row.
Willis & Earle, No. 47, Clive St.
Wollaston, C., No. 71, Cossitollah.

AGENTS FOR VICTUALLING H. M. NAVY.

Calcutta, Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co.
Madras, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.

Calcutta, Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co.
Bombay, Messrs. Wallace & Co.

ARMENIAN MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

Agabeg, Brothers, No. 42, Armenian Street.
Apear and Co., No 10, Rada Bazar.
Asphar, F. H., Moorgyhuttah.
Avetoom, T. C., Moorgyhuttah lane.
Caverke, P. A. and Bagram, J .G., No. 137, Old China Bazar.
Emin, E. J., No. 158, Old China Bazar.
Malchus, N. J., Portuguese Church Street.
Manuk, Z. M., Pollock Street.
Owen, Brothers, Hummum Lane.
Shicore, G.M., 60, Moorgyhuttah St.
Sarkies, P. J., No. 24, Armenian St.
Sharon, A. M., Old China Bazar.
Thorose, Manook, Old China Bazar.

GREEK MERCHANTS.

John Lucas, Portuguese Church Lane.
P. John, Moorgyhuttah.
Lucas, Brothers, Dacca.
A. George, C. John, and A. John, Agra.

Assignees to Firms Insolvent and in Liquidation.

Under the recent Act of the Official Assignee is Assignee to all Insolvent Estates, and any Creditor's Assignees that may be appointed must act conjointly with him. The Official Assignee's Office is at No. 10 Old Post Office Street, where all business must be transacted in person.

Adam Scott and Co.—Official Assignee.
Alexander & Co.—Official Assignee.
Bagsham and Co.—Mr. W. C. Braddon is authorised to wind up the affairs of the Firm.
Boyd and Co.—Official Assignee.
Bruce, Shand and Co.—Official Assignee and C. Huffnagle.
Carr, Tagore & Co.—R. C. Jenkins, Esq., F. R. Hampton, Esq., and Baboo Ramanath Tagore, *Trustees*
Church, Lake and Co.—T. S. Kelsall, Esq., D. Mackinlay, Esq., and T. C. Cadogan, Esq., *Trustees.*
Cockerell and Co.—Official Assignee, H. Cowie and C. J. Richards, Commercial Buildings.

Colvin and Co.—Official Assignee.
Colville, Gilmore and Co.—Official Assignee, and M. Gladstone.
Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co.—Official Assignee.
Ewing, Aird and Anderson.—Official Assignee, and W. W. Kettlewell.
Ferguson and Co.—Official Assignee.
Ferguson, Brothers and Co.—Official Assignee.
Gardiner (T. H.) and Co.—Official Assignee,
Gilmore and Co.—Official Assignee.
Glass and Co.—Official Assignee.
Hickey, Bailey and Co.—Official Assignee, and C. J. Richards.
Hodgkinson (G. F.) and Co.—Official Assignee.
Hughesdon Brothers.—Official Assignee, T. S. Kelsall and C. J. Richards.
Hughes and Templer.—Official Assignee.
Kemp, Strickland and Co.—Official Assignee.
Lackersteen (J.) and Brothers.—Official Assignee.
Lake, Hammill and Co.—Official Assignee.
Lord, Owen&Co.—Official Assignee.
Livingston, Syers and Co.—W. F. Fergusson, Esq. A. Gouger, Esq by his Attorney W. E. Jenkins, T. C. Cadogan, Esq, by his Attorney W. C. Braddon, and D. Mackinlay, Esq. *Trustees.*
Lyall, Matheson and Co.—W. Limond, Esq. F. Baily, Esq. and George Brown, Esq. *Trustees.*
Macgregor, Hunter and Co.—Official Assignee.
Mackintosh & Co—Official Assignee.
Macleod, Fagan and Co.—Official Assignee.
Murdock Mackenzie.—Official Assignee.
Nichol, Wilkie and Co.—Official Assignee.
Oswald, Seal and Co.—Mr. W. E. Fergusson is authorized to adjust all debts.
Owen, Allhunsen and Co.—Official Assignee.
Palmer and Co.—Official Assignee and Baboo Aushotos Day.
Sarkies P. J. and Co. — Official Assignee.
Saunders, May, Fordyce and Co.—Official Assignee.
Shearman, Mallens and Co.—Alfred Turner, Esq., F. W. HeilgersEsq. and J. J. Mackenzie, Esq. Trustees.
Thoms, Touche and Co.—Official Assignee.
Tulloh and Co.—Official Assignee, J. Gordon and Colin Campbell.
Wienbolt and Co.—T. S. Kelsall, Esq. and A. Turner, Esq. *Inspectors.*

Periodical Publications.

CALCUTTA DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

The Englishman.
The Bengal Hurkaru.
The Morning Chronicle.
The Commercial & Shipping Gazette
The Citizen.

WEEKLY PAPERS.

The Friend of India.
The Weekly Hurkaru Supplement.
The Weekly Englishman do.
The Eastern Star.
The Christian Advocate.
The Catholic Herald.
The Hindu Intelligencer.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

The Calcutta Government Gazette, (*Wed. and Saturday Evening.*)

WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS.

The Calcutta Exchange Price Current.
The Hurkaru Commercial Price Current.

BI-MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS.

The Hurkaru Overland Price Current.
The Hurkaru Overland Summary of News.
The Overland Englishman.
The Overland Calcutta Star.

Disposition of the Civil List.

PRESIDENCY.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

A. Malet, Chief Secretary, Political and Secret Departments.
J. G. Lumsden, Secretary in the General and Judicial Departments.
H. E Goldsmid, Secretary in the Revenue and Finance Departments.
A. St. J Richardson. ..... .Deputy Secretary Persian Department.
Lt Col. P. M. Melvill, Secretary in the Military & Naval Departments.

Uncovenanted Assistants—Secretariate.

N. Spencer, Mili. & Marine Depts.
R H. Thomas, Polit. & Secret do.
F Rouget, General ditto.
E. T. G Pearson, Judicial Dept.
R H Showell, H. M. Revenue and Financial ditto.

COURT OF SUDDER DEWANEE AND SUDDER FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT.

The Honorable Alexander Bell, Chief Judge.

J Warden Puisne Judge, and Judicial Commissioner for the Deccan and Khandeish.

P. W LeGeyt, Puisne Judge, and Judicial Commissioner for the Southern Mahratta Country.

G Grant, Puisne Judge, and Judicial Commissioner for Guzerat and the Koncan.

M Larken, Registrar, and officiating Puisne Judge.

Uncovenanted

J Morris, M, First Assist. Regtr. | Bhasker Soonderjee, Second do.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

E E Elliot, Accountant General, and Revenue and Judicial Accountant, and Accountant General to the Supreme Court.

G. J Blane, Military Accountant, and Deputy do. do.

C Price, acting do.

CIVIL AUDITOR'S OFFICE

W. Simson, Civil Auditor and Mint Master. (On sick certificate)

G J Blane, Acting Civil Auditor

C Price, Deputy Civil Auditor

A W. Clarke, (uncovenanted,) acting do.

GENERAL TREASURY, PAY OFFICE, STAMPS, AND SAVINGS' BANK.

J. W. Muspratt, Sub-Treasurer, General Paymaster, Superintendent of Stamps, and Secretary to the Government Savings' Bank.

J Johnson Actuary Savings' Bank.

LAND REVENUE AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENTS.

J N. Rose, officiating Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, and Superintendent of Stationery.

F Hutchinson, Uncovenanted Assistant, (on leave.)

REVENUE JUDGE.

A Spens, Revenue Judge.

CIVIL FUND OFFICE.

G. J. Blane, Secretary.

CUSTOMS AND OPIUM DEPARTMENTS.

BOMBAY.

H. Young, Collector of Customs, and Reporter General on External Commerce, and Opium Agent at the Presidency.

A. D. Robertson, Deputy Collector of Customs and Deputy Opium Agent.

Uncovenanted Assistants to the Collector of Customs.

A. W. Elliot, A. Taylor, H. Miles, P. M. Dalzell, A. D. De Souza, E. Brown, and A. Faulkner.

GUZERAT AND THE KONKAN.

R. D. Luard, Collector of Continental Customs and Excise.

A. W. Jones, Acting Deputy ditto.

Uncovenanted Assistants.

A. Stewart, W. A. Pelly, W. H. Payne, A. J. Glass, N. A. Dalzell.

MINT DEPARTMENT.

E. E. Elliot, President Mint Committee.
A. Malet, Chief Secy. to Government, Member of the Mint Committee.
H. E. Goldsmid, Finance Secretary, ditto.
Surgeon E. T. Downes, Sec. to Mint Committee and Assay Master.
W. Simson, Mint Master—(on leave).
G. J. Blane, acting do.
C. Price, Deputy ditto.
Assistant Surgeon, W. Collum, Deputy Assay Master.
Captain J. H. Burke, Engineers, Mint Engineer.

Zillah Courts.

Poona.

Henry Brown, judge and session judge, and agent for sirdars in the Deccan.

H. Newton, assistant judge and session judge, and assistant to the agent for sirdars.

Sholapore.

W. H. Harrison, judge and session judge.

Ahmednuggur.

W. J. Hunter, judge and session judge, (Neilgherries s. c.)

J. W. Woodcock, acting judge.

C. H. Cameron, assistant do.

Khandeish.

R. Y. Bazett, judge and session judge, (on leave to the Cape)

E. M. Suart, acting judge.

R. S. Bagshaw, assistant do. (Sea and Australia s. c.)

Dharwar.

A. Remington, judge and session judge.

C. Forbes, assistant do.

Surat.

W. E. Frere, judge and session judge.

J. R. Morgan, senior assistant judge and session judge.

A. B. Warden, assistant do. (actg. sr. assist. judge of Dharwar.)

Broach.

J. R. Morgan, senior assist. judge and session judge, (acting collector of Kaira.)

J. Gibbs, acting do.

Ahmedabad.

C. M. Harrison, judge and session judge. (Neilgherries s. c).

H. Hebbert, acting judge and session judge.

James Gibbs, assistant judge and session judge.

Konkan (Tanna)

R. Keays, judge and session judge.

F. Lloyd, assistant do.

Rutnageeree.

A. K. Corfield, joint judge and session judge.

J. W. Woodcock, senior assistant judge and session judge (acting judge of Ahmednuggur.)

A. B. Warden, acting assistant judge and session judge.

Collectors and Magistrates.

Northern Division.

Surat.

J. M. Davies, collector and magistrate.
L. Reid, first assistant.
E. R. Glyn, second do.
J. M. Erskine, third do.

Broach.

E. M. Suart, collector & magistrate.
A. Rogers, first assistant.
L. R. Ashburner, second do.

Ahmedabad.

A. Bettington, collector and magistrate, (Australia, s. c.)
E. L. Jenkins acting.
A. K. Forbes, first assistant.
R. H. Ryan second do. acting first assistant at Broach.
The Hon'ble G. A. Hobart, acting second assistant.
C. Walter, third do.

Kaira.

H. Liddell, acting collector and magistrate.
R. Hardy, first assistant.
J. E. Oliphant, second do.
third do. (actg. 2d)

Khandeish.

A. Elphinston, collector and magist.
C. J. Davies, first assistant
W. A. Ritche, second do.
W. D'Oyly, third do.

Tanna.

H. P. Malet, collector and magist.
A. R. Grant, first assistant
J. F. Armstrong, second do.

Southern Division.

Poona.

E. C. Jones, collector and magistrate.
G. B. S. Karr, first assistant.
J. S. Inverarity, second assistant.
Hon. G. A. Hobart, third do.
R. H. Pinhey, acting third do.

Ahmednuggur.

R. Spooner, collector & magistrate.
Alex. Gray, first assistant.
James Walker Robertson, second assistant.
R. White, third do.

Nassick.

H. Hebbert, sub-collector and joint magistrate.

Sholapore.

T. C. Loughnan, collector and magistrate.
D. C. R. Leighton, first assistant do.
W. S. Havelock, second do.
R. F. Mactier, third do.

Belgaum.

J. D. Inverarity, collector and magistrate, and political agent in the Southern Mahratta Country.
L. H. B. Tucker, first assistant.
H. B. Lockett, second do.
F. S. Chapman, third do.

Dharwar.

J. S. Law, collector and magistrate.
W. A. Goldfinch, first assistant.
M. J. M. Stewart, second assistant.

Rutnageeree.

G. Coles, collector and magistrate.
W. J. Turquand, first assistant.
J. M. Erskine, second assistant.

Residents, Political Agents, &c.

Scinde.

H. B. E. Frere, commissioner.
B. H. Ellis, assistant do.
Major John Jacob, political supdt. and comdg. frontiers Up. Scinde.

Baroda.

Lieut. Col. J. Outram, 23rd Regt. N. I. Resident.
Lieut. M. J. Battye, 27th N. I. assistant do.
Assistant surgeon, E. M. Ogilvie in medical charge of the residency.
Assistant surgeon W. Davey in temporary medical charge.

Sattara.

Thos. Ogilvy, commissioner.
M. A. Coxon, first assistant do.
Lieutenant H. B. Sandford, (Artillery,) second do.
Lt. W. C. Parr, 24th N. I., do.
Assistant surgeon C. G. Wiehe, civil surgeon.
Captain P. L. Hart, civil engineer.

Kutch.

Major Le G. Jacob, political agent.
Lieut. S. N. Raikes, 18th N. I. assistant and Superintendant of the Irregular Horse in Kutch.
Assistant Surgeon M. Cruikshank in medical charge.

Rewa Caunta.

Captain Fulljames, 25th Regt. N. I. political agent.

Kateewar.

Major W. Lang, 21st Regt. N. I., political agent.
Capt. H. Aston, 10th Regt. N. I., first assistant, *on leave to the Cape.*
Capt. J. T. Barr, 7th Regt. N. I., second do. acting first.
Lieut. J. Black, 2d G. R. third do. acting second.
Lieut. J. Nicholson, 23d N. I., Acting third do.
Major G. G. Malet, 3d L. C. superintendent of the Guicowar's contingent of horse.
Assistant surgeon R. H. Davidson, civil surgeon.

Mahee Kaunta.

Captain R. Wallace, 18th R. N. I. political agent.
Captain D'oyly T. Compton, 29th N. I., assistant.

Pahlunpoor.

Major J. R. Keily, 20th N. I., political superintendent.

Balmeer.

Captain C. F. Jackson, 2d L. C. superintendent and commandant.

Surat.

W. E. Frere, agent for the right hon'ble the governor.

Deccan.

H. Brown, agent for sirdars (*on leave to the Neilgherries*).
R. Keays, acting do.
H. Newton, assistant.

Belgaum.

J. D. Inverarity, Political agent in the Southern Mahratta Country.
E. P. Down, assistant.

Kolapore.

Captain D. C. Graham, 28th Regt. N. I., political superintendent of Kolapore, and commandant of the infantry corps.
Captain P. W. Clarke, 2d Grenadier Regt. N. I. second in command of infantry corps, and assistant to the political superintendent.
Lieut. C. W. Barr, 20th Regt. N. I., adjutant.
Assistant surgeon, F. Broughton,—Civil Surgeon.

Colaba.

J. H. Pelly, agent.

Sawunt Warree.

H. L. Anderson, political superintendent.
Lieut. R. Bainbridge, 23rd Regiment N. I., commandant of the Sawunt Warree local corps.
Lieut. F. Schneider, 10th N. I. adjutant.

Aden.

Captain S. B. Haines, Indian Navy, political agent.
Lieut. C. Cruttenden, do., assistant.

Zanzibar.

Major A. Hamerton, 15th R. N. I. H. M.'s consul at Zanzibar, and hon'ble company's agent in the dominions of H. H. the Imaum of Muscat.

Persian Gulf.

Lt. Col. S. Hennell, 12th Regt. N. I. resident.
Lieut. A. B. Kemball, Artillery, assistant (offg. in Turkish Arabia.)
Assistant surgeon J. McAlister, residency surgeon.

Persia.

Lieut Col. Justin Sheil, C. Bd. K. L. S. 15th Bengal N. I., H. M.'s envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the court of Tehran.

Egypt.

The Hon'ble C. A. Murray, Her Majesty's consul general.
Captain H. Johnson, hon'ble company's agent in Egypt.

Turkish Arabia.

Lt. Col. H. C. Rawlinson, C. B. K. L. S 1st Gr Regimeut N. I. political agent in Turkish Arabia and H. M. consul at Bagdad. *(Europe.)*
Lieut. A. B. Kemball, offg.
Assistant surgeon J. M. Hislop, residency surgeon.

Revenue Commissioners.

Northern Division.

E. G. Fawcett, revenue commissioner.
Kesheo Ramchunder Jog, Rao Bahadoor,—dufturdar.

Southern Division.

W. Courtney, revenue commissioner.
Rao Bahadoor Ramrao Nursing,—dufturdar.

Enam Commissioners.

W. Hart, Commissioner.
C. J. Manson, assistant.

Examination Committee.

John Warden, C. S. ..... *President.*
A. St. John Richardson, C. S. ..... *Member and Secretary.*
Major B. Crispin, 16th N. I. .....
Capt. J. Pelly, 8th Regt. N. I. ..... } *Members.*
Lieut. W. B. Gray, 26th Rgt. N. I. .....
Mahomed Yoosuff Moorgay .....
Mahomed Yoonoos ..... } *Mahomedan Assessors.*
Mahadew Govind Shastree .....
Suddashew Anunt Shastree ..... } *Hindoo Assessors.*

Board of Education.

Hon. Sir Thos. Erskine Perry ..... *President.*
J. Warden, C. S. .....
Physician General J. McLennan .....
Bomonjee Hormusjee ..... } *Members.*
Juggonath Sunkersett .....
Mahomed Ibrahim Muckba .....
Surgeon M. Stovell ..... *Secretary.*
John Bocarro ..... *Head Clerk.*

Board of Conservancy.

Senior Magistrate of Bombay .....
Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay ..... } *Ex-officio Members.*
F. Hutchinson .....
Capt. J. Estridge .....
Cursetjee Jamsetjee .....
Juggonath Sunkersett ..... } *Elected Members.*
Mahomed Ibrahim Muckba .....
G. Hancock ..... *Clerk to the Board.*
H. Conybeare ..... *Supt. of Repairs.*

Botanical Gardens.

(DAPOOREE AND HEERA BAGH.)

Surgeon A. Gibson, Superintendent of Botanical Gardens, and Conservator of Forests.

W. Fenner, Assistant to the Conservator of Forests. (Uncovenanted.)

Civil Surgeons under the Bombay Presidency.

Presidency ..... Surgeon F. W. Wakins.
Assist. Surg. H. J Carter, assistant.
Bagdad ..... Assist. Surg. J. M. Hyslop, M. D.
Bushire ..... " J. McAlister.
Belgaum ..... Surgeon T. Waller.
Poona ..... Assist. Surg. D. Costelloe (and in charge Ex-Ameers of Scinde.)
Ahmedabad ..... Assist. Surg. W. P. Gillanders.
Admednuggur ..... " F. Manisty.
Sattara ..... " C. G. Wiehe.
Surat ..... Surgeon W. Leggett.
Tanna ..... Assist. Surg. R. Hosken.
Khandeish (Dhoolia) ..... " S. M. Pelly.
Kolapoor ..... " F. Broughton.
Rutnageeree ..... " G. G. W. Maitland.
Broach ..... " J. Bean.
Sholapoor ..... " C. S. Sylvester.
Dharwar ..... " C. F. Forbes.
Rajcote ..... " R. H. Davidson.
Kaira ..... " E. G. De Crespigny.
Nassick ..... " J. M. Knapp.
Mahableshwur. Surgeon J. H. Peart.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay General Post Office.

A. W. Ravenscroft, Post Master General.
W. Blowers, Deputy do.

Subordinate Post Offices

Aden.... ....Post Master, Assistant Surgeon J Vaughan.
Aurungabad.... .... do. J Ralph, Pay Master (Nizam's service)
Acola.... .....Post Office Writer under do.
Kunhur.... .... do do
Karinjah.... .... do do.
Jaffrabad.... .... do. do

Belgaum..... ....Post Master, L. C Moore, (Uncovenanted)
Dharwar.. ....Post Office Writer under do.
Kulladghee.... .. do do

Bhooj.... ....Post Master, Lieut. G. Skipton, 2nd Gr. N. I
Bhopawar.... .... do. Captain D. Wilkie, Political Agent.
Ellichpoor.... .... do Captain G. Jackson, (Nizam's service)
Oomrawatee. ....Post Office Writer under do.

Kaira.... ....Post Master of Guzerat, F G Harrison, (Unc)
Ahmedabad, ...Post Office Writer under do
Do Cantonment do. do
Baroda.... .... do do.
Hursole.... .... do. do.
Deesa.... ..... do do
Rajcote.... .... do. do.
Gogo.... ..... do do
Dhollera..... do do
Dholka.... .... do. do
Bhownuggur .. do do.

Kolapore.... ....Post Master, Captain P. W. Clarke, 2d Grenadiers.
Malcolm Peit, or Mahableshwur } Post Master, Surgeon J H. Peart
Malligaum.... .....Post Master of Khandeish, J. E Gibson, (Unc)
Bhendy ..... Post Office Writer under do
Nassick..... do. do
Chandore ..... do do.
Dhoolia ..... do. do.
Mundlaisir..... do do.
Asseerghur .... do. do.

Mhow ....Post Master, Assist Sur W.W Wells (Bengal Est.)
Nagpore Line.... .... do Captain R. Dennis, 5th Regt N. L. I.
Pahlunpore.... ..... do Major J R Keily, 20th R N I.
Poonah.... .... do Merwanjee Dadabhoy (Uncovenanted)
Ahmednuggur, Post Office Writer under do
Sattara.... .. do. do.
Kurar.... .... do. do.
Jeejooree..... do. do.
Punderpoor .. do. do.
Beejapoor..... do. do
Seroor..... do do

Kirkee..... .....Post Office Writer under Poonah Post Master.
Kandalla..... do. do.
Panwell ..... do. do.
Rutnagherry..... .....Post Master, G. Coles, Collector.
Dapoolee .....Post Office Writer under do.
Vingorla..... do. do.
Malwan ..... do. do.
Gohaghur .. do. do.
Sawunt Warree .....Post Master, H. L. Anderson Political Supt.
Scinde, Kurrachee. do. E L. Coffee, (Uncovenanted).
Hydrabad...Post Office Writer.
Sukkur .....Post Master J. D. Stapleton, (Uncovenanted).
Shikarpore...Post Office Writer.
Sholapore..... .....Post Master.
Tannah..... .... .. do. R. Parker (Uncovenanted.)
Bassein.....Post Office Writer under do.
Tarapore ..... do. do.
Danaun ..... do. do.
Surat..... .. do. do.
Broach..... do. do.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Southern Mahratta Country Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Superintendent, Captain G. Wingate, Engineers, (Assistant to the Collectors of Dharwar and Belgaum)
Assistants, Captain W. C. Anderson, 1st Gr. Regt. Fusiliers
Lieut. A. Cowper, Engineers.
„ F. Fanning, 9th R. N. I.
„ V. S. Kemball, Artillery.

Mr. D. Young.. .. ..
„ J. H. Springer... ...
„ W. S. Price... ... ...
„ J. Mitchell,... ... ...
„ Supernumerary assts. R. H. Light and H. Bulkley
} Uncovenanted.

Ahmednuggur and Nassick (Dang) Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Superintendent, Lieut. G. S. A. Anderson, 18th R. N. I., (Assistant Collector and Magistrate)
Assistants, Lieut B. Burgess, 20th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. E. L. Scott, 21st Regt. N. I., (Assist. Magistrate in the Ahmednggur Collectorate.)
Ensign T. Waddington, 7th Regt. N. I. (do. do.)

Mr. A. F. Davidson... ...
„ R. N. Gooddine... ...
„ A. Baker..... .....
} Uncovenanted.

Lieut. T. Haggard, Artillery.

Deccan Revenue Survey.

Settlement Officer, Lieut. J. T. Francis, 5th Regt. N. I., Assist. to the Collector and Magistrate.
Assistant do. Lieut. C. J. Prescott, 24th N. I.

Guzerat Topographical Survey.

Lieut. C. T. Boddam, Engineers, Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF SCINDE.

H. B. E. Frere, Commissioner for the Civil Administration of Scinde.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

Kurrachee.

Collector and Magistrate.....Capt. H. W. Preedy.
Deputy Collector.....W. J. Surtees, (uncovenanted,) on leave.
Assistant Deputy Collector .....Lieut. C. J. Stewart, 13th N. I.
Dep. Col. at Ghorabaree.....A. Young.
Do. do. at Sehwan.....Capt. S. H. Partridge.
Do. do. at Jurruck .....Capt. J. B. Dunsterville.
Do. do. at Kurrachee .....J. Macleod (uncovenanted.)
Asst. to the Collector of Kurrachee for the Superintendence of Canal clearances .....G. Elander, (uncovenanted.)

Hydrabad.

Collector and Magistrate.....Captain H. Fenning, (Acting.)
Assistant to the Magistrate .....Comr. R. Ethersey, Indian Navy.
Deputy Collector.....Lieutenant W. Pirie, 1st Gr. N. I.
Do. do.....Lieutenant W. R. Lambert do.
Do. do. at Mahomed Khan-ka-Tanda.....Captain H. Fenning.
Do. do. at Halla.....J. Curling, (uncovenanted.)
Do. do. at Shahbunder.....W. T. Cole. (do.)
Do. do.....Lieut. J. T. Jameson, 28th R. N. I.
Do. do.....Lieut. T. Phillips, 1st Eur. Regt.
Do. do.....Lieut. L. D. Dunsterville 28th N. I.

Shikarpoor.

Collector and Magistrate.....G. Inverarity.
Deputy do.....Lieutenant W. Pirie, 1st N. I.
Do. do.....Lieutenant W. Lambert.
Do. do. and Mag. of Sukkur.....Lieutenant J. F. Lester.
Do. do. at Larkhana.....C. M. Richardson, (uncovenanted.)
Acting do. at Mahomed Khan-ka-Tanda.....Lieut. C. Hodgkinson, 28th N. I.
Deputy do.....J. Curling, (uncovenanted.)
Do. do.....W. T. Cole, (do.)
Acting do.....Lieut. R. M. Johnstone, 1st N. I.
Do. do. at Mehur.....A. Young, (uncovenanted.)
Judicial Assistant to the Commissioner in Scinde.....Capt. Keith Young, 50th Ben. N. I.
Captain of Police.....Lieut. E. C. Marston, 25th Bo. N. I.
Lieutenant of Police.....Lieut. E. P. Arthur, 1st Cavalry.
Lieutenant of Police at Hydrabad.....Captain H. Stanley, 5th N. I.
Supt. of Bazars at Kurrachee.....Lieut. Henry W. Holland, 13th do.
Supt. of Boat Dept. at Kotree.....Captain R. Ethersey, Indian Navy.
Assistant to the Commissioner in Scinde, (Officiating Depy. Colr. at Kurrachee).....W. J. Surtees, (uncovenanted.)

Forest Ranger.

Forest Ranger.....Assistant Surgeon J. E. Stocks.

Post Masters.

Post Master at Omercote.....Lieutenant J. S. Pierce.
Do. at Kurrachee.....E. L. Coffey, (uncovenanted.)
Do. at Sukkur.....J. D. Stapleton, (do.)

Annuitants on the Civil Fund.

Annuitants of £400.

Messrs. J. A. Grant.
" S. Rolleston.
" J. Clephane.
" D. D. Inglis.
Messrs. H. Shank.
" J. Skrine.
" T. G. Gardiner.
" T. H. Talbot.

Expectant of £400 Annuity.

Mr. J. H. Crawford.

Annuitants of £1000.

Mr. Francis Warden.
Sir Richard Jenkins, Bt. G.C.B.
Messrs. John Romer.
" William Newnham.
" T. Barnard.
" J. D. DeVitre.
" G. H. Baillie.
" J. Wedderburn.
" J. Henderson.
" W. J. Lumsden.
" J. Kentish.
" W. H. Wathen.
" W. Stubbs.
" J. Farish.
" T. Williamson.
" J. Bax.
" J. Vibart.
" R. Mills.
" E. B. Mills.
" F. Bourchier.
Messrs. D. Greenhill.
" J. H. Pelly.
" G. L. Elliot.
Sir G. W. Anderson, K.C.B.
Messrs. J. A. S. Mackenzie.
" I. Borradaile.
" S. Marriott.
" G. Giberne.
" E. Montgomerie.
Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bt.
Messrs. H. H. Glass.
" H. A. Harrison.
" J. Williams.
" P. Stewart.
" R. T. Webb.
" L. R. Reid.
" J. P. Willoughby.
" R. K. Pringle.
" E. H. Townsend.

Annuitants of £250.

Messrs. W. W. Malet.
" H. G. Barnett.
Messrs. W. Chamier.
" P. Scott.

Civil Servants in Europe on Furlough.

Messrs. A. Remington.
" A. W. Jones.
" B. Hutt.
" J. W. Hadow.
" D. Davidson.
" S. Mansfield.
" C. E. F. Tytler.
Messrs. J. Webb.
" H. W. Reeves.
" C. J. Erskine.
" H. P. St. George Tucker.
" F. Sims.
" T. A. Compton.

Absent at the Neilgherries.

Mr. W. J. Hunter.

At Sea and Australia.

Messrs. A. Bettington.
" R. S. Bagshaw.
Mr. J. W. Robertson.
Mr. R. Y. Bazett, at the Cape.

Warrant of Precedence in India.

VICTORIA REG.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, greeting.

WHEREAS it hath been represented unto Us, that it is advisable to regulate the Rank and Precedence of persons holding Appointments in the East Indies, in order to fix the same, and prevent all disputes, we do hereby declare, and it is Our will and pleasure, that the following Table be observed with respect to the Rank and Precedence of the persons hereinafter named, viz.,

The Governor General, or Governor General for the time being.
The Deputy Governor of Bengal.
The Governor of Madras.
The Governor of Bombay.
The Governor (or Lieutenant Governor) of Agra.
The Chief Justice, Bengal.
The Bishop of Calcutta.
The Chief Justice, Madras.
The Bishop of Madras.
The Chief Justice, Bombay.
The Bishop of Bombay.
The Commander-in-Chief in India, when also a Member of the Supreme Council.
Members of the Supreme Council of India, according to their situation therein.
Members of Council, Bengal, according to their situation therein.
The Commander-in-Chief at Madras, when also a Member of Council.
Members of Council at Madras, according to their situation therein.
The Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, when also a Member of Council
Members of Council at Bombay, according to their situation therein
The Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Calcutta according to date
The Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Madras, according to date
The Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Bombay, according to date
The Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island.
The Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Commanders-in-Chief of the Army at the several presidencies (not being Commanders-in-Chief in India), according to relative rank in their respective Services.
Naval and Military Officers above the rank of Major General.
Members of the Sudder Adawlut, according to their situation therein.
Members of the Law Commission, according to their situation therein.
Civilians, with reference to their Rank and Precedence, to be divided into six Classes :
Civilians of thirty-five years' standing, from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival, to form Class I., and from date of entering such Class, to rank with
Major Generals according to date of Commission.
Civilians of twenty years' standing from date of rank assigned to them

on their arrival to form Class II., and from date of entering such Class to rank with

Colonels according to date of Commission.

Archdeacon, Calcutta.

Archdeacon, Madras,

Archdeacon, Bombay.

Civilians of twelve years' standing, from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival, to form Class III., and from date of entering such Class, to rank with

Lieutenant Colonels, according to date of commission.

Civilians of eight years' standing, from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival, to form Class IV., and from date of entering such Class, to rank with

Majors according, to date of commission.

Civilians of four years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival, to form Class V., and from date of entering such class, to rank with.

Captains, according to date of Commission.

Civilians under four years' standing, from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival, to form Class VI., and to rank with

Subalterns, according to date of Commission.

Advocates-General to rank with the First Class of Civil Servants.

Chaplains to rank with Civilians of the Fourth Class, and Majors.

Assistant Chaplains to rank with Civilians of the Fifth Class, and Captains.

All Officers not mentioned in the above Table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the Army, to have the same rank with reference to Civil Servants as is enjoyed by Military Officers of equal grades.

All other persons who may not be mentioned in this Table to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor General in Council, in case any question shall arise.

Nothing in the foregoing Rules to disturb the existing practice relating to precedency at Native Courts, or on occasions of intercourse with Natives; and the Governor General to be empowered to make Rules for such occasions, in case any dispute shall arise.

All Ladies to take place according to the rank assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of wives of Peers, and Ladies having precedence in England, independently of their husbands, and who are not in rank below the daughters of Barons; such Ladies to take place according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedency in England, immediately after the wives of Members of Council at the Presidencies in India.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and in the fourteenth of our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

(Signed) G. Grey.

RULES, TABLES OF FEES, AND SCHEDULES, OF THE SUPREME COURT AT BOMBAY,

MAY 1851.

SITTINGS AFTER FIRST TERM, *May* 8, 1851.

Whereas it is desirable to lessen the expense of Law Proceedings on all sides of this Court, and to assimilate the practice to that of the Superior Courts at Westminster Hall wherever the English practice is found to be more beneficial to suitors; It is hereby ordered that the following Rules be henceforth observed, and all previous Rules and Orders or parts thereof inconsistent with these Rules, but not further or otherwise, are hereby abrogated and discharged.

GENERAL RULES.

1. All the offices of the Court shall be open for the despatch of business from half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon during term, and from eleven o'clock till five during vacation.

2. A return of fees by each of the officers of the Court shall be laid before the Judges on the 1st day of February term in each year, showing the net value of the office for the last year, and the average on the preceding seven years.

3. Verification of proceedings may be made by affidavit instead of certificate in cases where affidavits may be used with greater economy.

4. All affidavits on all sides of the Court are to be taken and expressed in the first person of the deponent, under the penalty as to costs mentioned in Lord Lyndhurst's order 128 of May 1846.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

1. The practice of the Ecclesiastical Court of the diocese of London is adopted in this Court with respect to probates and letters of administration, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the country permit, subject to the Rules of this Court with respect to caveats, and the taking of evidence by viva voce examination.

2. To obtain probate, the Proctor, on being satisfied as to the genuineness and due execution of the will, shall indorse upon it the Jurat, and draft an affidavit to be sworn by the executor, stating the time and place of the death of the testator, and the nature and amount of his property, and shall appear before one of the Commissioners of the Court with the executor, who shall thereupon, be sworn to his trust.

3. The Proctor shall then deposit the will, affidavit, and all testamentary papers with the Registrar, and the Registrar on being satisfied of the due execution of the will, on the expiration of fourteen days after the deposit of the testamentary papers, shall deliver out the probate under the Seal of the Court according to the present practice, unless a caveat has been filed.

4. In all cases of wills of Hindu females, and in other cases both of will and intestacy, where, in the opinion of the Registrar, notice of the application ought to be given, probate on letters of administration shall not be delivered out of the Registry until fourteen days after an advertisement giving notice of the application has been inserted in some newspaper, to be named or approved of by the Registrar, or until after such citations or notices have been served as the Registrar shall

direct, but formal citations are not to be required except in cases where they are necessary, by English practice.

5. To obtain administration, the Proctor, on being satisfied as to the claim of the party to the administration, shall draft an act to lead the administration with an affidavit from the party stating the time and place of the intestate's death, the absence of any testamentary paper, the nature and amount of the property to be administered, the family or other relatives of the intestate, with the name and address, in case of applications by Native widows, of the nearest male relative of the husband, and on the affiadvit being sworn by the applicant, the Proctor shall take him before one of the Commissioners of the Court to be sworn to his trust.

6. The Proctor shall then deposit the act and affidavit with the Registrar, who, on being satisfied of the representative character of the claimant, and on execution of the usual bond, shall issue letters of administration under the Seal of the Court.

7. No proxy is necessary where the executor or party seeking administration resides within the jurisdiction of the Court.

8. Applications to the Court, when necessary, to be made by motion on the papers deposited in the Registry.

9. Where an executor or next of kin, subject to the Ecclesiatical Law of England, is resident in India, and neglects to represent the party deceased, citations may be issued by the Registrar at the instance of any party interested in the representation, which citations shall be served personally if the party is resident in the islands of Bombay or Salsette, or may be served through the Post Office or otherwise as the Registrar directs.

10. In all applications by the Administrator General for Letters of administration, so long as his office is combined with that of Ecclesiastical Registrar, he shall apply by petition to the sitting Judge for his fiat.

11. It shall not be necessary to submit Proctor's bills for taxation, unless the party to be charged thereby desire to have the bill taxed.

12. Ecclesiastical business standing for hearing shall be taken before all other business on every Monday not being an Insolvent Court day.

PLEA SIDE.

1. Service of process may be made by the party or his Attorney in all cases where service may be so made in England, except in cases where the Charter directs that service shall be made by the Sheriff.

2. On the plaint being filed, the plaintiff may serve a copy upon the defendant as in England, and all subsequent Pleadings may be delivered between the parties, but the party who sets down the cause for trial must make up a record on plain paper of all the pleadings and the particulars of demand, and file the same with the Prothonotary.

3. Defendant may plead several matters without a special order, and if any of such pleas should be objected to, a summons may be taken out before a Judge.

4. The signature of Counsel need not be obtained for Special pleas.

5. Blank subpœnas may be taken out according to the English practice, but more than six names are not to be inserted therein.

6. When the plaintiff is entitled to sign Judgment, he may do so on his own responsibility, as in England.

7. In all ejectment suits, the party filing the plaint shall deliver with the plaint a bill of particulars, describing the premises sought to be recovered.

8. In all other matters not provided for by rule, the practice of the Court of Queen's Bench shall be followed as near as may be.

EQUITY SIDE.

1. Any person seeking equitable relief may, without special leave of the Court, and instead of proceeding by bill of complaint in the usual form, file a claim in the Registrar's office in any of the following cases, that is to say, in any cases where the plaintiff is or claims to be,—

1st. A creditor upon the estate of any deceased person, seeking payment of his debt out of the deceased's assets.

2nd. A legate under the will of any deceased person not being a Mahomedan or Hindoo, seeking payment or delivery of his legacy out of the deceased's personal assets.

3rd. A legate under the will of any deceased person being a Mahomedan or Hindoo, seeking payment or delivery of his legacy out of the deceased's general estate.

4th. A residuary legatee, or one of the residuary legatees, of any deceased person, seeking an account of the residue, and payment or appropriation of his share therein.

5th. The person or any of the persons entitled to the personal estate of any person, not being a Mahomedan or Hindoo, who may have died intestate, and seeking an account of such personal estate, and payment of his share thereof.

6th. The person or any of the persons entitled to the estate of any Mahomedan who may have died intestate, and seeking an account of such estate, and the ascertainment, payment, or apropriation of his share thereof, according to the Mahomedan law of succession *ab intestato*.

7th. The person or any of the persons entitled to the estate of any Hindoo, who may have died intestate, and seeking an account of a partition or an account and partition of such estate.

8th. An executor or administrator of any deceased person, seeking to have the assets of such deceased person administered under the directions of the Court.

9th. A legal or equitable mortgagee or person entitled to a lien as security for a debt, seeking foreclosure or sale, or otherwise to enforce his security.

10th. A person entitled to redeem any legal or equitable mortgage or any lien, seeking to redeem the same.

11th. A person entitled to the specific performance of an agreement for the sale or purchase of any property, seeking such specific performance.

12th. A person entitled to an account of the dealings and transactions of a partnership, dissolved or expired, seeking such account.

13th. A person entitled to an equitable estate or interest, and seeking to use the name of his trustee in prosecuting an action for his own sole benefit.

14th. A person entitled to have a new trustee appointed in a case where there is no power in the instrument creating the trust to appoint new trustees, or where the power cannot be exercised, and seeking to appoint a new trustee.

II. Such claim in the several cases enumerated in Order I. is to be in the form and to the effect set forth in Schedule (A.) hereunder written as applicable to the particular case, and the filing of such claim is, in all cases not otherwise provided for, to have the form and effect of filing a bill.

III. Upon filing such claim, the plaintiff thereby claiming shall sue out a writ of summons against the defendant to the claim, requiring him to cause an appearance to be entered to such writ, and also requiring him on a day or time to be therein named, or on the motion day then next following, to shew cause, if he can, why such relief as is claimed by the plaintiff should not be had, or why such order as shall be just with reference to the claim should not be made.

IV. Such writ of summons is to be in the form and to the effect in that behalf set forth in No. 1 of Schedule (B.) hereunder written, with such variations as circumstances may require, and is to issue upon a Judge's order obtained on the Registrar's certificate of a claim filed, and the usual affidavit that the defendant is subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, and is to be sealed in the same manner as a writ of subpœna and respondendum.

V. In any case other than those enumerated in order I., or in any case to which the forms set forth in Schedule (A.) are not applicable, the Court (if it shall so think fit,) may, upon the exparte application of any person seeking equitable relief, and upon reading the claim proposed to be filed, give leave to file such claim, and sue out a writ of summons thereon under these orders; and if such leave be given, an indorsement thereon by the Registrar upon the proposed claim shall be sufficient authority for the Registrar to receive and file such claim.

VI. In the case provided for by the 5th article of order I., any one person, who under the 3rd or 4th article of order I., might have claimed relief against the executor or administrator of the deceased person whose personal estate is sought to be administered, and the executor or co-administrator (if any) of the plaintiff, may be named in the writ of summons as defendants to the suit; and in the first instance no other person need be therein named.

VII. In other cases, the only person who need be named in the writ of summons as defendant to the suit in the first instance, is the person against whom the relief is directly claimed.

VIII All claims, and all writs, caveats, proceedings, directions, and orders consequent thereon, either before the Court or in the Master's offices, are to be deemed proceedings, writs, and orders, subject to the general rules, orders, and practice of the Court, so far as the same are, or may be, applicable to each particular case, and consistent with these orders; and all orders of the Court made in such proceedings are to be enforced in the same manner and by the same process as orders of the Court made in a cause upon bill filed

IX. Writs of summons are, as to the number of defendants to be named therein—as to the mode of service thereof, and as to the time and mode of entering appearances thereto,—to be subject to the same rules as writs of subpœna to appear to and answer bills.

X. The time for shewing cause named in any writ of summons (except a writ of summons to revive or carry on proceedings) is to be six days at the least after the time limited by the writ for the appearance of the defendant, but by consent of the parties, and with the leave of the Court, cause may be shewn on any earlier day.

XI. At the time for showing cause named in the writ, or on the motion day then next following, or so soon after as the case can be heard, the defendant, having previously appeared, is personally or by Counsel to shew cause in Court, if he can (and if necessary by affidavit), why such relief as is claimed by the claim should not be had against him.

XII. At the time appointed for shewing cause, upon the motion of

the plaintiff, and on hearing the claim and what may be alleged on the part of the defendant, or upon reading a certificate of the appearance being entered by the defendant, or an affidavit of the writ of summons being duly served, the Court may, if it shall think fit, make an order granting or refusing the relief claimed, or directing any accounts or enquiries to be taken or made, or other proceedings to be had, for the purpose of ascertaining the plaintiff's title to the relief claimed; and further, the Court may direct such (if any) persons or classes of persons as it shall think necessary or fit to be summoned, or ordered to appear, as parties to the claim, or on any proceedings before the Master, with reference to any accounts or enquiries directed to be taken or made, or otherwise.

XIII. Every order to be so made is to have the effect of, and may be enforced as, a decree or decretal order made in a suit commenced by bill, and duly prosecuted to a hearing, according to the present course of the Court.

XIV. If, upon the application for any such order, or during any proceedings under any such order when made, it shall appear to the Court that, for the purposes of justice between the parties, it is necessary or expedient that a bill should be filed, the Court may direct or authorize such bill to be filed, subject to such terms, as to costs or otherwise, as may be thought proper.

XV. The orders made for granting relief in the several cases to which the forms set forth in Schedule (A.) are applicable, may, if the Court thinks fit, be in the form and to the effect set forth in Schedule (C) as applicable to the particular case, with such variations as circumstances may require.

XVI. Under every order of reference to the Master under these orders, the Master is, unless the Court otherwise orders, to be at liberty to cause the parties to be examined upon oath, upon interrogatories or vivâ voce, and to produce deeds, books, papers, and writings, as he shall think fit, and to examine witnesses upon oath, and to state any circumstances specially as he shall think fit, and to cause advertisement for creditors, and if he shall think it necessary, but not otherwise, for heirs and next of kin, or other unascertained persons, and the representative of such as may be dead, to be published in the usual forms, or otherwise, as the circumstances of the case may require; and in such advertisements to appoint a time within which such persons are to come in and prove their claims, and within which time unless they so come in, they are to be excluded from the benefit of the order, and in taking any account of a deceased's personal or moveable estate under any such order of reference, the Master is to take an account of the personal or moveable estate of the deceased come to the hands of the person against whom such account is directed to be taken, or to the hands of any other person by his order, or for his use, and is also to inquire and state to the Court what part, if any, of the deceased's personal estate is outstanding or undisposed of, and is also to compute interest on the deceased's debts, as to such of them as carry interest, after the rate they respectively carry, and as to all others, after the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the date of the order, and to compute interest on legacies after the rate of six per cent. per annum from the end of one year after the deceased's death, unless any other time of payment or rate of interest is directed by the will, but in that case according to the will, and in taking any account of a deceased's real or unmoveable estate, he is to inquire and state to the Court of or to what real or unmoveable estate, if any, the deceased

died possessed or entitled, and who since the death of the deceased has been and at the time of taking such account is in possession thereof, or in the receipt of the rent or profits thereof; and if he shall find that any part of the rents, issues, profits, or produce of such real or unmoveable estate has been received by the defendant against whom such account shall be directed, he shall take an account of all such rents, issues, profits, and produce as have come to the hands of the said defendant, or of any other person by his order or for his use, and under every order whereby any property is ordered to be sold, with the approbation of the Master, it is to be understood that the same is to be sold to the best purchaser that can be got for the same, to be allowed by the Master, and that all proper parties are to join in the conveyance as the Master shall direct.

XVII. If, upon the proceedings before the Master under any such order, it shall appear to the Master that some persons, not already parties, ought to attend, or to be enabled to attend the proceedings before him, he is to be at liberty to certify the same; and upon the production of such certificate to the Registrar, the plaintiff may sue out a writ of summons requiring the persons named in such certificate to appear to the writ, and such persons are thereupon to be named and treated as defendants to the suit.

XVIII. Such writ of summons, under an order or Master's certificate, is to be in the form and to the effect in that behalf set forth in No. 2 of Schedule (B.), with such variations as circumstances may require.

XIX. The persons so summoned, having appeared, are to be at liberty to attend, and to be entitled to notice of the proceedings before the Master under the order of reference, subject to such directions as the Master may make in respect thereof.

XX. Where any proceedings originally commenced by claim and writ of summons shall, by the death of parties or otherwise, have become abated or defective for want of parties, and no new relief is sought, a claim to revive or carry on the suit may be filed, and such claim is to be in the form set forth in No. 12 of Schedule (A.)

XXI. The party claiming simply to revive or carry on proceedings may sue out a writ of summons requiring the defendant thereto to appear to the writ, and to shew cause, if he can, why the proceedings should not be revived or carried on.

XXII. Such writ of summons is to be in the form and to the effect in that behalf set forth in No. 3 of Schedule (B.), with such variations as circumstances may require.

XXIII. If any defendant to any such writ is desirous of shewing cause why the proceedings should not be revived or carried on, he is to appear, and to file a caveat against such revivor or carrying on, in the Registrar's office, in the form set forth in No. 4. of Schedule (B.), and to give notice thereof in writing to the opposite party. If no such caveat be filed within eight days from the time limited for the appearance to the writ, that at the expiration of such eight days the proceedings are to be revived, and may be carried on without any order for the purpose; and a certificate of the Registrar that no caveat has been filed within the time limited is to be a sufficient authority for the Master to proceed. But if any such caveat be filed, the proceedings are not to be revived or carried on without an order to be obtained on motion, of which due notice is to be given.

XXIV. Where any further or supplemental relief is sought, and such supplemental relief is such as is provided for in any of the cases enume-

rated under order I., a supplemental claim may be filed in such of the forms set forth in Schedule (A.) as is applicable to the case.

XXV If such supplimental relief is not such as is provided for by order XXIV., a supplemental claim may be filed, stating shortly the nature of the plaintiff's case, and the supplemental relief claimed, but the leave of the Court is to be obtained previously to the filing thereof, upon an ex parte application for the purpose, in a manner specified in order VI.

XXVI. A writ of summons may be sued out, and other proceedings may be taken, upon a supplemental claim, in like manner as upon an original claim.

XXVII. Guardians ad litem to defend may be appointed for infants or persons of weak or unsound mind, against whom any writ of summons may have issued under these orders, in like manner as guardians ad litem to answer and defend are now appointed in suits on bills filed.

XXVIII. Any order or proceeding made, or purporting to be made, in pursuance of these orders, may be discharged, varied, or set aside on motion, and any order for accelerating proceedings may be made by consent.

XXIX. If any of the cases enumerated in order I. involve or are attended by such special circumstances, affecting either the estate or the personal conduct of the defendant, as to require special relief, the plaintiff is at liberty to seek his relief by bill, as if these orders had not been made.

XXX. If at any time after these orders come into operation any suit for any of the purposes to which the forms set forth in Schedule (A.) are applicable, shall be commenced by bill, and prosecuted to a hearing in the usual course, and upon the hearing it shall appear to the Court that an order to the effect of the decree then made, or an order equally beneficial to the plaintiff, might have been obtained upon a proceeding by summons in the manner authorised by these orders, the Court may order that the increased costs which have been occasioned by the proceeding by bill, beyond the amount of costs which would have been sustained in the proceeding by summons, shall be borne and paid by the plaintiff.

XXXI. In these orders and schedules, the following words have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, over and above their several ordinary meanings, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, viz.

1st. Words importing the singular number include the plural number, and words importing the plural number include the singular number.

2nd. Words importing the masculine gender include females.

3rd. The word "affidavit" includes "affirmation" and "declaration on honour."

4th. The word "person" or "party" includes "a body politic or corporate."

5th. The word "legacy" includes "an annuity," and "a specific as well as a pecuniary legacy."

6th. The word "legatee" includes "a person interested in a legacy."

7th. The expression "residuary legatee" includes "a person interested in the residue."

XXXII. When a party shows cause on a claim being filed, and it appears to the Court that questions of fact or mixed questions of law and fact arise between the parties, the Court will proceed to settle issues without a reference, and if necessary to direct interrogatories to be exhibited in the subject matter of the claim or counter claim, and will

give the necessary directions for trial as in the case of an issue directed by the High Court of Chancery.

XXXIII. Claims may be amended at the trial under the rule applicable to issues at common law, and before trial like bills in equity.

Proceedings before the Master.

XXXIV. Every decree or order of reference directed to the Master is to be brought into his office within eight days after the same shall have been passed and entered, and in default thereof any other party to the cause or matter is to be at liberty to bring in the same, and such party shall have the carriage of the proceedings under such decree or order, unless the Master shall otherwise specially direct.

XXXV. If upon the warrant taken out for considering the decree or order of reference, or at any time during the reference, it shall appear to the Master, with respect to the whole or any portion of the proceedings, that the interests of the parties can be classified, he is to be at liberty to require the persons constituting each or any class to be represented by the same Solicitor; and if the parties constituting such class cannot agree upon the Solicitor to represent them, the Master is to be at liberty to nominate such Solicitor for the purpose of the proceedings before him; and if any of the parties constituting such class shall decline to authorize the Solicitor so nominated to act for him, and shall insist upon being represented by a different Solicitor, such party shall personally pay the costs of his own Solicitor of and relating to the proceedings before the Master with respect to which such nomination shall have been made, and all such further costs as shall be occasioned to any of the parties by his being represented by a different Solicitor from the Solicitor to be nominated.

XXXVI. The duration of warrants, to proceed upon any reference before the Master, is not to be limited to an hour, or any other period of time, and the proceedings upon any warrant are, as far as possible, to be continued consecutively from hour to hour, and from day to day, until the same shall be completed, but not so as to cause unreasonable delay in other causes or matters depending before the Master; and the Master shall therefore be at liberty to adjourn the further hearing of any matter or thing before him to such future day as he shall think fit; and on every such adjournment the party shall be obliged to attend without a further warrant, unless the Master shall otherwise direct.

XXXVII. The Master's power to proceed exparte, in case of the non-attendance of any party on any warrant, shall extend to the case of his non-attendance upon any adjournment of any warrant, and in case of neglect or refusal to pay such costs the party to whom they are directed to be paid shall be entitled to sue out a subpœna for the same.

XXXVIII. The Master shall have power to award costs, and to fix the sum to be paid for such costs, in case of non-attendance of any party upon any warrant, and such power shall extend to the case of his non-attendance upon any adjournment of any warrant to a fixed time.

XXXIX. In all cases where a proceeding has been unduly delayed, by reason of the neglect of any party or his Solicitor, the Master shall, in the first report which he shall make on the subject matter in respect of which such proceeding has been unduly delayed, state specially to the Court the circumstance of such delay, in order that the Court may, if it shall so think fit, in addition to and notwithstanding any costs which the Master may have certified to be paid in the cause of the proceedings before him, make such further order in respect thereof as justice shall require.

XL. If it shall appear to the Master that any state of facts, affidavit, or other proceeding before him, contains statements which are impertinent, or of unnecessary length, he shall be at liberty (without any application made to him for the purpose) to disallow such matter, distinguishing by his initials in the margin the parts so disallowed: and he shall cause a memorandum of his having disallowed such impertinent matter to be endorsed on the office copies of the draft of his report, as to the particular enquiry on which such state of facts, affidavit, or other proceeding shall have been used before him; and in the taxation of costs, no costs shall be allowed to the parties by or on whose behalf such state of facts, affidavit, or other proceeding was brought into the Master's office, for or in respect of the matter so disallowed; and the taxing officer shall allow to the other parties to the suit or matter all such costs as have been incurred by, or occasioned to, them by reason of the matter so disallowed; and such costs shall be paid by the party on whose behalf such state of facts, affidavit, or other proceeding was so brought in.

XLI. In all proceedings before the Master, where he is attended by Counsel, the allowances on the taxation of costs in respect of the fees to such Counsel are to be regulated upon the same principles as if the proceedings were before the Court.

XLII. The costs of procuring the attendance of Counsel before the Master are to be allowed in the taxation of costs as between party and party, in all cases in which the Master shall certify such attendance to be proper, and in no other case.

XLIII. All matters which are to be heard by the Master shall be entered by him in one or more list or lists, in regular order, except such matters, if any, as the Master shall direct to be taken at particular times, and the Master shall proceed to hear and dispose of the matter in such list or lists, in the order in which they stand therein; but this is to be subject to special directions by the Court or the Master in any matters requiring immediate despatch.

XLIV. If any proceeding before the Master, in any cause or matter, in any list, fails by reason of the non-attendance of any party when the same shall be called on in its turn, (from whatever cause such non-attendance may arise,) and the Master does not think it expedient to proceed exparte, the cause or matter shall, if he think fit, be peremptorily struck out of the list, and shall on no account whatever be heard or entertained by the Master until the same be again set down in the list in regular course, by taking out a fresh warrant for that purpose.

XLV. All proceedings before the Master shall be commenced and proceeded in, not by state of facts and proposal, but orally or in such way as the Master shall direct, to be supported if need be by evidence, provided nevertheless, that where, owing to the nature of the subject, the Master shall deem it expedient to direct the parties before him to proceed by a state of facts in writing, he shall give direction to such effect, and enter the reasons for so doing in his minute book; but, subject to the above rule, the arrangement and regulation of the cause of proceedings under each reference are to be wholly subject to the control and direction of the Master; and the Master is to proceed with the reference made to him as speedily as the nature thereof and the business of the office will allow.

XLVI. In all cases of disputed fact, the Master, where it is practicable, shall take the evidence vivâ voce, but bonds, deeds, and notes, and other securities, and also small matters of formal proof, may be proved by affidavit as heretofore.

XLVII. In cases where the Master requires to examine witnesses vivâ voce, the subpœna for their attendance (which may contain six names) shall be issued from the Registrar's office, and Rules 136, 137 of 18th May 1843 are hereby repealed.

XLVIII. In order to resolve any question of law or fact that may arise between any of the parties before him, the Master may direct such parties as he shall in that behalf appoint to proceed to try in the Supreme Court any issues of fact or any mixed questions of law and fact proper in the opinion of the Master to be determined by the Court, and he shall settle such issues, and give such directions as he shall think right or expedient with reference thereto, and such issues shall be accordingly tried, provided always that it shall be competent to the parties at or before the trial to move that such issues shall be otherwise moulded.

XLIX. No orders, reports, or certificates of the Master shall require confirmation, except any such special report as hereinafter mentioned, and all orders unappealed against for the term of fourteen days shall be enforced by the same process as orders of the Court.

L. The Master, if he thinks fit, shall make a special report concerning any matter or thing arising in or about the matter referred to him, in order that the opinion of the Court may be taken therein or with respect thereto, and such special report shall be brought before the Court by such parties as the Master shall direct by a motion or notice that such special report may be confirmed, discharged, or varied by order of the Court, or that any directions may be given thereon: and on the hearing of such motion the same shall be confirmed, discharged, or varied as the Court shall deem just, or such directions shall be given as shall appear to be necessary or expedient in that behalf.

LI Where any order, direction, report, or other proceeding in the Master's office is objected to, it shall not be necessary to file objections or exceptions in the Master's office, but the party objecting shall serve notice of motion by way of appeal on the parties respectively in whose favor or at whose instance the order or proceedings appealed from was made; and upon the hearing of such appeal the proceedings which shall have taken place before the Master shall be produced in Court, and no further evidence shall, without express leave of the Court, be used except such proceedings; Provided always that except on special leave of the Court or a Judge to be obtained on motion exparte, or on notice if the Court or Judge shall so direct, no such appeal shall be brought after the expiration of fourteen days after the order, direction, report, or other proceeding complained of shall have been made or taken place by or before the Master, or after service of the same, in case the party complaining shall not have been present.

LII. Parties desiring to inspect documents deposited in the Master's office shall take out a warrant to show cause why the documents should not be open for inspection during the period to be mentioned in the warrant, and the Master at the hearing shall fix the number of days according to the amount of inquiry he deems necessary, during which the books shall be open to inspection, and no other warrant shall be opened for such inspection.

E. PERRY.

W. YARDLEY.